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" Hats off!

Along the street there comes  
A sound of bugles, a blare of drums,  
A flash of color beneath the sky,

Hats off!

The flag is passing by.

" Blue and crimson and white it shines,  
Over the steel-tipped ordered lines,

Hats off!

The colors before us fly;  
But more than the flag is passing by.

" Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,  
Fought to make and save the State;  
Weary marches and sinking ships;  
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

" Days of plenty and days of peace;  
March of a strong land's swift increase;  
Equal justice, right and law,  
Stately honor and reverend awe;

" Sign of a nation, great and strong,  
To ward her people from foreign wrong,  
Pride and glory and honor, all  
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

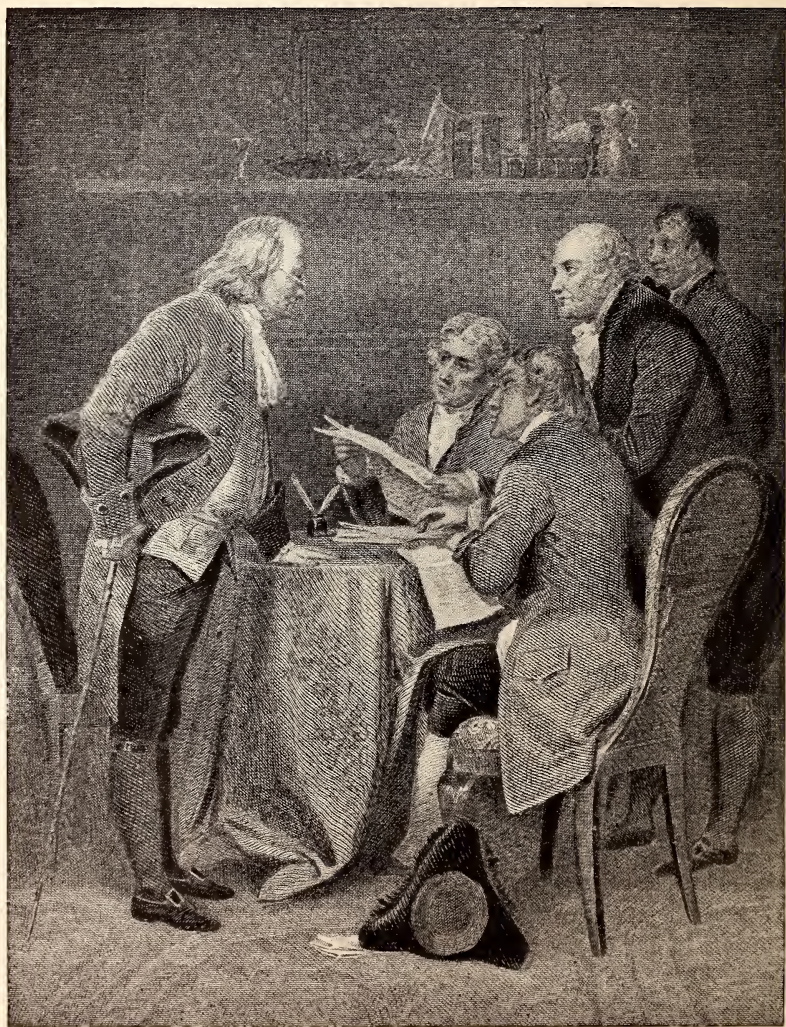
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The flag is passing by."





DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Committee : Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Livingston and Sherman



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JULY, 1911

No. 1

## "The Surrender at Yorktown"

Painted for the Court House at Baltimore, Maryland

By Jean Paul Laurens

*(Exhibited at the Old Salon, Paris.)*

The Daughters of the "Maryland Line Chapter" have just cause to be proud of their name, for the brave soldiers of the Maryland Line of 1776 won for themselves by their heroism and undaunted courage the approbation of the entire Continental army. The Maryland Line was not a militia, but were incorporated in the Continental army in 1775 and served through the entire campaign and were present at the surrender at Yorktown.

Lossy speaks of the Maryland soldiers as being present during the siege of Boston, under the command of Col. Daniel Morgan and Lieut. Otho Holland Williams, who distinguished himself for bravery—and says they wore upon their hearts the motto—"Liberty or Death."

The battle of Long Island, so graphically described by Mr. Field and published by the Long Island Historical Society, was one of the most momentous of the revolution of 1776. It was there that Gen. George Washington first tried the temper of his steel, and the "Maryland Line" responded most gallantly to the call.

The historian says: "This body of young

men were of the best families of Maryland, had been emulous of the praise of being the best drilled and disciplined soldiers of the Revolutionary troops—and their high spirits, their courage, their self-devotion, as well as their discipline, of which they were proud, were now to be proved in the fierce furnace of battle.

"Many of them on that day for the first time saw the flash of an enemy's gun. This little band, hardly numbering four hundred men, were prepared for an assault upon five times their number of the best troops of the invading army, who were inflamed with all the arrogance of successful combat. At the head of this devoted band rode their commander, Major Guest, to whom even victory had now become less important than honorable death, which might purchase the safe retreat of his army.

"Amid all the terrible carnage of the hour there was no hurry, no confusion, only a grim despair which their courage and self-devotion dignified into martyrdom."

On the conical hill within the American lines stood the commander-in-chief, Gen-



eral Washington, and as he witnessed the assault, the repulse and massacre of the gallant "Maryland Line," he exclaimed in agony of heart: "Great God! What must my brave boys suffer to-day?" The sacrifice of their lives so freely made by the generous, noble sons of Maryland, had not

The historical accounts of the battle of Cowpens, where the merciless General Tarleton was so signally defeated and which proved to be the turning point in the Southern campaign, which led finally to the surrender at Yorktown, gives as the crowning event of that battle the brave



SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN, MURRAY

been made in vain. It has been said: "An hour more precious to American Liberty than any other in its history had been gained, and the retreat of many hundreds of their countrymen had been secured, across the dreadful marsh, where treacherous slimes now covered so many of their brave comrades."

services of the "Maryland Line," and it was there that our Maryland hero, General John Eager Howard, received the surrender of and at the same time the severed swords of seven English officers. This was an unique event and the glorious side of war and sounds as if it might belong to the conquering heroes of the Middle Ages.



To perpetuate the memory of these gallant services of the "Maryland Line" soldiers, it was decided by the charter members of the Chapter which bears their name—to erect some fitting memorial as a tribute to the glorious memory of these soldiers and patriots. The first meeting of

years, when Miss Williams was nominated in her place. Miss Moritz was made secretary and treasurer, and held the office for eleven years, or until the work was finally completed.

For eleven years the "Maryland Line Chapter" worked for this memorial, and



PAINTING BY JEAN PAUL LAURENS

the Monument Fund Committee was held at the house of Mrs. Charles Pennington, 34 West Biddle Street, on February 2, 1899. The committee was composed of Mrs. Charles Pennington, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Miss Alice Key Blunt and Miss Elise Moritz. Miss Blunt was

during that time several changes were made in regard to the kind of memorial to be selected. At first a handsome tablet was spoken of, and later a beautiful fountain, to be placed in some conspicuous part of the city; finally the committee in charge decided upon a mural painting, which would commemorate some Revolutionary

event, to be placed in the Baltimore Court House.

On April 27, 1906, a special meeting was called, and at this meeting a letter from Mr. Theodore Marburg, president of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, to Mrs. Marshall Elliott, the Regent of the Chapter, was read, in which Mr. Marburg said that he and also the Municipal Art Society would each contribute \$1000 to add to the sum already raised by the "Maryland Line Chapter" for the purpose of having four panels painted to decorate the Orphans' Court Room of Baltimore. Later, the city of Baltimore contributed \$6000.

The Municipal Art Society, taking the matter in hand, engaged the services of Monsieur Jean Paul Laurens, a French artist, and considered one of the most distinguished mural painters now living. The subject selected was the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown to Gen. George Washington.

The Monument Fund Committee did everything in their power to assist Monsieur Laurens in his great work by sending him historical photographs of the American generals and pictures and descriptions of the uniforms worn by the Continental army.

Just about this time, the United States Government decided to remove the remains of John Paul Jones, our first and greatest naval hero, from France, where they had lain forgotten for so long, and to have them interred at Annapolis with fitting ceremony. This event took place Tuesday, April 24, 1906. Miss Elizabeth

Chew Williams, chairman of the Monument Fund Committee, and other members of the Chapter, decided to charter a steamer to carry to Annapolis members of the different patriotic societies who wished to be present at these most interesting ceremonies. This venture proved to be an immense success, the ladies realizing \$800, although they charged the moderate sum of \$2 for the round trip ticket, which included a delicious lunch served by the best caterer.

The mural painting, begun in 1906, was finished in June, 1910, and was exhibited at the French Salon, where it created wide comment. On December 8, 1910, this magnificent painting, which fills four panels in the Orphans' Court Room, was unveiled with great ceremony. The French Ambassador, Monsieur Jusserand, made an interesting address, not forgetting to praise the efforts of the Daughters of the "Maryland Line Chapter," whose efforts had met with such splendid success. Monsieur Jusserand was followed by Mr. Julian Leroy White, who gave an account of the life and wonderful works of Monsieur Laurens. Finally the President of the "Municipal Art Society" presented the painting to the Mayor of Baltimore. Thus, after the untiring efforts for the past twelve years of the women of the "Maryland Line Chapter," they have been successful in placing in the Baltimore Court House one of the handsomest memorials that has ever been made to the soldiers of the American Revolution of 1776.  
—JANE GRIFFITH KEYS, *Historian*  
"Maryland Line Chapter."

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THE Columbus Chapter, of Columbus, Ohio, has brought out a complete history of the work done during all the years of its existence. Prizes have been given in the public schools for the best historical essays. Settlement work in the city has been aided financially. Industrial education in the South has also received aid in money. Lectures have been given to foreigners in their own languages. Fifty dollars had been given each year for the support of a night school. Two Children of the Republic Clubs have been formed. An active and successful campaign has been carried on for the enactment of a State Juvenile Court law. Unlimited work, again successful, helped to secure a good child labor law. The Chapter lent its aid to the Compulsory Educational bill and the Night Messenger bill, both of which passed. Much labor has been given to a Woman's Reformatory bill. The spot where General Harrison made lasting peace with the Ohio Indians has been marked. Many graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located. Money and books have been given to the soldiers' library at Manila. Financial aid has been given to the Thomas Jefferson Road in Virginia, to the monument erected to the daughter of Patrick Henry, to the monument to the memory of John Fitch. The Chapter has been generous in its contributions to Continental Hall. It is the banner chapter in the State in the number of its subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Flags have been presented to three grade schools. And still the Chapter looks around to find more work to do.



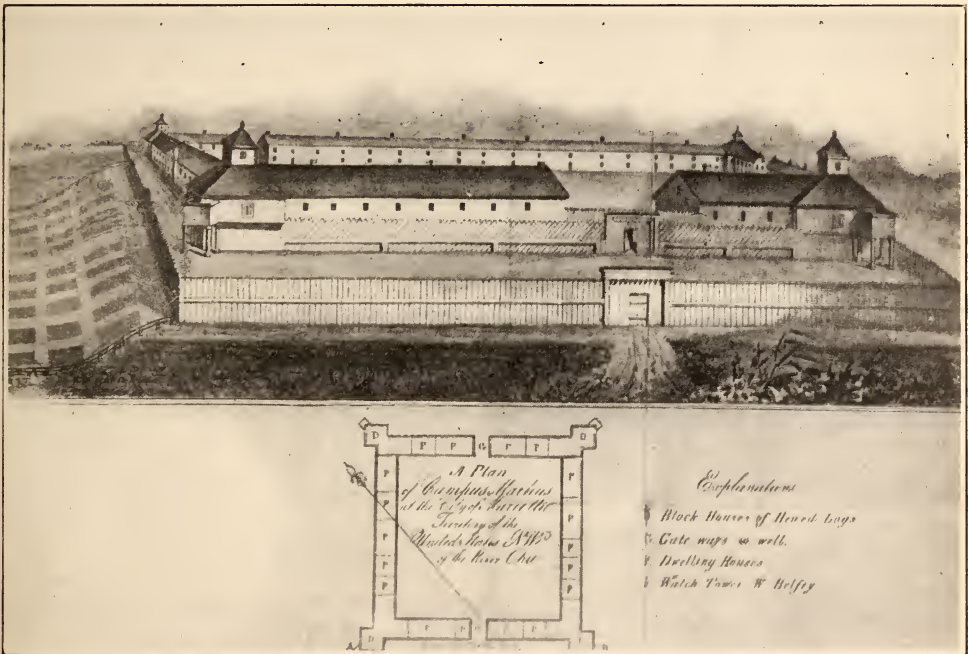
# Campus Martius, Marietta, Ohio

One of the leading archæologists of Ohio has said that the Campus Martius in Marietta has an interest not confined to Marietta nor the State of Ohio, but a national interest, and its preservation is as broad as the nation.

Here the grand ordinance of 1787 first found expression; a document destined in its carrying out to have more effect upon the future nation than any other single measure, and its echoes have encircled the world.

pile of buildings west of the Alleghenies, and soon to be the strongest fortification in the United States.

Hildreth's History of Ohio tells us that the ordinance of 1785 having provided for a survey of a portion of the lands north-west of the Ohio River, Gen. Rufus Putnam was appointed to make a survey, but being elsewhere engaged, Gen. Benjamin Tupper was appointed in his place. General Tupper came out in 1785 and again in 1786. So enthusiastic was he about this



On the seventh of April, 1788, there landed at what is now Marietta on the Ohio River that band of men called the immortal forty-eight, under the leadership of Gen. Rufus Putnam. They came to open up the wilderness and make homes for the families who were to follow, and they built the fort to which they gave the classic name, Campus Martius.

An old writer of that time speaks of the appearance of the fort as grand and imposing, and at a distance resembling one of the military castles of feudal ages, and another description calls the fort the handsomest

Ohio country that after his first visit he visited his friend General Putnam, and as someone of that time wrote, "After a night of friendly offices and conference a development of General Tupper's hope of a settlement in this Ohio country was given." They united in a publication which appeared in the public papers of New England on the 25th of January, 1786, headed, "Information," with the signatures of General Putnam and General Tupper. From this the Ohio Company was formed, and later when a contract with Congress for land in the Ohio country had been com-

pleted the settlement began, and the first home for permanent settlers was at Campus Martius.

On the 19th of August, 1788, the flat boat, the *Adventure Galley*, arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, having on board the families who were conducted from New England to their new home by Gen. Ben. Tupper. The next morning the *Adventure Galley*, having been towed into the Muskingum, the ladies and children were landed near the fort, and we are told were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and most gallantly escorted to their new home, the Campus Martius.

An extract from Dr. Cutler's diary of August 20, 1788, says, "This day an entertainment was given to the Governor and officers of the garrison at the hall in Campus Martius. We had a handsome dinner



THE NEW "MAYFLOWER"

with punch and wine. Miss Rowena Tupper and the two Misses Goodale dined and fifty-five gentlemen."

To this garrison settlement then came the first white mothers and children who were to make a home in the vast wilderness. Within the log walls of this fort they found their first shelter. Here the first cradles were rocked, here the first birth, the first death, the first marriage took place. Is not this ground then the birth-place of Ohio?

Marietta has been called the Plymouth of the West, a new starting point in our national history, and the *Adventure Galley*, which brought the families here, was renamed in loving remembrance of this second band of Pilgrims, the *Second Mayflower*.

Hildreth in his History of Ohio describes

the appearance of the finished fort of Campus Martius in this way:

"It stands on the margin of the elevated plain on which are the remains of the mound builders. It consists of a regular square having a block house at each angle eighteen feet square on the ground and two stories high, the upper story on the outside jutting over the lower one eighteen inches. These block houses serve as bastions in a regular fortification of four sides.

The curtains are composed of dwelling houses two stories high, eighteen feet wide, and of different lengths. The block houses and curtains are so constructed by high roofs, etc., as to form one complete and entire building. The open space within the square of buildings is one hundred and forty-four feet, in the center of which is a well eighty feet deep." The account continues that all the buildings with their seventy-two (72) rooms including lofts and garrets will lodge in case of necessity eight hundred and sixty-four people. In the Indian Wars up to 1795 this number of people had to be accommodated here, for the settlers outside were obliged to give up their homes and live in the fort, where the strictest military discipline was maintained. This was a period of great distress, for perils of all kinds had to be endured, the men murdered by their savage enemies, women and children carried into captivity or meeting death by the tomahawk. Provisions of all kinds were scarce, starvation was near, as one winter nothing but parched corn was to be had, yet the courage of these brave men and women, living on the edge of this great wilderness, never faltered. Of the four block houses, the southwest one was the residence of Governor St. Clair and family, the southeast one was a residence for private families, the northeast one was for the use of the Ohio Company directors and for storage. The northwest block house, having a hall large enough for three hundred people to assemble, was used as a place of entertainment, for religious worship, for Masonic meetings, and for sitting of the courts during the first years of the settlement. This northwest block house being arranged for public assemblies had a balcony and spire for a bell. This bell did not arrive for so long a time, however, that the people were summoned to the building by drum and fife.

Col. Jos. Barker, as Orderly Sergeant



of Infantry, was obliged to call all persons amenable to military duty to appear at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning for inspection.

Every Sunday morning a procession was formed of citizens who wished to attend divine service and headed by General Putnam and General Tupper and preceded by fife and drum, marched to the northwest block house for service. These services were generally conducted by General Tupper after the form of the Congregational Church, but there are accounts which tell of the prayer book of the Church of England being used sometimes.

Hildreth's History describes the two strong gateways of the fort, one on the south front next to General Putnam's house. The west gate was surmounted by a chamber projecting over the gate as a place of protection to the gate. The Hon. Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the territory, occupied this chamber as an office. As will thus be seen, Campus Martius was the official headquarters of the Governor and Secretary of the N. W. Territory, as also of the Superintendent and prominent members of the Ohio Company.

There is now one Campus Martius house standing where it stood when part of it formed one of the houses in this rampart of hewn logs. This was the house of Gen. Rufus Putnam, in which he continued to live until his death in 1824. He enlarged his house to its present size, and the southeast block house was used as the kitchen of this enlarged house. In 1825, Judge Arius Nye, who was the first white child born in Campus Martius, bought this house, which he occupied until his death, and it has been ever since in the possession of his family. Standing on the height where it was first placed in 1788, it looks down from its sunny south windows upon the beautiful Ohio River just as it did so long ago, but the scene between is changed. Then the surrounding hills and plain were covered with forest in which the Indian still lived, and now prosperous Marietta has extended her boundaries over the plain and up the sides of these hills.

Quite apart from its historical interest this old house of the Campus Martius, the oldest dwelling in the State of Ohio, is a

most interesting old building, as its construction is different from houses seen in the present days.

The window frames of solid black walnut are placed on the outside of the house. The staircase handrail and supports are of black walnut of a style found in only one or two houses, and those in old New England houses. In the room used as the general living room in the Indian time there is an enormous fire-place large enough to have chairs set in it, and here a quarter of beef could be roasted on the great spit that was so large that it had to be turned by a chain running up through a narrow closet to the garret. The arch to this fire-place is formed by one single large stone, on which the hollow worn by the sharpening of knives can be plainly seen.

The doors of the house are paneled on one side and slab finished on the other, and held together by long blacksmith hinges extending all the way across. The great hewn rafters are held together by large wooden pegs, not nails. The old square knocker still keeps its place upon the front door, and the threshold beneath it has been worn by the feet of many noted visitors.

The most famous men who have visited Marietta from its earliest days have visited this house, Lafayette, Louis Philippe and his brothers, John Adams, Gen. Lewis Cass, and many others. Changes in the city streets have caused the old house to lose its terraced front yard and the old-fashioned flower garden of the Judge, between whose bordered walks the visitors passed, but the ground at the back is still the parade ground of Campus Martius of the days of 1788, where troops were drilled and children played, and has never been built on.

This house, interesting as it is and has been for past and present generations, may like others go to decay, but the ground will endure and always be the historic Campus Martius.

Is it not, then, the fitting place for a monument to these pioneers, brave men and equally brave women, who, under such privation founded a Christian civilization in the vast wilderness of the North West Territory?

MINNA TUPPER NYE.

# The Ride of Captain Jack—1775

Come hear the ride of Captain Jack  
To Philadelphia and back.  
John Gilpin never rode as he;  
Not Paul Revere, as you shall see,  
Nor Tam O'Shanter's maddest mile  
Your ear shall from my tale beguile.  
'Twas in the year of seventy-five,  
When liberty began to thrive;  
The "Hornet's Nest" was not yet named,  
Nor "*esse quam videri*" famed;  
The fashion was a coat of red.  
"God save the King!" forever said;  
And be he wrong or be he right,  
"God save the King!" from morn till night.  
But men in Mecklenburg there were  
Who dared King George's wrongs aver;  
Here in a house of logs, they broke  
Their sceptered king's unlawful yoke.  
Brave pioneers with conscious power!  
They fashioned in that golden hour,  
E'er yet a sister State arose,  
A nation's cradle of repose  
Outside an eager crowd drew near,  
To give the patriots praise and cheer.

Then Captain Jack agreed to be  
The messenger to Congress. See!  
His hat they bring, his spurs, his sword,  
He mounts his horse, a farewell word,  
The message safe in hand, at last,  
The hated street of Tryon passed,  
The stream that skirts the hill is crossed,  
They see him gain the wood! He's lost  
To view, and then they cheer again  
And echo calls a faint refrain.  
What ear could follow fast enough  
That beat on beat of thudding hoof?  
What eye could mark them flashing by  
The woods, the streams, the changing sky?  
All day, all day, all day once more,  
Nor half that daring ride is o'er.  
No courier of prose or song  
E'er yet did ride so fast and long.  
For thirteen hundred miles he went,  
And half a hundred horses spent  
Before the Quaker town he spied,  
Or rested from his fearsome ride.

At once our delegates he sought  
And showed the document he brought.  
The president of Congress deemed  
The act too premature. It seemed  
That Jefferson, with wiser eyes,  
Knew how to use the "spurious" prize;  
And in the immortal page he wrote,  
Its substance, he, methinks, did quote;  
And thus, though lost to history,  
The tidings served their end, you see.  
Whatever fate the paper met,  
Its bearer we cannot forget.  
James Jack is dead long, long ago,  
His fame, indeed, shall ne'er be so;  
For we will ever tell how he  
Rode far and well for liberty.

MARY GROOME MCNINCH.

# Old Zion Church, Iowa

November 12, 1910, just twenty years after the convening of the first Legislature of Iowa, the site of the Old Zion Church, in which the first band of lawmakers gathered, was appropriately marked by the Stars and Stripes Chapter and to future generations it will always be a reminder of the early pioneers and the work accomplished by them. Present were gathered the members of Stars and Stripes Chapter, prominent citizens of the State and the Society of Hawkeye natives. There were many in the audience who had attended services or meetings in the old church, and it brought back to them memories of old times.

To Mrs. H. C. Jordan, chairman of the Tablet Committee, was due much of the success of the undertaking, and to her was given the duty of making the address of welcome. She said in part:

To-day we are not here alone to complete the work of marking the site of the first Capitol of Iowa, but to draw some inspiration from the past, as we turn backward the pages of history. In our building we would carefully study the foundations upon which we are rearing our structure for the present and future that the great superstructure may rise in such noble proportions as shall harmonize with that which was laid by those who have come before. It is one of the *great objects* of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to stimulate a sentiment of gratitude in the rising generations for the great work that was accomplished by our forefathers in the founding of this mighty Republic. Any character which is found wanting in gratitude may well be considered dwarfed and unfit to meet the highest responsibilities of citizenship. It has been forcibly expressed "That a land without MEMORIES is a land without *liberty*."

In the words of the poet we would say:

"Give me a land that hath legends and  
lays

Enshining the memories of long vanished  
days.

Give me the land that hath story and  
song,

To tell of the strife of the right with the  
wrong.

Give me a land with a grave in each spot,



And names in the graves that shall not  
be forgot."

Mr. E. R. Harlan, curator of the Iowa Historical Department of Iowa City, made an address on "Governor Lucas's Administration of Iowa." It dealt with the early history of Iowa and the work of the first territorial Governor in starting out the new State on the path of prosperity which has ever been enjoyed.

Mr. J. L. Waite gave a short address on "Old Zion" Church. He reviewed the early history of the church, how it was erected in 1838, and of the early struggles of the members of the Society to accomplish



the work. The speaker told of the first sessions of the Legislature, the improvements which followed on the building, the building of the steeple, changes on the interior which transformed the building from the appearance of a court room to that of a church. For Old Zion was not only the scene of the gathering of the first Legislature, but also was used by the Supreme Court and the District Court.

The presentation of the tablet was made by Mrs. G. A. Chilgren, Regent of Stars and Stripes Chapter. She spoke as follows:

"As Daughters of the American Revolution we are pledged to the preservation and marking of historical places and buildings, and it is to preserve the memory of this once hallowed and historic spot that we have placed this tablet here on our Opera House, thus marking the site of Old Zion Church.

"In behalf of Stars and Stripes Chapter, D. A. R., I have the honor to present to the city of Burlington this beautiful work of bronze, trusting that in the years to come

it may call to mind, not only the building which once stood on this spot, within the walls of which so much of Burlington's and Iowa's early history was enacted, but also the body of noble men to whose voices those walls have echoed, "Lest we forget, lest we forget."

The tablet was unveiled by Master Richard Blake Wilson and Miss Edna Loraine Gilman.

The response was made by Mayor W. C. Cross, who accepted the tablet on behalf of the city of Burlington.

Following the exercises at the Grand Opera House, a reception was held at the Harris House. It was at the Harris House that Governor Lucas, the first head of the Iowa Territory, made his home, and it was also in this building that the legislators of Iowa first gathered.

The Harris House is a building of more than historical interest, for it dates back seventy-two years and more and connects the past with the present.—FLORENCE S. BURT, *Historian*.

## The Great Northwest

Beside the mountains and the sea she stands,  
While o'er her watch the kindly, happy skies,  
A queen of mighty peoples, noble lands,  
The glories of the future in her eyes.

The East may keep the mysteries of the dead,  
For her the secrets of years to be,  
She does not stand 'mid ruins with bowed head,  
She gazes far into futurity.

And we, we children of the regal West,  
Our toils are hers, our dreams are all of her,  
For in our souls (thus we are trebly blest)  
We feel the spirit of an empire stir.

'Tis true we dream, but we are workers, too,  
And this the lesson through the years we learn—  
We build an empire such as no man knew,  
We gem a crown a Cæsar would not spurn.

—C. S. Coleman.

"I go to prove my soul!  
I see my way as birds their trackless way,  
I shall arrive! what time, what circuit first,  
I ask not; but unless God send His hail,  
Or blinding fire-balls, sleet, or stifling snow,  
In some time, His good time, I shall arrive:  
He guides me and the bird. In His good time!"

—Robert Browning.

At the annual meeting of the Fond du Lac Chapter, Wisconsin, Mrs. Martha F. Briggs was made Regent.

# Certificate of Descent from Patriot of American Revolution

The above certificate, prepared by Mrs. Willard T. Block, was presented by her to the Committee on Memorial Continental Hall and unanimously approved. It was

succeeding generations, providing an authentic proof of descent from a Revolutionary hero.

Each Daughter should provide one cer-



submitted by the President General to the Twentieth Annual Congress, Daughters of American Revolution, April 21, 1911, and adopted without a dissenting vote.

The sale of these liquidating and endowment certificates is intended to provide funds for paying off the debt on Memorial Continental Hall and to create a nucleus for an endowment fund to maintain and improve the property of the Society.

The certificate will be printed on fine paper, size 13 x 16 inches, and will show in their proper colors the seals of the Thirteen Original States, the United States flags, the insignia and seal of the Society. In the center Memorial Continental Hall will be finely engraved, this making an artistic and beautiful heirloom.

Space is provided under the engraving of Memorial Continental Hall for the signature of the holder, and spaces are indicated for the transfer of these certificates to five

tificate for herself and each child and grandchild.

The certificates will be consecutively numbered and issued as subscribed for. Members are requested to apply at once.

The price will be \$1 each and 5 cents each in addition for postage, etc. If ordered in quantities of fifteen or more, no additional charge for postage will be made. Applications must be made to Anna Scott Block, 3123 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, headquarters of the committee, and should include National number, name of applicant, residence, and name or names of ancestors. Remittance can be made by postal money orders or checks.

ANNA SCOTT BLOCK, *Chairman.*

SOPHIE HYNDSHAW BUSHNELL,

*Vice-Chairman.*

MINERVA ROSS AMES, *Secretary.*

LULA R. HOOVER,

*Treasurer General.*

# Real Daughters

## Caroline Murray Hypes

Caroline Murray Hypes was born in Baltimore, Md., January 26, 1814, and died in Greencastle, Ind., February 15, 1911, aged ninety-seven years and nineteen days. She was the daughter of Daniel Murray and Rachel Horner Murray.

Daniel Murray, whose father was at one time Lord Mayor of Londonderry, Ireland, was a close friend of George Washington and a Revolutionary patriot. On all occasions he aided the troops of Virginia, receiving nothing but depreciated currency, which he at once gave to Colonel Montgomery for recruiting purposes. For his own service he never received pay.

Daniel Murray supplied Gen. George Rogers Clark with large quantities of provisions and general merchandise for Continental currency at gold valuation, and induced the French inhabitants of the Illinois country to do likewise. He also served in person in all expeditions and military operations of General Clarke.

After Clarke's withdrawal from the Illinois country he strained every nerve for the good of the cause under Colonel Montgomery. When Capt. Leonard Helm was unable to meet the demands of the Kickapoo Indians for clothing, food and ammunition, Murray made use of his personal credit to satisfy the Indians lest they should give their services to the British, which at that time would have been fatal to the cause of the patriots.

Amidst such soul stirring scenes Caroline Murray spent her early girlhood, for her father removed his family to St. Louis when it was a French trading post; and there her mother died. Her next oldest sister, Julia, now Mrs. Barnes, of Los Angeles, is the only surviving member of this generation of the Murray family.

After the death of the mother the family moved to Bellville, Ill., and later to Lebanon. Here Caroline Murray was married to Benjamin Hypes, November 27, 1834. This union was blessed with seven children; Cornelia Maria, deceased; Adelaide Victoria, deceased, who married Col.

Thomas Essex; James Finley, deceased; Mary Julia, who married A. S. Meguire; William Henry, deceased, who married Emeline Allyn; Dr. Benjamin Murray Hypes, and Caroline Virginia, who married Prof. William Fletcher Swahlen.

The Hypes home was a veritable "house by the side of the road," a rendezvous of unequaled hospitality and good cheer and great charity. The head of the house, ably



CAROLINE MURRAY HYPES

assisted by his noble wife, was a prince of generosity.

Father Hypes died in 1896. Since then Mother Hypes has lived with her son, Dr. Benjamin Hypes, of St. Louis, and her daughter, Mrs. Swahlen, of Greencastle, Ind.

At an early age Mrs. Hypes united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and always contributed liberally to the benevolences of the church.

All her life long Mrs. Hypes was a model of neatness and attractiveness in



dress; the perfection of grace and graciousness; keenly alive to all social interests and always informed on all the topics of the day. Her ready fund of general information would put to blush many younger women proud of her acquaintance. Her happy manner and gaiety of wit and humor are among the most cherished remembrances of her family and friends.

Is it any surprise that with such a history, Caroline Murray Hypes should be an enthusiastic Real Daughter of the American Revolution? She was admitted to Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis, April 30, 1902, and

was transferred to Washburn Chapter, Greencastle, Ind., October 12, 1910. She was always interested in the varied work of the Chapter even to business details. She was particularly gracious in her appreciation of the flowers the Daughters sent on birthdays and anniversaries. It was with saddened hearts that Washburn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, inserted the flag she loved so well in the wreath of flowers, a last tribute to the inspiration and gracious benediction of the life of Caroline Murray Hypes.

Her good deeds still live.

### Mrs. Frances Griffin Monroe

About ten years ago the claim of "Aunt Fannie" to the honor of "Real Daughters" was brought to public notice by a friend. At that time there was no Chapter at Clinton or near, and she was taken

to hand them over to others. At last the transfer was effected in the last winter, and she is now *ours*—which she was naturally anyway, having been born and reared in this community, where her honored father fought for his home and country, lived, died and is buried. Her father, Joseph Griffin, entered the Continental Army under Col. James Williams at the age of 16, was in many battles and skirmishes in the Carolinas, among them Cowpens, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs and Guilford Court House. He was a fine scout, young, active and daring. In one bout he got a saber cut across his head that left a lasting testimonial to his bravery.

Joseph Griffin was thrice married, had twenty-one children, twelve of whom lived to be grown. He was 74 years of age at the birth of Mrs. Monroe, his youngest. He died in 1850, aged 89 years. His grave was marked with ceremony by the Daughters of the American Revolution a year ago.

Mrs. Monroe seems to inherit her father's constitution and longevity. At 70 years of age few women could have accomplished what she did on February 23 last. She rode eight miles in the morning to meet with her Chapter and attend a large reception in the afternoon. The same evening climbed a steep stairs to hear a lecture and sat till 10 o'clock.

At the reception Musgrove Mills had the unusual pleasure of presenting a Real Daughter to our State Regent, and the State Regent, in behalf of the Chapter, presented our Real Daughter with a gold spoon to replace the one lost by fire.



MRS. FANNIE MONROE

up by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, and through that Chapter received her gold spoon and certificate of membership. In 1903 her house and contents were burned, with it the certificate and spoon.

When Musgrove's Mill was organized we made an unsuccessful effort to have her transferred to us once again, but Real Daughters are treasures and we are loath



One would not suspect Mrs. Monroe of being more than 65, judging from her appearance. Scarcely a gray hair, straight, bright and active, her clear blue eyes flashing intelligent appreciation of wit and

humor as you seldom see at her age. By request she talked modestly but *well* of her recollections of her illustrious father. Musgrove's Mill hopes long to have this treasure with us.

### Errata

On page 233 of the May issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are two typographical errors. In the first column, thirteenth line, the word *ancestors* occurs, when it should have been as it was in the manuscript, *ancestresses*. The second mistake is in line 24, which should read, as in the manuscript, "they may have been reared."

### Inscription on the Tombstone of George Washington Reed, in the Cathedral Church Yard, Spanish Town, Jamaica, B. W. I.

In memory of George Washington Reed, Master Commandant in the Navy of the United States. Born at Philadelphia May 26th, 1780. Captured in the U. S. brig of War Vixen, under his command, by H. B. M. Frigate Southampton; He died a prisoner of War at this place Jan. 4, 1813.

Unwilling to forsake his companions in captivity he declined a proffered parole, and sank under a tropical fever.

This stone is encribed by the hand of affection as a Memorial of his virtues; and records the gratitude of his friends for the kind offices which in the season of sickness and hour of Death, he received at the hands of a generous foe.

(The above copy was furnished to Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE by Canon Austin, for many years connected with the Church of England at the Cathedral in Jamaica, now rector of the Church at Chevy Chase.)

### Walter Burdick, Revolutionary Soldier

There are many descendants of Walter Burdick in the States of Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, and California, who may desire to become members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Walter Burdick, while a resident of Charlestown, R. I., enlisted during the War of the Revolution in Captain Stanton's company of Colonel Fry's Eighteenth R. I. Regiment, and incurred a gunshot wound of the left hip during an attack which he and several others made upon a detachment of British redcoats, which landed at Warren, R. I., May 25, 1788. He did not recover from his wounds until the following August. The Rhode Island Legislature granted him an allowance for the time he lost and the expense to which he was subjected. March 23, 1824, while residing in Ellington, Conn., he was placed on the United States pension roll.

Walter Burdick was the first child of James Burdick and his wife, Catherine Vars. He was born August 11, 1755, in Portsmouth, R. I., and married to Elizabeth Franklin in 1779. He also lived at Charlestown, R. I., and Groton, Conn.; also at Ellington, Conn., where he died September 1, 1831, aged 76. He is buried in the old cemetery at Ellington.—*Alice Reed Harlan*, Regent of Walter Burdick Chapter of Marshall, Ill.

MRS. MARIA LEE PATTERSON, of Washington, D. C., writes that the Historians of the Chapters should also be Historians of their particular section of the country. There is history to which we are close now, but which is dying farther away with each successive generation. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is the opportunity that is offered to preserve that history through a national medium more fully than is done at present.

The editor calls the attention of Chapter Historians to the above, and urges that they secure, preserve, and send to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the valuable material to be found in every section.

# REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS



This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.

(Continued from the June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Packard, Nehemiah; d. Jan. 24, 1830, at Oakham, Mass., aged 68. He m., 1780, Lucy Nye, who d. Aug. 29, 1846, aged 84; a pensioner.

Paine, William, d. Jan. 20, 1827, at Gorham, Me., aged 83. He m., 1766, Sarah Mayo, who d. Nov. 2, 1817, aged 72.

Palmer, George, d. March 15, 1856, at Hinesburg, Vt., aged 95; a pensioner; a native of Stonington, Conn.

Palmer, Noah, b. at Tiverton, R. I.; d. March 6, 1835, aged 78; buried at Palmyra, N. Y.

Paugborn, Samuel, d. June 10, 1843, at Westfort, N. Y., aged 86; was at Brandywine and at Yorktown.

Pardee, Silas, d. May 31, 1833, at Victor, N. Y., aged 79. He m. Abigail Pettit, who, as his widow, was a pensioner.

Parker, Amos, d. May 1, 1836, at Longmeadow, aged 79. Was from Sharon, Vt. He m. Mercy —, who was a pensioner in 1840, aged 79.

Parker, Jesse, m. Hannah —, who d. Feb. 4, 1843, at Warren, Mass., aged 78; a pensioner.

Parker, John, d., 1787, at Gorham, Me. He m. Elizabeth Warren, who d., 1858, in Durham, Me., aged 112 y. and 8 mo.

Parker, Joshua, d. Sept. 15, 1843, at Gorton, Mass., aged 79; a pensioner.

Parker, Stephen, b. 1765; d. Oct. 26, 1845, at New Braintree, Mass.; a pensioner. He m., 1798, Mary Gilbert, who d. Oct. 15, 1848, aged 80.

Parkhurst, Alpheus, d. Nov. 5, 1842, at Little Falls, N. Y., aged 82; a pensioner.

Parkhurst, Col. Jonathan, d. June 12, 1842, at Hastings, N. Y., aged 81.

Parkhurst, Samuel, d. Jan. 13, 1849, at Chelmsford, Mass., aged 89; was present at surrender of Burgoyne and of Cornwallis.

Parks, Josiah, d. June 13, 1841, at Lincoln, Mass.; a pensioner. He m. Beulah Tower, who d. Oct. 30, 1845, aged 87.

Parmenter, Caleb, d. Jan. 22, 1851, at Attleboro, Mass., aged 91; a pensioner.

Parmenter, Ebenezer, d. March 18, 1851, at Sudbury, Mass., aged 89 y. and 5 mo.; a pensioner.

Parshall, Israel, d. Aug. 4, 1843, at Palmyra, N. Y., aged 80.

Parsons, Col. Seth, d. July 8, 1850, at West Granville, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner.

Partridge, Samuel, d. Feb. 17, 1842, at Medway, Mass., aged 89; a pensioner. He m., 1775, Mehitable Allen, who d. Jan. 15, 1829.

Pasco, Reuben, d. Sept. 20, 1853, at East Windsor, Conn., aged 92 y. and 6 mo.

Patch, Isaac, b. at Westford, Mass.; d. Oct. 21, 1841, at Groton, Mass., aged 70; a pensioner. He m., 1786, Phebe Fletcher, who d. Jan. 9, 1843, aged 79.

Payne, Samuel Royal, d. Dec., 1838, at Bristol, R. I., aged 81; a pensioner.

Peabody, Lieut. Ebenezer, d. Jan. 25, 1820, at Boxford, Mass., aged 86. He m., 1780, Sarah Pearl, b. at Canterbury, N. H., who d. Feb. 2, 1847, at Boxford, aged 94; a pensioner.

Peabody, Lieut. Ebenezer, d. July 26, 1816, at Peterboro, N. H., was at Bunker Hill. He m. Sarah Lewis, who d. Sept. 12, 1849, at Franklin, N. H., aged 83.

Peabody, Jedediah, d. Oct. 26, 1827, at Lebanon, N. H.; a Lexington Alarm man; was at Bunker Hill and Crown Point. He m., 1766, Alice Howlett, who d. Jan. 30, 1830.

Peabody, John, d. Jan. 3, 1851, at Lunenburg, Mass.; aged 88.

Peck, Benjamin, d. Aug., 1838, at Hamilton, N. Y., aged 80.

Peck, Capt. Gad, d. June 3, 1853, at New Haven, Conn., aged 80.

Peckham, Daniel, d. May 20, 1852, at Newport, R. I., aged 94 y. and 3 mo.; a pensioner. Pelton, Joel, d. March 7, 1850, at Madrid, Me., aged 103; a pensioner.

Pelton, Stephen, d. Dec. 10, 1843, at Lansingburgh, N. Y., aged 85; was at Stone Arabia and Saratoga.

Pendell, Jonathan, d., 1830, at South Sodus, N. Y., aged 90; a pensioner.

Penniman, Lieut. Adua, b., 1756, at Uxbridge, Mass.; d. Nov. 4, 1820, at Plymouth, N. H., aged 65. Was a Lexington Alarm man; was at Stillwater and at Monmouth.

Perkins, James, d. March 4, 1830, at Gorham, Me.

Perkins, John, d. Jan. 20, 1852, in Louisa Co., Va., aged 98.

Perham, Oliver, from Chelmsford, Mass.; d. Dec. 5, 1846, at Lyndeboro, N. H., aged 84; a pensioner.

Perry, Dea. Abel, d. April 10, 1841, at Natick, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m., 1782, Asenath Haven, who d. April 17, 1842, aged 80.

Perry, Lieut. Asa, d. Feb. 24, 1826, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 80. He m., 1770, Lydia Leland.

Perley, Eliphalet, d. April 15, 1822, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 75. He m., 1774, Ann Porter, who d. July 10, 1825.

Pettibone, Amos, d. Sept. 23, 1850, at Lanesborough, Mass., aged 90.

Pickett, John, d. April 5, 1820, at Beverly, Mass., aged 70. He m. Judith Thissell, who d. Sept. 18, 1846, aged 92 y. and 6 mo.; a pensioner.

Pickett, William, d. Feb. 19, 1841, at Gloucester, Mass., aged 76; a pensioner.

Pierce, Abel, d. May 31, 1842, at Medford, Mass., aged 87; a pensioner; formerly of Westton, Mass. He m., 1784, Susanna Sping.

Pierce, Amos, d. March 11, 1845, at Milbury, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner.

Pierce, Amos, d. July 22, 1826, at Fitchburg, Mass. He m., 1780, Sarah Marshall, who d. April 8, 1804.

Pierce, Nathan, d. Nov. 14, 1841, at Woburn, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner.

Pierce, Robert, d. July 11, 1842, at Scituate, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner.

#### SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY MEN WHO FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTION

The list given below is the result of a search made for the purpose of aiding the formation of a Chapter at Montrose, Pa.

It will be of interest to many others who desire to prove descent from a Revolutionary patriot.

Asa Adams,  
Jedidah Adams,  
John Adams,  
Ezekiel Avery,  
Benjamin Babcock,

— Babcock,  
John Baker,  
Nathaniel Balcom,  
Joel Barnes,  
Nehemiah Barnes,  
Reuben Beebe,  
Amos Bennett,  
Elias Bennett,  
Abiel Bills,  
John Blaisdell,  
Nathan Brewster, Sr.,  
Isaac Brown,  
— Brownson.

Jonas Brush,  
Capt. Ichabod Buck,  
Nathan Buel,  
Isaac Bullard,  
John Burnham,  
Joseph Button,  
Andrew Canfield,  
Putman Catlin,  
Daniel Chamberlin,  
Moses Chamberlin,  
Darius Cook,  
Ezekiel Cook,  
Ozem Cook,  
Henry Congdon,  
Dyer Crocker,  
John Darrow,  
Josiah Davis,  
Peter Dickey,

Lieut. David Dimock,  
Edward Dimmick,  
David Doolittle,  
Ezra Doty,  
Isaac Doud,  
Jonathan Edwards,  
John Eldred,  
James Eldridge,  
Stephen Ellis,  
Gabriel Ely,  
Pardon Fish,  
Simeon Foot,  
— Ford,  
Silas Fowler,  
— Fuller,

Nathaniel Gates,  
George Gelatt,  
Asahel Gregory,  
Abner Griffis,  
Stephen Griffis,  
Timothy Hall,  
Israel Hewitt,  
Capt. Bartlet Hinds,  
Dudley Holdridge,  
Seth Holmes,  
Garner Isbell,  
Joshua Jackson,  
Luther Kallan,  
Rufus Kingsley,  
Gershom F. Lane,  
Hezekiah Leach,  
Daniel Lawrence,  
Capt. Luther Leet,  
Rufus Lines,  
Capt. John Locke,  
Ezekiel Maine,



Nathan Maxon,	——— Staples,
Joseph McKune,	Capt. Jarah Stephens,
Jesse Miles,	William Stephe,
——— Miller,	Nathaniel Stew,
Josiah Mills,	Clement Sumner,
Almon Munson,	Lawrence Tarpining,
Jonathan Newman,	John Thatcher,
Patrick Nuang (?),	Thomas Thatcher,
Robert Nichols,	Eseck Thayer,
Issachar Nickerson,	Joseph Thomas,
David Olmstead,	Hosea Tiffany,
Hezekiah Olney,	Thomas Tiffany,
Thaddeus Peet,	Nathaniel Tower,
Joseph Potter,	Isaac Turrell,
Capt. H. Powers, Sr.?	Moses Tyler,
Henry Pruyne,	Elias Van Winkle,
Joseph Raynsford,	David Wakelee,
John Reynolds,	Sylvanus Wade,
Simeon Reynolds,	Lemuel Wallbridge,
Caleb Richardson,	Ephraim Warefie,
Jonathan Ross,	Amos Webster,
Isaac Rynearson,	Jacob Wellman,
Bristol B. Sampson,	Cornelius Westbrook,
Samuel Scott,	John Whitely,
Zerah Scott,	Enos Whitney,
Westol Scoville,	Thomas Williams,
Ichabod Seaver,	Barnard Worthing,
Christian Shelp,	Capt. S. Wright,
David Sherer,	Simeon Wylie,
Christopher Sherman,	Samuel Yeomans,
William Shufelt,	Samuel Clark,
Garrett Snedaker,	Gideon Lyman.
Asahel Southwell,	

The following graves have been located by the Committee on Revolutionary Graves, Columbus Chapter, Ohio:

In the Central Cemetery, Blenden Township, Ohio—Abigail, widow of Joshua Bower. She was born in Boston, Mass., July 14, 1757, and after passing through the trials of the Revolution, lived to see her country happy, to see her descendants of the fourth generation, having lived twenty years in Ohio, where she died November 1, 1842, in her eighty-sixth year.

In the old Franklinton Cemetery, near the Scioto River—Mrs. Elizabeth Goodale, wife of Maj. Nathan Goodale, born in Rutland, Mass., April 1, 1843; died January 24, 1800, aged 66.

Her husband was an officer in the Revolution, was captured by the Indians and was never heard from again.

MONMOUTH CHAPTER, Red Bank, N. J., though small in numbers, delights in good works. They have given sixty dollars for a chair for the New Jersey room in Continental Hall and twenty-one dollars toward the electrolier to be placed in the same room.

THE HADDON CHAPTER, Haddonfield, N. J., gave their second annual luncheon on May 30 to the veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish War soldiers at the old historic house, "The Indian King." Patriotic addresses were made and Mrs. M. C. Furber gave the welcome of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the old soldiers. After the luncheon automobiles, led by the band, took the veterans for a run through the town.



# Work of the Chapters

*(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)*

**Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter** (Indianapolis, Indiana).—It has been the pleasure of the Chapter to keep in touch with all the ruling of the National Society and push forth with great activity all patriotic work.

Our Regent has suffered severe sickness, but her plans were so completely laid that the members of the Chapter had only to execute, and now that she is able to be with us again we hope to complete a successful year.

The different committees are working in harmony and accomplishing much.

The Patriotic Educational Committee is busy organizing in settlement houses and foreign schools clubs of the "Children of the Republic."

The Flag Committee has continued a work begun last year, of presenting flags to teachers in our public schools who are members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. They also presented a handsome silk flag to the new branch city library. The flag is given in honor of Mrs. Chapin Foster, first Regent, and a member of the Indiana Historical Society.

Another flag was presented to the Home for Aged. The Chapter, with great pride, added another gift to Continental Hall, a Colonial sofa, which was placed in the President General's room. On the sofa is a brass plate bearing this inscription:

Presented in honor of  
Mrs. Chas. Warren Fairbanks,  
President General 1901-1905,  
By Caroline Scott Chapter, No. 91,  
April 19, 1910.

The special committee having charge of the sale of Christmas Red Cross stamps met with well deserved success.

Our Programme Committee has given us excellent entertainment at every meeting. Besides speakers of note, we had a round-table talk by our own members. From our first meeting in October at the Country Club each meeting has been a social success. We also have had the pleasure of having our State officers with us,

Mrs. Dinwiddie, our State Regent, making the address of our March meeting.—**MRS. A. W. BOWEN, Historian.**

**Lexington Chapter** (Lexington, Massachusetts).—The annual meeting of the Chapter occurred on May 18, at which Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby was elected Regent.

The Chapter has done notable work during the year, the most important being the placing of a boulder and bronze tablet on the "Battle Green" in Lexington, marking the site of the old belfry from which the alarm was rung to call the Minute Men on that memorable morning, April 19, 1775.

The occasion, October 19, 1910, was a veritable pageant, witnessed by some three thousand persons. The exercises began by a parade, forming in front of the historic Munroe Tavern and marching to "Battle Green," headed by the marine band from the U. S. S. *Wabash*, stationed at Charlestown Navy Yard.

The programme included a prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Knowles; an address by Mrs. Charles H. Masury, honorary State Regent of Massachusetts; an historical address by Mr. James P. Munroe. The late J. Willard Brown, department commander, impressed upon the vast audience the importance to coming generations of the marking of historic spots, and Mr. Edward Bayley closed with an address on "Patriotism and Politics." The Regent of the Lexington Chapter, Mrs. Medora Robbins Crosby, who had sixty blood relations in the Battle of Lexington, and whose great-grandfather, Joshua Simonds; captured the first British prisoner taken in the War of the Revolution, presented the boulder and tablet to the town of Lexington in the name of the Chapter. This was appropriately received by the chairman of the Selectmen, Mr. Frank D. Pierce. The tablet, which had been covered with an American flag which had done active duty in the Spanish-American War, was withdrawn by Miss

Elizabeth Parker, granddaughter of Captain Parker, the historic commander of the Minute Men in 1775. At the conclusion the Lexington Chapter entertained their guest at a tea in Hancock Clarke House.

Other work done during the year was an annual subscription toward preservation of the Old Royall House, Medford, Mass., and a chair for the banquet hall in Continental Hall.—MRS. G. ERNEST GRIFFIN, *Historian*.

**Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter** (Allegan, Michigan).—On February 22 our Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday by giving a cotillion. The event was preceded by an informal reception to the State Regent, Mrs. Jas. P. Brayton, who stood in the receiving line with the Chapter officers and also a Real Daughter, Mrs. Barrett. A full orchestra furnished fine music, and the auditorium was profusely decorated with flags and evergreen garlands. The figures were led by Miss Travis, of Grand Rapids, and the favors were especially effective, many of them creating much fun.

It was, by far, the event of the season, part of the receipts, which were about \$150, going to the Cemetery Stone Arch Fund.

**George Taylor Chapter** (Easton, Pennsylvania).—The annual meeting of the Chapter was held at the Parsons-Taylor House. There was a large attendance of members.

The Honor Roll Committee reported that thus far \$1,155.75 had been contributed to the house fund through the honor roll.

A handsome mahogany table, a fine portrait of George Washington, and a beautiful little framed picture of the old Court House which stood in the square were presented to the Chapter.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Mrs. H. D. Maxwell as Regent.

The Registrar reported that the Chapter now numbers fifty members. The treasurer reported \$1,575.36 received during the year. After all expenditures a balance of about \$250 remains.

One of the members of the Chapter was presented to the Italian mission twenty copies of "Guida," a guide book of American educational advantages, customs, banking, simple laws, and other matters of in-

struction to the Italian immigrant, which is gotten out by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and which has been heartily indorsed by all workers among the Italians, as well as by the Italian immigrants themselves. It is a book which will prove a strong force in the cause of good citizenship.

After the adjournment the members listened to enthusiastic reports of the recent National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, upon which occasion George Taylor Chapter had five members present.—CLARA D. PATTERSON.

**Columbia Chapter** (Olympia, South Carolina).—When the Christmas holidays of 1910 were over and the gaiety of the season had died down, and only the mistletoe and holly and long-leaf pine decoration that were still there to remind us of what had passed, an idea struck one of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The treasury was very low and there are so many calls to meet. Why not use some of this long-leaf pine by weaving it into baskets. Baskets are in demand when visitors from the North come looking for souvenirs of some special Southern significance—that is, any baskets cleverly made—but those of pine straw are unusual. They are good and strong, and fragrant as though just from our groves in the sand hills, so health giving to the delicate. With this inspiration, the members of Columbia Chapter met at the home of one of the number to learn from another, Miss McCants, the art.

The consequence was that a score of ladies met, all enthusiastic and eager. For two or three hours busy fingers plied, while Miss McCants instructed, going from one to another, and soon convinced them that anyone who could use a needle and thread could make a basket.

The proceeds when sold will be used to add to the fund to erect a monument on the Capitol grounds to three partisan generals of the Revolutionary War—Marion, Pickens, and Sumter.

The ladies of Columbia Chapter will be glad to take orders from their Northern sisters for work of this kind. Baskets of any size or price can be made, by addressing MRS. L. D. CHILDS, 2202 Plain Street, Columbia, S. C.



# Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS.

1883 (2) BEEMAN.—Ebenezer Beeman enlisted from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1775, as a corporal, and served over a year; was wounded at the battle of Cumberland Head, N. Y., and was pensioned June 21, 1818; residence at that time, Luzerne Co., Pa. He was b. Jan. 1, 1761, m. Hannah — ab. 1796 (who was b. 1780), and had: Matilda, b. 1798, m. — Burgess; Almeda and Almyra (twins), b. 1801; Cinthia, b. 1803; Joseph, b. 1805; Diana, b. 1807; Uphema, b. 1809, m. Harry Elliott; Rodolphia, b. 1810, m. Charles Camp; Emily, b. 1813; Calista, b. 1816; Ebenezer, b. 1819; and Nancy, b. 1820.—*Mary E. E. Brown*, 1411 K St., Washington, D. C.

1889. HOLCOMB—BLAIR.—A genealogy of the Blair, Banister, and Braxton families by Horner, was published in Phila. in 1808. Probably any good second-hand store could order it for you.—*Gen. Ed.*

1898. COATES.—My grandmother was Serena Coates, the dau. of Benjamin and Mary (Kimball) Coates. She m. Joseph Belcher, June 13, 1830. Her father, Benjamin, lived and died in Lynn, Mass., April 20, 1821, and had by his (1) wife, Mary Kimball: Serena, b. 1809, d. 1850; John, and Mary. He afterward m. (2) and had other children, but I know neither the name of the second wife nor the children. The father of Mary Kimball was a Rev. soldier, and fought at Bunker Hill.—*Mrs. Annie D. W. Moore*, Kensington, Md.

1913 (5) HARRISON.—Mrs. Sanders Johnston, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., the compiler of the Lineage Books, is the best authority on the Harrison families that I know. She has spent several months searching in the county seats for data.—*Gen. Ed.*

1917 (3) BOISE—HAMILTON.—The will of Wm. Boise, b. March 10, 1745, made March 20, 1794, and probated Nov. 27, 1804, mentions his wife, Mary, and eight children: David, Joel, Wm. Elias, Anna Scott, Sarah Blair, Molly Shepard, and Abigail Shepard. The will is filed at Northampton, Mass.—*Miss Kather-*

*ine S. Hills*, The Avon, Washington, D. C.

1928 (2) SCHNEIDER.—The Adam Schneider in this query is the one who served in the Pa. regiment, and had a son, Adam, b. in Tuscarora Co. (later Frederick Co.), Md., Sept. 2, 1795, m. Anna Sparks, April 27, 1817, in Crunty Town, Taylor Co., W. Va. She was b. Jan. 10, 1800, in Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va. They came to Marshall Co., Ind., April 18, 1834, and he d. there May 18, 1847. Ann Sparks Snyder d. June 27, 1873. A dau., Mrs. Jane Synder Trowbridge, is still living near Plymouth, and remembers a good deal about her ancestor.—*Miss Frances E. Emerson*, Plymouth, Ind.

1929 (3) CRITTENDEN.—Mr. A. Riley Crittenden, of Hopewell, Mich., is publishing a genealogy of the Crittenden Family, and could be of help.—*Mrs. J. W. Bailey*, 109 Lawn Ave., Middletown, Conn.

1943. PLUMB—HINSDALE.—The parents of Samuel Plumb, who m. Lucy Hinsdale, were Samuel and Patience (Ward) Plumb, according to the Plumb genealogy, pub. by H. B. Plumb, Perley, Luzerne Co., Pa. Two of his brothers are mentioned as being in the Rev., but no mention is made of Samuel serving; Conn. men in the Rev. might give his service.—*Miss Clara B. Eno*, Van Buren, Ark. (who is a descendant of Jesse Plumb).

1943 (2) HINSDALE—WATERS.—Lucy Hinsdale, b. July 16, 1741, m. Jan., 1763, Samuel Plumb, of Middletown, Conn., and d. Dec. 11, 1790 (or Feb., 1791). They had: Lydia, b. 1763, m. Bethuel Hurlbut, and d. in Ohio; Samuel, b. 1765, d. y.; Clarissa, b. 1768, d. y.; Sarah, b. 1770, m. 1793, Lemuel Scovil (who d. in 1863), and Lucy, b. Jan. 2, 1779, m. (1) Amasa Waters; m. (2) Mr. Ellis; and John, b. 1782, m. Eliz. Clark. She was the dau. of Capt. John and Eliz. (Cole) Hinsdale. He was b. Aug. 13, 1706, at Hartford, Conn., m. Eliz. Cole (1711-1784), settled in Berlin, Conn., was ensign of the Train band in 1749, lieut. in 1752, and capt. in 1759. Ab. 1780 he moved to New Britain, Conn.; was a blacksmith, and d. Dec., 1792. He had seven children: John, b. 1734, d. inf.; Eliz., b. 1736, m. 1758, David Atkins, and d. 1772; Theodore (Rev.), b. 1738, m. Anna Bissell; Lucy, b.

1741, m. Samuel Plumb; Elijah, b. 1744, m. twice; Lydia, b. 1747, m. Samuel Hart; and John, b. 1749, m. Philomela Hurlbut. Capt. John Hinsdale was said to descend from a Huguenot family, Dea. Robert Hinsdale, who emigrated to this country in 1637, and settled at Dedham, Mass. The above is taken from the Hinsdale Gen., and while no Rev. service is given for Capt. John, it is possible that he may have signed the test, or given money to the cause.—*Gen. Ed.*

1947. MORRIS—ROACH.—In the Morris genealogy the descendants of Robert Morris are given, and no Amelia appears among them.—*Gen. Ed.*

1954 (2) SQUIRE—MALTBY.—Mrs. Clarence Verrill, Fairhaven, Boise, Idaho, is the secretary and genealogist of the Maltby Ass., and would be able to help C. R. H.—*Mrs. H. La Gee Gilman*, 320 Second St., Plymouth, Wis.

1960 (3) WAIT—ASHLEY.—In the History of Whately, Mass., by Crafts, is the following: "James, son of Consider Wait, b. in Whately, Mass., March 18, 1791, m. Eliza Ashley—resides in West." Ten children, whose names follow, are on same page (601). On pages 597-8 occurs: "Consider, son of Elisha Wait, b. at Hatfield, March 25, 1762, d. Dec. 4, 1820, m. (1) Persis Lull, Sept. 22, 1778; m. (2) Elizabeth Weaver, d. July 28, 1822." Consider Wait was in Capt. Joseph Cook's Co. in service at New London from July 26 to Aug. 27, 1779. Elisha Wait, father of Consider, was also a Rev. soldier. If L. G. N. wishes more particulars she can send to Mrs. Herbert Backus, 280 East State St., Columbus, Ohio (a descendant of Elisha Wait through Irene, sister of Consider).

1973. WARREN.—According to the gravestone in the cemetery at Center Shaftesbury, "Thomas Warren died July 5, 1833, aged 91 years."—*Gen. Ed.*

1977 (3) EELLS—NORTH.—Neither the Eells genealogy nor the History of Middletown, Conn., give any Rev. service for Lemuel Eells, the New Light minister. It is possible, however, that in the records of the town may be found the names of those who sent money to the soldiers or "for the relief of Boston," and his name may be found therein.—*Gen. Ed.*

Charles Keith, of Princeton, Minn., writes: "On page 240, Vt. Rev. Rolls, is found a payroll of Capt. Cyperan Downers' Alarm Co. in Col. Herrick's regiment of militia while in service Oct., 1780, and Thomas Warren 5 days—55 miles—amount 1 pound, 4 shillings and 10 pence, appears. This is the only Thomas Warren found on the Rev. roll, and I presume is the one needed by E. C. M."

1977 (7) HALL.—While I did not find a Hall genealogy of the family desired by M. G. H. S., I found one giving the family of Lyman Hall, the Signer, as follows: "Lyman Hall, b. Wallingford, April 12, 1724, was the son of John and Mary (Street) Hall and grandson of John and Mary (Lyman) Hall. He m. (1) Mary —; and had no issue; m. (2) Mary —, and had one child, John, who d. unm. Lyman was Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and d. in Ga., Oct. 19, 1790.—*Gen. Ed.*

2015. THAYER.—A copy of the Thayer genealogy can be obtained from W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1424 F St., Washington, D. C., for ten dollars.—*Gen. Ed.*

2020. NASH—DONALDSON.—There is no mention in the Nash genealogy of any Donaldson, or of a Mary Ann Nash of suitable age to have m. Thomas Donaldson, who is not accounted for in some other way.—*Gen. Ed.*

2025. HART.—J. H. Standley, who was a member of the House from Henderson Co., Ky., for two terms, 1843 and 1854, and a State Senator in 1877, and m. Ann McClain, was the son of John Standley (d. 1809) and Ann Hart. Ann was the dau. of John and Patience (Lane) Hart; and John was the second son of Benjamin and Nancy (Morgan) Hart, Nancy Hart was the dau. of Gen. Morgan, and was a noted heroine in the Rev. Benjamin Hart, her husband, was the son of Thomas Hart, of Hanover Co., Va., and Susanna Rice. After his father's death he accompanied his mother to N. C., where he m. Nancy Morgan, and had: Morgan, John, Thomas, Samuel, and Mark Hart. (See Hart genealogy.)—*Gen. Ed.*

2046 (2) HEATH—MORGAN.—Abigail Heath was b. in Groton, Conn., Feb. 13, 1720, and was the dau. of Joseph and Dorothy Heath. See Town Book, Vol. I, p. 114. Dorothy, wife of Joseph Heath, d. Oct. 24, 1734, at Groton. (Groton Town Books.)—*Mrs. E. M. Avery.*

2046 (3) AVERY—MORGAN.—Hannah Avery, who m. Samuel Morgan, of Groton, Conn., was b. March 24, 1685. A full account of her and her ancestors and descendants is to be found in the Avery genealogy, now in press by Mr. and Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. The Gen. Ed. had an opportunity to see one of the proof sheets and can recommend it to all descendants of families in that part of the country for its completeness, and more than all, for its careful accuracy.

#### QUERIES.

2066. WHITE—HAYNES.—Wanted, official proof of Rev. service, if any, of John White (b. Feb. 7, 1719 or '20), fifth generation from Wm. White, who landed in Mass. from Eng. in 1635. He (John) m. Elizabeth Haynes for his (2) wife. She was b. March 21, 1748.

(2) HAYNES—CLEMENT.—Official proof of service, if any, of Joseph Haynes, b. 1715 or '6, m. in 1734 to Eliz. Clement, and father of Eliz. Haynes mentioned above. He was the grandson of Jonathan Haynes slain by the Indians Feb. 22, 1668.

(3) STONE—CHANEY.—Can any one tell me the first names of a Mr. Stone who m. a Miss Chaney in Va. and lived during the Rev.?—*J. R. G.*

2067. BUYCK.—In Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution" mention is made of Commodore Gillon, who ran the blockade from Rotterdam to Charleston, S. C., and up the Santee River to Fort Motte, with clothing for the American troops. With him came Peter Augustine Buyck, whose father sold him the clothing and took a mortgage on Com. Gillon's plantation in payment thereof. This P. A. Buyck married and settled in this same place, where his descendants now live.



Wanted, official proof of service of Peter.

(2) WATSON.—Isham Watson, of Marion Co., S. C., was wounded in a skirmish with Tories during the Rev. Wanted, official proof of same.

(3) REAVES.—Solomon Reaves, of Marion Co., S. C., a Baptist preacher, was (according to tradition) twice turned out by the Tories for his active service for American Independence. Wanted, official record of the same.—S. R. B.

2068. WOODWARD.—Theron R. Woodward d. in Chicago ab. 6 yrs. ago. Did he finish the compilation of the "Walker Family"? If so, where and at what price can one be obtained?

(2) LEARNED.—According to tradition, Deacon Isaac Leonard was wounded in the Narragansett War and was in Colonial military service from 1755 to 1761 from Framingham, Mass. Are there any of his descendants who have this record?

2069. CARTER—GAINES.—Did the Thomas Carter who was b. in 1740, m. Susannah Gaines in 1777, and d. in Culpepper Co., Va., in 1813, have any Rev. service. If so, desire official proof.—A. S. C.

2070. KELSEY—STANNARD.—Ancestry desired of Rusha Kelsey, who m. Jacob Stannard Aug. 9 1797. Her sister, Libbie, m. Jacob's brother, Job. The Kelseys lived in Saybrook, Conn.

(2) POST—STANNARD.—Ancestry desired, with Rev. service, if any, of Lydia Post, of Westbrook, Conn., who m. John Stannard, father of Job and Jacob.—W. E. T.

2071. WEBB.—Jacob Webb, son of James, was in the Rev. To which of the Webb families of Va. did he belong? Wanted, names of wives and children of both James and Jacob Webb, with all necessary genealogical data. There were also in the Rev. from Amherst Co. (from which co. Jacob came) Cuthbert, James, John, Thomas, and Julius. Was this James the father or brother of Jacob? What relation were the others to Jacob?—W.

2072. RIDER—BRADLEY.—Ancestry desired of John Rider, who was b. 1756 in Lee Co., Va., and d. in Landon Co., Tenn. He m. Eliz. Bradley and served in the Rev.; had six children, Austin, James, Alexander, Elizabeth, Nancy, and John. Ancestry desired also of his wife, Elizabeth Bradley.—M. R. R.

2073. PRINCE.—John Prince was in the Rev. in Capt. Nathaniel Haskell's co. He lived in New Gloucester, Me., between 1765 and 1767, and was son of Thomas Prince, who m. Mary Haskell.—N. G. H.

2074. THORNTON—PETTY.—Susan Ann Petty m. in 1850 French Strother, a descendant of a Rev. soldier. She was the dau. of Thornton Petty, who was m. in 1828 and d. in 1850. Was he a descendant of Matthew Thornton, the Signer?

(2) ABBOTT—DULANEY.—Polly Dulaney Abbott, who m. Thornton Petty in 1828 and also d. in 1850, was the dau. of Roger Abbott, Jr., and Anna Dulaney. Roger Abbott, Jr., was the son of Roger Abbott (who d. in 1762) and Mary Ann Roberts, and d. in 1809. Was he in the Rev.? Anna Dulaney was the dau. of Zechariah Dulaney (said to have been a Rev. soldier in Green's Hist., Culpepper) and

his wife, Mary Roberts. Mary was the dau. of Benjamin Roberts, who was on the Culpepper Committee of Safety, and d. in 1782. What was the name of Benjamin's wife?—H. P. W.

2075. HART—BUND.—Daniel Hart m. Margaret Bun (or Bund) in N. J. and moved to Beverly, Va., in 1794. Wanted, ancestry of Margaret, and Rev. service, if any. Is this Daniel Hart the son of John Hart, the Signer?—W. H. B. L.

2076. POPINO—MARTIN (MARTYN).—Peter Popino, b. N. J., m. Eliz. Martin (or Martyn) and had a son, James, b. Monongalia Co., W. Va. (then Va.) in 1777, and was killed by the Indians near Boonesboro, Ky., in 1790 or '91. Was he a Rev. soldier? Did his father emigrate to this country or was it his grandfather?—L. P. H.

2077. BEAN—WEST—HUNTLEY—MAKER.—Wanted, ancestry and names of wives and children, with all necessary genealogical data, of the following soldiers who served in the Rev. from Machias, Me.: Abner Bean, private in Capt. Stephen Smith's co.; Daniel Bean, seaman on the sloop *Martial Liberty*; James Bean, private in Capt. Daniel Sullivan's co.; John Bean, Jr., private in same co.; Jabez Huntley, private in Capt. Joseph Savage's co.; Jabez West, sergeant in Capt. Joseph Smith's co., and Jonathan, Joseph, and John Maker, privates in Capt. William Reed's co. (These last may have come from Sedgwick, Me., or vicinity).—A. C. M.

2078. STEVENS.—In the Lineage Book, Vol. 21, page 12, is given the record of Samuel Stevens, who served in the Conn. militia. Did he have a son Lyman?—G. L. S.

2079. GOOCH.—Ursula Claiborne Gooch had a son, William Claiborne Gooch, b. York Co., Va., but evidently emigrated from there. Can anyone tell me about his descendants?

(2) BEALE.—Mrs. Louis C. Bulkley, 543 Egan St., Shreveport, La., would like to correspond with any descendants of the Beale family of Md. and Va.—C. K. B.

2080. SPENCER—CLARK.—Thomas Clark, a Rev. soldier of N. J., m. Betty Spencer. Who were her parents? Was her father in the Rev.?

(2) ALLEN—MORSE.—Rachel Allen m. Jesse Morse, of Mass., a sergeant in the Rev. Who were her parents, and did her father have Rev. service?

(3) KENNEDY.—James Kennedy, of Nashville, Tenn., served in the War of 1812. Wanted, ancestry, and Rev. service, if any.

(4) ALLEN—REED.—Col. Bethel Allen, of the War of 1812, m. Elizabeth Reed. Wanted, ancestry, and Rev. record, if any, of both of them.

(5) HART—VEECH.—Mary Hart m. Wm. Veech, of Pa, son of James and Sarah (Pron) Veech. Who was the father of Sarah Pron, and did he have Rev. service? What relation was Mary Hart to John Hart, the Signer of the Declaration?—J. R. G.

2081. KESSLER.—Wanted, the ancestry of Mathias Kessler, who, with his sons, Peter, Samuel, David, and Andrew, moved from Pa.

(prob. Phila.) to Amanda, Fairfield Co., Ohio, about 1808.

(2) **SISSONS**.—**RICHMOND**.—Wanted, the ancestry of Rebecca Sissons, who was b. Feb. 8, 1761, and m. Judge Stephen Richmond, of Spencertown, N. Y., and had: Asa, John, Peleg, Sybil, Stephen, James, Elizabeth, Lavina, Perez, Henry, David, and George Richmond. She d. Aug. 27, 1820.—*R. B. D.*

2082. **SHELDEN**.—Esek Sheldon and his three sons, Stephen, Reuben, and Amasa, came from R. I. to the town of Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1790. Did any of them serve in the Rev.?—*C. F. K.*

2083. **BLAKESLEE**.—Was either Capt. David Blakeslee or his son Thomas in the Rev.? If so, what service did they render? Both were from Litchfield Co., Conn.—*M. B. E.*

2084. **RUSSELL**.—Was the Gen. Wm. Russell, of Culpepper and Augusta Co., Va., who m. (2) a sister of Patrick Henry, related to Wm. Russell Robinson, of Winginia, Nelson Co., Va., a descendant of Sir Wm. Russell, of Eng., who m. a granddau. of Oliver Cromwell?—*J. S. P.*

2085. **WRIGHT**.—**BRIGGS**.—Who was the father of Seaman Wright, who m. a Miss Briggs in Shaftesbury, Vt., and emigrated to Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., ab. 1827 or '28? Their children were: George S., Francis D., Elias M., Daniel H., Sarah Ann, who m. Joseph Arum and went to Cal. in 1846; Nancy Maria, who m. Elias Harrington in 1826, and lived in Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., and Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Did Seaman's father serve in the Rev.? He d. and was buried in Shaftesbury. Seaman had a brother, John, who d. at Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1847, aged 84; and a sister that m. a Mr. King; a nephew, Joseph Wright, who lived at Waterloo, N. Y., and d. in the seventies.—*L. H. J.*

2086. **BERRY**.—**COLVIN**.—Where can I find information ab. the family of Sarah Berry, who was b. (presumably in R. I.) Aug. 20, 1757, and m. at Scituate, Kent Co., Aug. 18, 1782, Philip Colvin, a Rev. soldier, who was b. April 11, 1758? They had: Prudence, b. 1783, m. Samuel Stone; Anne, b. 1784, m. Lemuel Stone; Lavina, b. 1785, m. Mr. Green; Mary, b. 1787; Miriam, b. 1789; Joseph, b. 1791; Rhoda, b. 1794, m. Mr. Franklin, and Cyrus, b. 1799, m. Phebe Northup. The family moved to Abington (then in Luzerne Co.), Pa., in the early part of 1800, and all the children were m. there, I think. Sarah Berry d. May 30, 1847, and Philip Colvin d. April 19, 1832.—*L. C. T.*

2087. **CULBREATH**.—Edward Culbreath emigrated from Scotland to Edgefield District, S. C., in 1756, accompanied by his four sons: Joseph, b. 1747; John, b. 1751; Daniel, and Edward. We know that Joseph and John served in the Rev. Wanted, official proof of same.

(2) **DOWNES**.—Secretary of State of N. C. writes: "Vol. IX, p. 1264, Colonial and State Records of N. C. shows that Henry Downes was one of the delegates at the 'Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775.'" Are the descendants of Henry Downes eligible to membership in the N. S., D. A. R.?

(3) **HODGES**.—Can you give me any information in regard to the Rev. record of Edmond Hodges, of Triggs Co., Ga., or of his father, Robert Hodges?—*A. A. S.*

2088. **PAINE**.—**LOVELAND**.—Bradford Tabor Paine m. Ellen C. Loveland, who was a dau. of Phileta (Whitney) Loveland. He was the son of Hannah Tabor, who m. (1) Timothy Paine; m. (2) Azubah Paine. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. service, if any, of either the Paines or Tabor. Were they descendants of Gov. Wm. Bradford?—*S. P. S.*

2089. **EVANS**.—Information desired concerning Abram Evans, who served in the Fourth Battalion Chester Co. militia, Capt. Mordecai Morgan's Co., in 1782.—*W. H. S.*

2090. **PARSONS**.—Can anyone tell me where Maj. Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons is buried, and if his grave has an appropriate marker? He originally came from Lyme, Conn., m. Mahetabel Mather (?), of Lyme. The records of the family state that he was accidentally drowned when visiting the Conn. Western Reserve lands in Ohio in the Beaver River, and was buried on its banks near its confluence with the Ohio. The postmaster at Beaver, Ohio, made inquiries, and could find nothing about it; and thinking that so distinguished a soldier should be honored by the "Daughters" I write for information.—*W. B.*

2091. **ALSTON**.—Wanted, official proof of service of John Alston, b. Warren Co., N. C., April 18, 1735, or of his father, Solomon Alston.—*T. B. B.*

2092. **ODELL**.—James Odell, of S. C., went West after the Rev., and lived with his son, James, Jr., where he d. at the age of 80 years; served under Gen. Greene. Wanted, official proof of service.—*J. C. O.*

2093. **HUNGERFORD**.—Thomas Hungerford 4th was in the Rev. about the time of the burning of Danbury and Fairfield. Wanted, dates of birth and death. Were there other Hungerfords at that time in the service? Was there any age limit to the enlistment of soldiers?

2094. **CLARK**.—**ALLEN**.—Nathaniel Clark, of Canterbury, Conn., m. (2) Jemima Allen (said to be of Ethan Allen Family), who was b. 1731, and d. 1817, and was a dau. of Joseph Allen. Nathaniel was a pillar of the Brunswick Church, and d. in 1802, leaving children, Nathaniel and Jemima. Did he serve in the Rev., and who were his parents?

(2) **CLARK**.—**STORY**.—Jemima Clark, dau. of Nathaniel and Jemima (Allen) Clark, m. Ephraim Story in 1793. He was a ship carpenter and lived at Canterbury, Conn. They had seven children. Who were the parents of Ephraim Story, and did they serve in the Rev.?

(3) **ROSE**.—**SMITH**.—Jesse Rose emigrated from Eng. with a brother, and settled in Va. He m. a Miss Smith and moved to Ellsworth, Ohio, where he and his wife are buried; is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Wanted, official proof of service. His dau., Mary, m. Wm. Howard, of Ellsworth. Wanted, ancestry of both Jesse Rose and his wife, and all genealogical particulars.—*W. R. M.*



# National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

## Honorary Officers

### FOUNDER:

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, "The Wayside," Concord, Mass. Winter Address: "The Somerset," Boston, Mass.

(Elected 1901, Honorary President for life, with full power to vote in all meetings of the National Board of Management and annual convention.)

### HONORARY PRESIDENTS:

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 2005 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
(Elected 1903 for life.)

Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
(Elected 1905 for life.)

Mrs. Frederick T. Dubois, Blackfoot, Idaho.  
(Elected 1909 for life.)

### HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

(Elected for a period of five years, with year of election.)

1911.  
Mrs. John W. Foster,  
1307 Eighteenth Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

1911.  
Mrs. John Miller Horton,  
477 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

1911.  
Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee,  
178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.

1911.  
Mrs. Nellis M. Rich,  
512 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

1911.  
Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb,  
Groton, Conn.

1911.  
Mrs. A. S. Hubbard,  
565 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

1911.  
Mrs. Hughes,  
Washington, D. C.

1911.  
Mrs. Van Devanter,  
Washington, D. C.

## National Board of Management

### NATIONAL PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Albert Baird Cummins, Washington, D. C., and Des Moines, Iowa.

### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT PRESIDING:

Mrs. E. S. Washington Howard, 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SOCIETIES:

Mrs. Frank Bond, 3127 Newark Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Mrs. Joseph Paul, Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John Tweedale, 1725 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Geo. V. Baird, 1505 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. George Marsh, Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Frank Mondell, Washington, D. C., and New Castle, Wyo.

Miss Eliza C. Tulloch, 937 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Martha N. Hooper, 1735 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL RECORDING SECRETARY:

Miss Catharine E. Custis, 912 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

Mrs. Ellis Logan, 1253 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL REGISTRAR:

Mrs. J. B. G. Custis, 912 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL TREASURER:

Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL HISTORIAN:

Mrs. Walter Rogers Beach, 209 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### NATIONAL CHAPLAIN:

Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.



# Minutes of the Board

The monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held May 11 in the Children's room, Continental Hall.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the Chaplain led in prayer.

The Secretary's minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization reported as follows:

The following names were presented by the State Director of Texas for State promotions:

Mrs. Valery E. Austin, Mrs. Alice D. Finlay, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Mrs. Hamilton A. West, Mr. William F. Buss.

For re-election as President of the General Muhlenberg Society of Germantown, Pa.: Mrs. Harry Thackara Montgomery.

For State Director of Florida: Mrs. Glenville C. Frissell, Miami.

For reappointment, the following State Directors: Mrs. Frederick B. Street, Connecticut; Mrs. Frank Felton, Indiana; Miss Nellie B. Nichol, Kansas; Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, Massachusetts; Mrs. Nettie A.

Ashenfelter, New Mexico; Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, New York; Miss Sarah E. Gable, Pennsylvania; Miss Edith Edwards, Rhode Island; Mrs. Henry B. Patten, Wyoming.

The Registrar reported forty-one candidates and the Secretary cast the ballot, constituting them members, provided all dues are paid.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$3,748.24.

The Corresponding Secretary moved that a letter of greeting be sent to Mrs. Lothrop.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization read a letter from Mrs. Moran, declining the position of State Director of Michigan.

Mrs. Bond moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain the cost of a standing list of Honorary and National officers in the magazine, said list to precede the minutes or article on Children of the American Revolution work in each magazine. It was moved and carried that Mrs. Bond attend to this.

The meeting adjourned on motion.

C. E. CUSTIS, *Secretary*.

## Information to the Local Societies

(Continued)

### ANNUAL REPORTS.

Two annual reports are asked from local societies.

First.—For the annual convention. State Directors are required by the constitution to report the work of the societies of their States at each annual convention, and all societies should send, not later than April 1 of each year, reports of their work since the annual convention of the preceding year to their State Directors, or in their absence or inability to act, directly to the National Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies, Mrs. Frank Bond, 3127 Newark Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

Second.—For the report to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. A brief report

of work accomplished during the year ending October 11 should be sent by every Society not later than November 1 of each year to the National Historian, Mrs. Walter Rogers Beach, 209 Prospect Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

### CHARTERS.

After the applications of charter members and the name of the local Society have been accepted by the National Board of Management, a charter may be obtained at a cost of \$3 by applying to the National Recording Secretary, Miss Catharine E. Custis, 912 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Spaces to be filled on charters are for the date of organization, and for the following officers: President, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, Color Bearer, and Historian.

GEORGE CLINTON CHAPTER, Wilmington, Ohio, Mrs. F. S. Colvin, Regent. We note, among other matters arranged for the program, an "Exhibition of Grandmother's Handiwork." This Chapter enjoys the unique distinction of composing the "Library Association." Six members are elected by the Chapter to act as trustees for the management of the Wilmington Library.

# In Memoriam

Death is another life. We bow our heads  
At going out, we think, and enter straight  
Another golden chamber of the king's,  
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

—Bailey.

MRS. ANNA REDFIELD FRAZIER, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa., died at her residence in that city April 29, 1911. Mrs. Frazier was a descendant of William Redfield, who, in 1635, settled at Charlestown, near Boston; and also through Elizabeth Paybody (Peabody), of John Alden, and his wife Priscilla.

MRS. CHARLOTTE KEELER RAYMOND, Norwalk Chapter, Connecticut, died February 26, 1911, in the house in Milton where she was born ninety-two years ago. She was the daughter of Justus Keeler, who served twice in the Connecticut militia, and was also a prisoner. She was not only a daughter of a patriot, but the mother of patriots, losing a son and a son-in-law in the Civil War. She was the oldest communicant of St. Matthew's Church, Milton; a woman of keen intellect, keeping her faculties until the last. She leaves a blessed memory to her children, her grandchildren, and her great grandchildren, as well as to her many friends.

MRS. LYDIA ATHERTON STILES, wife of the Rev. W. Scott Stiles, and member of Vernango Chapter, Franklin, Pa., died January 20, 1911.

MRS. ESTELLE H. TUTTLE, wife of Lucius M. Tuttle, died at her home on Commonwealth Avenue, March 21, 1911. She was one of the early members of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. LAURA A. WENTWORTH FOWLER, widow of Maj. Wm. Fowler, of Elmira, N. Y., founder, first Regent, and honorary Regent of the Old South Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., died at her home in Dedham, March 12, 1911, after a short illness. Mrs. Fowler was seventy-four

years old and one of the best known club women in New England; a teacher of music and drawing of unusual ability, an authority and lecturer on historical and genealogical subjects, and a frequent contributor to all the metropolitan newspapers and several magazines. She was especially interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which her sound judgment was a strong factor in administrative affairs. The funeral was held at the First Congregational Church in Dedham, March 14, 1911, and about forty members of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R., were present. An impressive and touching eulogy was given by the Rev. E. A. Horton, of Boston, who was long a personal friend of the deceased. Among the numerous floral tributes was a beautiful wreath from the Old South Chapter. Mrs. Fowler was buried at Albany, N. Y., beside her husband.

A beloved honorary member, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, passed away at her summer home in Middletown, R. I., October 17, 1910.

MRS. BAILEY HALL HITCHCOCK (Sarah Hatch Collamore), Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, journeyed to the celestial city April 26, 1911. She was eighty years old and surrounded by her children was ready to depart. She had been a great traveler, having crossed the Andes five times after her seventieth year, and the ocean many times. She received the homage of a queen from her two sons and her only daughter. Her life was a happy, joyous one, and she was young at eighty. Surrounded by her loving children, she departed on her last journey, fully ready to go.

He who died at Azan sends  
This to comfort all his friends:

Faithful friends! It lies, I know,  
Pale and white and cold as snow;  
And ye say, "Abdallah's dead!"  
Weeping at the feet and head.  
I can see your falling tears,  
I can hear your sighs and prayers;  
Yet I smile and whisper this:  
I am not the thing you kiss.  
Cease your tears and let it lie;  
It was mine. It is not I.

EDWIN ARNOLD.



The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management**  
1911

**President General**

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

701 East Taylor Street, Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters**

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**Vice-Presidents General**

(Term of Office Expires 1912)

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771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MRS. LA VERNE NOYES, Illinois.

1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

MISS ELLEN MECUM, New Jersey.

Salem, N. J.

MRS. EGBERT JONES, Mississippi.

"Box Hill," Holly Springs, Miss.

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49 Kingsley Ave., Rutland, Vt.

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3802 North 24th St., Omaha, Neb.

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2204 Ave. J, Galveston, Texas.

MRS. WILLIAM E. STANLEY, Kansas.

"Riverside," Wichita, Kan.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, Georgia.

1420 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

(Term of Office Expires 1913)

MISS SOPHIE WAPLES, Delaware.

901 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

MRS. CLAYTON R. TRUESDALL, Ohio.

319 Birchard Ave., Fremont, Ohio.

MRS. ALLEN PUTNAM PERLEY, Pennsylvania.

"Greystone," Vallamont, Williamsport, Pa.

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328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. BENJAMIN F. GRAY, JR., Missouri.

5869 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Indiana.

Lafayette, Indiana.

MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY, North Carolina.

Salisbury, N. C.

MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, Tennessee.

564 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON, West Virginia.

271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.

MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE, Iowa.

Independence, Iowa.

**Chaplain General**

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

**Recording Secretary General      Corresponding Secretary General**

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM F. DENNIS,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.



**Registrar General**

MRS. GAIVUS M. BRUMBAUGH,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer General**

MRS. WILLIAM D. HOOVER,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

**Historian General**

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BASSETT,  
2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

**Assistant Historian General**

MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,  
Franklin St., Manchester, N. H.

**Librarian General**

MISS AMARYLLIS GILLET,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1911**

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	MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, 1401 11th Ave., South, Birmingham.
ARIZONA, .....	MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 394 N. 3d Ave., Phoenix.
	MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.
ARKANSAS, .....	MRS. JAMES WILLIAM NOEL, 216 East 6th Ave., Pine Bluff.
	MRS. SAMUEL S. WASSELL, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA, .....	MRS. WILLIAM W. STILSON, 1048 W. Kensington Road, Los Angeles.
	MRS. JOHN SPOTTSWOOD KINKEAD, 2600 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley.
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	MRS. EUGENE R. THAYER, 1103 7th St., Greeley.
CONNECTICUT, .....	MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
	MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, 60 East St., Bristol.
DELAWARE, .....	MISS ANNA CUNNINGHAM, Smyrna.
	MRS. JAMES T. MASSEY, Viola.
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	MRS. DRURY CONWAY LUDLOW, "The Concord," Washington.
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	MRS. JOHN PICKENS TURNER, New Smyrna.
GEORGIA, .....	MRS. JOHN MARION GRAHAM, The Oaks, Marietta.
	MRS. GEORGE M. BROWN, 548 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
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	MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.
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	MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, Wayside, Rockford.
INDIANA, .....	MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE, Fowler.
	MRS. WILLIAM C. BALL, Minnetrista Building, Muncie.
IOWA, .....	MRS. ANSON MARSTON, Ames.
	MRS. THOMAS METCALF, "Elmridge," Council Bluffs.
KANSAS, .....	MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, Ridgewood, Independence.
	MRS. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.
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	MRS. JEAN DAVIES WARREN, Danville.
LOUISIANA, .....	MISS VIRGINIA FAIRFAX, 1808 Carondelet St., New Orleans.
	MRS. JOHN ROUTH WILLIAMS, 717 Cotton St., Shreveport.
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	MRS. CHARLES G. CHICK, 212 W. River St., Hyde Park.
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	MRS. BENTON HANCHETT, 1000 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw.
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	MRS. LAWRENCE C. JEFFERSON, 1126 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
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	MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, West Point.
MISSOURI, .....	MRS. ROBERT BURETT OLIVER, 740 North St., Cape Girardeau.
	MRS. HUNTER M. MERIWETHER, 3616 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City.
MONTANA, .....	MRS. EMIL H. RENISCH, Twin Bridges.
	MRS. HENRY GORDON MCINTIRE, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena.

NEBRASKA, .....	MRS. CHARLES O. NORTON, 101 West 21st St., Kearney.
NEVADA, .....	MRS. WARREN F. PERRY, Fairbury.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, ..	MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook.
NEW JERSEY, .....	MRS. CHARLES CARPENTER GOSS, 10 Lexington St., Dover.
	MRS. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton.
NEW MEXICO, .....	MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
NEW YORK, .....	MRS. SINGLETON S. ASHENFELTER, Silver City.
	MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 S. 2d Ave., Mt. Vernon.
	MRS. JOSEPH B. KING, Fort Edward.
NORTH CAROLINA, .	MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 669 West 5th St., Winston-Salem.
	MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
OHIO, .....	MRS. GEORGE LINCOLN, London.
	MRS. THOMAS KITE, Olive Place, Delhi.
OKLAHOMA, .....	MRS. WILLIAM J. PETTEE, 123 East 3d St., Oklahoma City.
	MRS. JOHN D. BENEDICT, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.
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	MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .	MRS. F. LOUISE MAYES, 118 Manly St., Greenville.
	MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA, ...	MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermillion.
	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermillion.
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	MRS. HENRY CLAYBOURN HORTON, Franklin.
TEXAS, .....	MRS. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Ave., Dallas.
	MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.
UTAH, .....	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, 525 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.
	MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT, .....	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
	MRS. JOSEPH A. DE BOER, 9 Baldwin St., Montpelier.
VIRGINIA, .....	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
WASHINGTON, .....	MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima.
	MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA, ...	MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, Gaston Ave. and First St., Fairmount.
	MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, "The Snuggery," Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN, .....	MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont Ave., Antigo.
	MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
WYOMING, .....	MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.

## HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

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MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,	MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,	MRS. DONALD McLEAN.	

### Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL

### Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.	MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.



# Minutes of the National Board of Management, N. S., D. A. R.

SATURDAY, April 15, 1911.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, held Saturday, April 15, 1911, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at 10.30 a.m., in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, fifty-four members being present.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which the Board united.

To the roll-call by the Recording Secretary General, the following members answered:

The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch. Vice-Presidents General: From North Carolina, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory; Alabama, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith; Missouri, Mrs. Wallace Delafield; Indiana, Mrs. James M. Fowler; Colorado, Mrs. John Campbell; Ohio, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.; Tennessee, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan; District of Columbia, Mrs. George M. Sternberg; Connecticut, Mrs. John T. Sterling; Illinois, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; Mississippi, Mrs. Egbert R. Jones; Vermont, Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor; Nebraska, Mrs. Andrew K. Gault. The following active officers: Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas K. Noble; Recording Secretary General, Miss Mary R. Wilcox; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt; Treasurer General, Mrs. William D. Hoover; Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron; Librarian General, Mrs. Short Willis. State Regents: Arkansas, Mrs. John Barrow; California, Mrs. William W. Stilson; Connecticut, Mrs. John L. Buel; Delaware, Mrs. Cornelius W. Taylor; District of Columbia, Mrs. George T. Smallwood; Georgia, Mrs. John M. Graham; Idaho, Mrs. Charles W. Pursell; Indiana, Mrs. John L. Dinwiddie; Iowa, Miss Harriet I. Lake; Kansas, Mrs. George T. Guernsey; Kentucky, Mrs. Ben Johnson; Louisiana, Miss Virginia Fairfax; Maine, Miss Louise H. Coburn; Massachusetts, Mrs. James G. Dunning; Michigan, Mrs. James P. Brayton; Minnesota, Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells; Mississippi, Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson; Missouri, Mrs. Robert B. Oliver; New Jersey, Mrs. William Libbey; New Mexico, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince; New York, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood; North Carolina, Mrs. John Van Landingham; Ohio, Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Allen Putnam Perley; Rhode Island, Mrs. Daniel Mann Edwards; Tennessee, Mrs. Thomas Day; Texas, Mrs. Alvin V. Lane; West Virginia, Mrs. R. H. Edmondson; Wisconsin, Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers. State Vice-Regents: Alabama, Mrs. Rhett

Goode; Arizona, Mrs. Will C. Barnes. A quorum present.

There being no minutes to be submitted, those of the regular Board meeting of February 1 having been already read by the Official Stenographer, approved and published, and it having been ruled that those of special meetings could be read only at special meetings, the President General called for the report of the Recording Secretary General. The report is as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:* Since our meeting of February 1, the various matters of the routine work of my office have been kept up to date.

In addition to the various candidates for the office of Vice-President General announced in my last report, there have been received cards announcing the candidacy for this office of Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado; Mrs. Allen P. Perley, of Pennsylvania; Miss Stella Florine Broadhead, of New York; Miss Sophia Waples, of Delaware; Mrs. Martha Bouton Cilley Clarke, of New Hampshire; Mrs. John Barrow, of Arkansas; Mrs. John G. Christopher, of Florida; Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Ernest L. Wyckoff, of New York, and a card announcing the candidacy of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama, for the office of Honorary Vice-President General, being stated in the order of their receipt.

Regrets for this meeting of the Board are received from Mrs. McClellan, State Regent, of Alabama, and Mrs. North, State Regent, of Vermont.

From the State Regent of Ohio is received the report of the twelfth Ohio Annual Conference, held at Springfield last fall. This report is in magazine form, with beautiful illustrations of the many monuments and bronze tablets erected by the Daughters of Ohio to commemorate Revolutionary deeds of valor and perpetuate historic sites; the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves and Historic Sites being particularly interesting. From the Buford Chapter, D. A. R., of Huntington, W. Va., is received their Year Book, though the Chapter is not yet a year old, having organized June 10, 1910. From Mrs. Emma E. Bower, Recording Secretary of the National Council of Women, is received a copy of the minutes of their annual executive, held in Cleveland, Ohio, last fall, and from Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, President of the same organization, is received an historical sketch concerning the International Council of Women of the United States of America from organization to date. These pamphlets have been given to our Library.



From the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution is received the report of their third State Conference, held at Little Rock, February 22, 1911.

In response to the action of the Society on the death of Mrs. Beverly Kennon, a descendant of the family of George Washington, and, more recently, the first State Regent of the District of Columbia, the following is received:

"TUDOR PLACE.

"To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"MY DEAR FRIENDS.—My brothers and I thank you for your sincere sympathy and for the beautiful spray of white carnations, tied with your colors, you sent grandmother; I thank you in her name. Each year your kind wishes for her birthday have been appreciated, and this year she was happy in waking among those long loved, but gone before. She was always so thoughtful of others; one never heard her complain, her own weariness always being put aside to share our joy. So now we try to put aside our sorrow to share her greater joy. All she loved were there; and only a few of us here. We could not ask her back, much as we long for the loved presence around which our whole life centered. We all thank you for your many courtesies.

"Your sincere friend,

"(Signed) AGNES PETER."

"February 4, 1911."

In response to our note of condolence sent to Mrs. Noyes, Vice-President General of Illinois, when she suffered the loss of her mother, the following is received:

"1450 LAKE SHORE DRIVE,

"CHICAGO, February 7, 1911.

"MY DEAR MISS WILCOX.—The message of the National Board of Management, so sweetly expressed by you, has been a great comfort to me in the deep sorrow caused by the passing away of my beloved mother.

"Thank you with all my heart,

"Faithfully,

"(Signed) IDA E. S. NOYES."

"TO MISS MARY R. WILCOX,

"Recording Secretary General,

"N. S., D. A. R.,

"Washington, D. C."

When we were called on to mourn the death of our beloved Historian General, an irreparable loss to our National Society, there was sent, in the name of the National Society, a beautiful wreath of Easter and valley lilies, violets, and carnations, tied with our colors, with a note of sympathy for the bereaved family; the following is in response:

"1524 TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1911.

"MISS MARY R. WILCOX,

"Recording Secretary General, N.S., D.A.R.:

"Mr. Darwin and his Daughters have felt very deeply the many evidences of loving thought for Mrs. Darwin shown by the Daughters of the American Revolution during the past three months. For those who came to her during her sickness, you would have been repaid could you have seen the quiet comfort they gave her and heard the gentle

and winsome words of delight with which she welcomed them. For those signal marks of your interest after all was over, the assistance so freely given, the kindly co-operation of your committee, all the beautiful tokens of sympathy, you have our most grateful appreciation.

"(Signed) CHARLES DARWIN,

"RUTH DARWIN,

"GERTRUDE DARWIN."

Expressions of regret, memorial papers, and resolutions on the death of our faithful Founder, Miss Mary Desha, have been received from the Mildred Warner Washington, Hearts of Oak Chapter, Monmouth, Ill.; from Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice-President General; from Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Savannah, Ga.; from Mrs. John Campbell, Vice-President General; from the Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, of Little Rock, Ark., and from the State Regent of Arkansas, all of which have been turned over to Mrs. Noble, chairman of the Committee to Prepare an In Memoriam of Miss Desha; also expressions of regret from the Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, of Milwaukee, Wis., because of the death of Mrs. Darwin, Historian General.

Yesterday I learned from the State Vice-Regent of Vermont of the sudden death of the husband of Mrs. Fred I. Swift, Regent of the Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont, which will prevent her attendance at the Congress, and I suggest after the close of my report a resolution of sympathy be sent Mrs. Swift because of her sorrow and loss.

I recommend to the future Board its kindly consideration of Mrs. Alice Fishburne, the clerk assigned to my office last June, Mrs. Fishburne being a loyal Daughter of the American Revolution and a faithful clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

"(Signed) MARY R. WILCOX,

Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

April 15, 1911.

Report accepted.

Before presenting her report, the Corresponding Secretary General read several letters: First, one from the Corresponding Secretary of the Valley Forge Chapter, requesting permission to use the insignia on a brass plate to be used as a marker at Valley Forge; and the Corresponding Secretary General moved that the Valley Forge Chapter be given such permission, the motion being seconded and carried. Then a letter from Mrs. Mussey to the President General, regarding the request of Mr. Ernest L. Crandall for the privilege of being the sole artist to take the interior views of Memorial Continental Hall, views of the Twentieth Congress, etc., and that he have the exclusive right to sell the same, the letter stating that Mr. Crandall would give the Society eight per cent. of the gross receipts from all sales this year and ten per cent. next year, and give the Society all the pictures that are being used in the magazine and guide, some thirty views in all. The Corresponding Secretary General moved that the Board accept the offer of Mr. Crandall, and it was so agreed. Another letter from Mrs. Mussey, relative to a motion passed at a previous

Board meeting regarding new cover for the magazine. The letter is as follows:

"April 11, 1911.

"MRS. MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,

*"Corresponding Secretary General, D. A. R.*

"DEAR MADAM SECRETARY.—I notice in the minutes of the Board meeting of February last that there was 'dissatisfaction with the new covers of the magazine expressed by several ladies' and a request 'that the Magazine Committee be asked to adopt the old cover.'

"This request can best be answered in the words of our report on this subject as prepared for the Congress:

"As we all know, it is necessary to have a good line of advertisements in order to pay the expenses of any periodical. Our new publisher found that the old cover was a barrier to success in that line, and he found, after repeated rebuffs, that a new cover that would appeal to the business man was necessary. It is a serious problem to design a cover that will suit the Daughters, and at the same time appeal to the business man. Our new publisher conceived the idea of having cuts from famous historic paintings, the first picture being that of the "Speech of James Otis Against the Writs of Assistance," the original of which hangs in the State Capitol at Boston. Artists recommended the brown tones, so the November number came out in brown. Of our subscribers at that time, many of the oldest protested. The Christmas cover came out in the Colonial colors, with a beautiful picture of Dolly and her Mamma. This was liked by many. Our publisher announced that he was determined to find out what the majority of our Daughters wanted in a magazine and provide it for them. He then had a new cover designed in our own colors of white and blue, still holding to the historic pictures for the cover. We have received many letters commending the cover of the March magazine, with its fine picture of the Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, October 7, 1780, and we hope every one will appreciate the cover of the April number, in blue and white, with the fine new picture of our beautiful Memorial Portico.

"Let me ask you all to remember that the old cover *never appealed to the majority* of our organization. It was an old loved friend with a few of us, but artistically and commercially, it was not up to the standard of an up-to-date, high-class magazine. Our publisher has employed the best artists on this work at a large expense, and he will continue until we have a cover, or series of covers, that will attract business advertising, and at the same time win the approval of not only the old list of subscribers, but of at least 40,000 new subscribers.

Sincerely yours,

"ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY."

The State Regents of Pennsylvania, New York, and Tennessee, and the Vice-Presidents General of Illinois, Tennessee, and Ohio, and the Corresponding Secretary General spoke on the matter, the latter explaining why the recommendation of the February 1 Board meeting relative to cover for magazine was not

observed. It was agreed to take the view of the publisher on the question of cover.

The Corresponding Secretary General finally read a letter from W. C. Tobin, of Worcester, Mass., regarding the taking of pictures of Memorial Continental Hall. On motion of the Vice-President General of the District, seconded by the State Regent of New York, this matter was laid on the table.

The Corresponding Secretary General reported as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:*

I submit to you the following report of work done in my office from February 1, 1911, to April 15, 1911:

Letters received.....	1,000
Letters written.....	1,069
Application blanks mailed.....	9,908
Supplemental blanks mailed.....	1,679
Constitutions .....	710
Circular "How to Become a Member".....	1,071
Miniature blanks.....	886
Officers' lists.....	998
Transfer cards.....	670

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,  
*Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.*  
Report accepted.

The President General called for the report of the Registrar General.

The Registrar General, first stating that as her report was only for the ten days from the 5th of April to the 15th, she had not as many names to submit as usual, but would have another report later in the day, reported as follows:

*Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:* I have the honor to report the following:

Applications presented to the Board.....	283
Supplemental applications verified.....	200
Original papers returned unverified.....	67
Supplemental papers returned unverified.....	1
Permits for the Insignia issued.....	125
Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued....	104
Permits for the Recognition Pins issued.....	57
Certificates engrossed.....	206
Certificates issued.....	206
Applications of Real Daughters presented.....	0
Number of letters issued.....	345
Number of cards issued.....	606
Original papers awaiting information....	98
Supplemental papers awaiting information .....	260
New records verified.....	106
Original papers awaiting Notary's seal... ..	1
Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal .....	3
Total number of papers verified.....	492
Number of application papers copied, 23, at 25 cents.....	\$5.75
Number of State Regents' list copied....	0

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
*Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.*  
Report accepted.

The Registrar General stated, in regard to certificates, that all those of the past administration had been issued, and all for the present administration, except about one hundred,



which came in yesterday, thus closing the February admissions and putting us up with March 1, something never before done. She then read the list of names of applicants for admission, 251.

The Corresponding Secretary General moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants. Accordingly, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 251 applicants for membership presented by the Registrar General, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization reported as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:* In accordance with the ruling of the Nineteenth Congress, I present no Chapter Regents for confirmation at this meeting. Nor has any matter been presented since April 5 necessary to bring before the Board, my report is therefore confined to the routine work since April 5.

Letters received, 118; letters written, 84; Officers' lists received, 5.

The card catalogue reports:

Members' cards.....	986
Corrections .....	14
Deaths .....	95
Dropped .....	1
Marriages .....	86
Reinstated .....	16
Resigned .....	101
Admitted membership, April 5, 1911.....	86,191
Actual membership, April 5, 1911.....	67,747

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

Report accepted on motion of the Vice-President General of Tennessee, seconded by the State Regent of Michigan.

The Vice-President General reporting stated that her report by no means represented the amount of work in her office as the work of the Credential Committee, covered by her report to the Congress, had taken most of the time of her clerks, and after speaking of the ability of Mrs. Wiber (a comparatively new clerk), offered the following motion:

That Mrs. Wiber be given \$50 a month, dating from the 1st of April.

The Vice-President General from Tennessee seconded this motion. The Chaplain General moved to amend, by dating the promotion from February 1, mentioning Mrs. Wiber's unusual qualifications; seconded by the Vice-President General from Missouri. The Vice-President General from Tennessee, after further discussion, moved to amend again, by compromise, having the promotion date from March 1.

The motion as amended, after acquiescence by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, was put and carried:

That the salary of Mrs. Wiber be raised to \$50 a month, to date from the 1st of March.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization then asked that the salary of Mrs. Kane be raised to \$100 per month, set-

ting forth Mrs. Kane's qualifications. The Vice-President General from Ohio, the State Regents of Tennessee, Kentucky, and New York, the Chaplain General, the Registrar General, the Vice-President General of Colorado, and the State Regent of California spoke in favor of this recognition of Mrs. Kane, and heartily seconded the motion to promote her to \$100 per month, dating from April 1. The Corresponding Secretary General spoke in favor of rewarding clerks for their good work, but thought an increase of \$25 per month was too large a jump—one the Society had never taken before—and after further discussion, moved to amend the motion by making the salary \$85 per month, dating from April 1. Seconded. The motion, as amended, was carried, thereby promoting Mrs. Kane to \$85 per month, to date from April 1.

The Registrar General then moved:

As a matter of justice, an advance of \$5 per month be granted to Mrs. Pealer, the genealogist, to Miss Wilson, and Miss Carter, of the Registrar General's office. Stating this would increase Mrs. Pealer to \$85, Miss Wilson to \$70, and Miss Carter to \$60 per month.

Seconded by the State Regents of New York and Connecticut and the Vice-President General of Illinois; motion put and carried.

Later in the day, at the time for the reading of the motions offered at the meeting, the Registrar General handed the Recording Secretary General the following written motion:

That as a matter of justice the same advance per month be granted to Mrs. Pealer, the genealogist, and to Miss Wilson and Miss Carter, of the Registrar General's office.

(Signed) GRACE M. PIERCE, Maker.

MRS. JOHN L. BUEL, Second.

The President General called for the report of the Historian General, to be read by the Registrar General.

The Vice-President General, before the reading of this report, asked for a rising vote of sympathy and respect to the memory of Mrs. Darwin; in accordance with which the Board arose, expressing with bowed heads their sorrow for the loss the Society had sustained.

The Registrar General stated that the Historian General, during her last illness, had requested that she read the report to the Board, as well as the one to the Congress, dictated from her sick bed. The Registrar General referred to the fact that the thirty-first volume of the Lineage Book had already been presented to the Board, and that the thirty-second volume would be ready during the Congress; also that another book was under way, and ascribed this remarkable progress to the Board having granted the Historian General last June the entire time of Miss Finckel, the clerk who had formerly devoted only half her time to that work.

The report is as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

The thirty-second volume of the Lineage Book has been in the printer's hands since February, and instead of receiving the com-



pleted volume this morning as promised, a letter tells us that it will not be here until the 18th.

The records in Volume XXXIII have been copied from the originals, verified by the card catalogue, and over two hundred numbers edited by the compiler. One hundred and fifty numbers have been typewritten.

Work has been commenced on Volume XXXIV, two hundred records having been copied from the originals.

Respectfully submitted,  
GRACE M. PIERCE,

*Registrar General for the  
Historian General's Office.*

April 15, 1911.

*Madam President General and Ladies of the  
National Board:*

I regret that my long continued illness prevents my meeting with you this morning, but I feel sure the report I give of my office will be satisfactory and hope my recommendations will meet with your approval.

I present to you the thirty-first volume of the Lineage Book. The thirty-second volume will be sent to the publisher the last of the month, as we are now waiting for replies to letters. The thirty-third volume Miss Finckel has prepared for the compiler, has copied from the records and compared with the card catalogue. She has addressed to the Daughters enrolled in this thirty-first volume the postal cards notifying them of its publication, and has commenced the copying of some four hundred pension records which Mrs. Johnston has taken from the originals in the Pension Office. As soon as possible with her other duties she will put them in book form and index in the library. The Librarian General has placed with her own hands the index of Revolutionary pensioners in the book card catalogue for the library. As Mrs. Johnston takes the name of every Revolutionary soldier who testifies for his comrade in these pension papers their names will also be indexed, and there will result a valuable catalogue open to all who wish to refer to it in view of joining the organization.

The index to the thirty-first volume which I present to you this morning is the first index that has ever been made in office hours by Miss Finckel. In the thirty previous volumes Mrs. Johnston has worked upon the indexes at night and on Sundays, and oftentimes her friends have assisted her so as to avoid the necessity of extra help and save an additional expense to the Society. Now this department devolves entirely upon Miss Finckel.

It is impossible to relieve Mrs. Johnston of outside work. Her entire time in office is taken up with research work. Comparing the typewriting and the reading of proof must be done in the evening at home, so as to escape interruptions. In no other way can she accomplish not only what is expected of her, but also keep the books up to the standard; for she is responsible for their contents. During my illness I have been requested to report why Mrs. Johnston is not on the time-list; it is said that no minutes can be found giving

her such liberty. I do not call it "liberty" to work day and night through fifteen years for an organization to bring its Lineage Book to the standard it now holds. She herself at first doubted her ability to insure its present trustworthiness. She was *persuaded* to undertake it. At that time we had no time-list. I was Librarian General. And when the list was made Mrs. Johnston was not included; for then as now she was working days and nights and Sundays.

Now, when I am ill and helpless, in my enforced absence, without any consultation with me, she has been tagged and numbered and given a pad on which to record her daily movements. I am sure it is only necessary for me to call your attention to this discourtesy to me, to this slur upon a faithful worker, in order to have it remedied. I trust that the ladies of this Board—in whom *only* rests the legal conduct of our affairs—will agree with me that Mrs. Johnston should rather receive the thanks of this organization whose confidence she has certainly earned. You may be sure she will always *have* to work overtime, and will never take advantage of her "liberty" in any way.

I wish to bring to your attention another matter—the distribution, or, rather non-distribution, of the Lineage Books to the Chapters in this District. In our early years, when new Chapters were forming rapidly, this question was left to the discretion of the Historian General. Investigations made by that officer showed that four Chapters had ever claimed them regularly and the Chapters which had spasmodically taken an occasional volume did not know where they were. (The Mary Washington Chapter has given what they had to my office, so that I now have a complete set to work with.) Since that investigation my predecessors have refused the Lineage Book to the Chapters in the District. And during my administration it has been my unpleasant duty to resist several such demands. My successor will not have my experience in the Society or my knowledge of the conditions and the precedents. And for her sake I hope this Board will, in this matter, sustain the action of myself in following that of my predecessors, as these volumes can be found in several libraries and where the greatest collection of such records in existence is central here in Memorial Continental Hall.

I am sure that you will all enjoy with me a recent acquisition of the Historian General's room. Some years ago, long before the Continental Hall was anywhere near completion, Mrs. Hitchcock, of Toledo, Ohio, obtained the promise of a valuable relic; the iron fireback which was in the fireplace of the old house at Hingham, Mass., in which General Lincoln had his home during the Revolution. This fireback was placed in the care of the Curator of the old State House in Boston until such time as it could be set in Continental Hall. For some years it was almost forgotten, and was sent to several expositions without her knowledge. This last fall my attention was brought to the matter and I instructed the Curator to forward it. He has done so, and

it may now be seen in my room—the Ohio room.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
*Historian General.*

The State Regent of Ohio moved that this, the last, report of Mrs. Darwin be accepted, stating she was glad to make the motion because, as Mrs. Darwin had occupied the Ohio room, she had had a great deal of correspondence with her and had found her very prompt and helpful.

The Vice-President General from Ohio, in seconding this motion, added a personal tribute of regard for Mrs. Darwin, saying she had been impressed, during ten years' acquaintance, with her courtesy and efficiency. Motion carried and report accepted.

The President General stated that memorial services for Miss Desha and Mrs. Darwin would be held during the Congress.

The State Regent of West Virginia moved: "That a resolution of sympathy be sent from the Board to Mrs. Jamison, State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Patton, Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, with regrets for their illness and absence from the Congress."

Seconded by the State Regents of Michigan, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania, and the Vice-President General from Alabama. Motion carried.

The report of the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Bowron, which followed, was prefaced by the statement that no one could probably realize the amount of work involved when hurried in such a report, as she was, by a special motion, and that she had sat up until

two o'clock every morning until her arrival in Washington, working on the report, which was as follows:

"April 15, 1911.

"*Madam President General and Members of the National Board:*

"The Assistant Historian General reports that the thirteenth report was received by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution the morning of Wednesday, February 25, and sent to the Senate that afternoon. By a special motion from Mr. Bennett, Secretary of the Senate, as the House adjourned March 4, the report was ordered printed, and as the page proof has been read it will soon be issued.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,  
*"Assistant Historian General."*

Report accepted on motion of the Chaplain General. Seconded. 42686

The President General called for the report of the Treasurer General, first saying, as an explanation of current newspaper reports about the pillars on the South Portico, that she had Mr. Norcross' written order to have the slight sinking repaired as soon as the weather would permit, as it could not be done in wet weather—that the portico is built on cement foundation and the repairs would be a slight matter; that neither the roof nor the pillars were in danger, and that the Advisory Board as well as herself had Mr. Norcross' written order to repair this sinking.

The Treasurer General read her report as follows:

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

January 29—March 31, 1911.

### CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, January 28, 1911..... \$3,177.65

#### RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$45,724, less \$800 refunded.....	\$44,915.00
Initiation fees, \$1,877, less \$29 refunded.....	1,848.00
Certificates, members and life members.....	13.00
Current interest.....	29.04
D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution.....	16.95
Directory.....	7.00
Duplicate papers and lists.....	63.50
Early History.....	1.24
Exchange.....	.95
Lineage Books.....	164.35
Magazine.....	7.80
Office furniture—sale of desk.....	5.00
Ribbon.....	14.25
Rosettes.....	.80
Stationery.....	33.29
Statute Books.....	.45
Telephone pay stations.....	4.70
Proceedings, Nineteenth Continental Congress.....	2.48
Refund—Miss Desha's funeral expense.....	41.00
	<hr/>
	\$47,168.89
	<hr/>
	\$47,168.89
	<hr/>
	\$50,346.54

#### EXPENDITURES.

*Office of President General.*

Clerical service.....	\$530.00
Postage, telegrams, telephones, and stationery.....	183.00
	<hr/>
	\$713.00

*Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.*

Clerical service.....	\$317.58	
Lithographing and engrossing Charters and parchment.....	63.32	
Cards, postage, books, tubes, and repairs to typewriter.....	32.65	
		413.55

*Office of Recording Secretary General.*

Clerical service.....	\$482.50	
Postage, telegrams, and blank book.....	5.20	
		487.70

*Office of Corresponding Secretary General.*

Clerical service.....	\$145.00	
Blanks and postage.....	273.70	
Expressage, blank books, ruler, and press copy bath.....	9.80	
		428.50

*Office of Registrar General.*

Clerical service.....	\$1,620.00	
Blank books and binding 13 volumes.....	62.40	
Cards, folders, stamp, and repairs to typewriter.....	87.29	
		1,769.69

*Office of Treasurer General.*

Clerical service.....	\$1,484.65	
Vouchers, blanks, cards, and books.....	153.81	
Rulers, fasteners, repairs to typewriter, and sharpening erasers.....	3.75	
		1,642.21

*Office of Librarian General.*

Clerical service.....	\$223.27	
4 new volumes and binding 51 volumes.....	71.83	
Postage, book, stamp, and expressage.....	3.25	
		298.35

*Office of Historian General.*

Clerical service.....	\$525.00	
Postage, expressage, book, stamp, and repairs to typewriter...	33.24	
Layout, inserts, and half-tones.....	18.97	
		577.21

*Office of Assistant Historian General.*

Clerical service and indexing.....	\$144.88	
Postage, expressage, and photographs.....	9.67	
		154.55

*Chalkley Manuscript.*

Clerical service.....	\$167.50	
Paper and rent of typewriter.....	26.05	
		193.55

*General Office.*

Clerical service.....	\$417.50	
Messenger .....	50.80	
Stamped envelopes and postage.....	484.64	
Bonding Curator, telegram, drayage, ice, water, towels, sharpening erasers and scissors.....	11.50	
Office supplies.....	273.57	
Flowers, ribbon, and funeral expense.....	118.22	
Committee, Conservation .....	5.25	
Committee, Patriotic Education.....	55.90	
Committee, Patriotic Education (Interchangeable Bureau)...	125.50	
Committee, Printing .....	5.00	
Committee, Supervision .....	2.33	
Committee, Ways and Means.....	26.90	
		1,577.11

*Continental Hall.*

Superintendent, watchman, fireman, housekeeper, and telephone operator .....	\$687.50	
Guide, carpenter, doorkeeper, and charwomen.....	639.00	
Electric current.....	136.38	
108½ tons of coal and hauling 62 loads of ashes.....	696.73	
Fixtures, furniture covers, matting, and hose.....	118.43	
Paints, brushes, soaps, canvas, sand, fertilizer, etc.....	69.13	
Key blanks, nails, hinges, screws, etc.....	21.62	
		2,368.79

*Magazine.*

Auditing, December and January.....	\$25.00	
Envelopes, noteheads, and cardboard.....	5.85	
Material for screen and mounting photos.....	83.35	



Postage, telegrams, bands, photos, and expressage.....	22.42
Refund to publisher and extra printing for February and March numbers.....	406.06
Editorial and Genealogical Departments.....	360.13
Lists to publisher.....	4.40

*Certificate.*

Seals, tubes, stamping and engrossing certificates.....	\$788.37
Postage and expressage.....	269.76
Clerical service.....	225.00

907.21

*Support, Real Daughters.*

Support of Real Daughters.....	\$608.00
Illness and funeral expense, Mrs. Maria Redding.....	100.00

1,283.13

*Twentieth Continental Congress.*

Clerical service, rent of typewriter, and postage.....	\$130.50
Advanced for House Committee expenses.....	300.00
Paper, circulars, tickets, and cabinet.....	115.75

708.00

*State Regents' Postage.*

For 9 State Regents.....	\$68.00
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546.25

*Stationery, State Regents.*

For 11 State Regents.....	\$68.67
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68.00

*Stationery.*

National Officers, General Office, Magazine, and Committees..	\$106.97
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68.67

*Spoons.*

For 8 Real Daughters.....	\$19.20
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196.97

*Ribbon.*

16 bolts of D. A. R. ribbon.....	\$51.00
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19.20

*Auditing Accounts.*

Auditing accounts, Treasurer General and Curator, 2 months..	\$100.00
Part payment, General Audit, 1894, to date.....	3,000.00

3,100.00

*Telephone.*

Telephone service, 2 months.....	\$62.30
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62.30

*Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment.*

Material for 2 kitchen tables.....	\$9.24
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9.24

*Proceedings, Nineteenth Continental Congress.*

Postage .....	\$1.76
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1.76

\$17,645.04

Balance on hand, March 31, 1911.....

\$32,700.00

On deposit in National Metropolitan Bank.....

\$32,680.26

On deposit in Washington Loan &amp; Trust Company Bank.....

20.34

\$32,700.60

Petty Cash Fund.....

\$175.00

\$175.00

\$175.00

*Fort Crailo Fund.*

As at last report, January 28, 1911.....

\$58.64

\$58.64

*Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund.*

As at last report, January 28, 1911.....

\$1,432.47

\$1,432.47

*Franco-American Fund.*

As at last report, January 28, 1911.....

\$107.86

\$107.86

Patriotic Education Fund.

RECEIPTS.

<i>Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut</i> .....	\$50.00	
<i>Stamford Chapter, Connecticut</i> .....	50.00	
<i>Margaret Whetten Chapter, District of Columbia</i> .....	25.00	
<i>Orlando Chapter, Florida</i> .....	20.00	
<i>Kewanee Chapter, Illinois</i> .....	25.00	
<i>Polly Sumner Chapter, Illinois</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Old Blake House Chapter, Massachusetts</i> .....	2.00	
<i>Deborah Avery Chapter, Nebraska</i> .....	15.00	
<i>Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	50.00	
<i>Washington Heights Chapter, New York</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Independence Hall Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> .....	25.00	
<i>Lycoming Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> .....	50.00	
<i>Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> .....	15.00	
<i>Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> .....	50.00	
<i>Warrior Run Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> .....	15.00	
<i>Georgetown Chapter, South Carolina</i> .....	25.00	
<i>Old Cheraws Chapter, South Carolina</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Rebecca Motte Chapter, South Carolina</i> .....	25.00	
<i>Swamp Fox Chapter, South Carolina</i> .....	20.00	
<i>Beverly Manor Chapter, Virginia</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Blue Ridge Chapter, Virginia</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter, Virginia</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Mt. Vernon Chapter, Virginia</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Cheyenne Chapter, Wyoming</i> .....	50.00	
		\$582.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Helen Dunlap Home, Arkansas</i> .....	\$15.00	
<i>Berry School, Georgia</i> .....	267.00	
<i>Hindman School, Kentucky</i> .....	50.00	
<i>Dorothy Sharpe School, North Carolina</i> .....	45.00	
<i>Industrial School, Saluda, N. C.</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Willard School, South Carolina</i> .....	25.00	
<i>Maryville College, Tennessee</i> .....	100.00	
<i>Rev. F. W. Neve, Mt. Missions, Virginia</i> .....	40.00	
<i>Southern Industrial Educational Association</i> .....	40.00	
		\$592.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, January 28, 1911.....	\$5,306 25
RECEIPTS.	

<i>Charter Fees</i> .....	\$100.00
<i>Life Membership Fees</i> .....	1,525.00
<i>Continental Hall Contributions.</i>	
<i>Maricopa Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, Arizona</i> .....	\$17.50
<i>Capt. Basil Gaither Chapter, chair for platform, Arkansas</i> ...	10.00
<i>Little Rock Chapter, for Banquet Hall, Arkansas</i> .....	20.00
<i>Mrs. F. H. Dodge, of Little Rock Chapter, chair for platform, Arkansas</i> .....	10.00
<i>Pine Bluff Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, Arkansas</i> .....	17.50
<i>Aurantia Chapter, desk for room, California</i> .....	25.00
<i>Encinitas Chapter, chair for room, California</i> .....	16.00
<i>Eschscholtzia Chapter, Davenport for room, California</i> .....	100.00
<i>Mrs. M. J. Monnette, of Eschscholtzia Chapter, clock for room, California</i> .....	65.00
<i>Mrs. Gideon E. Moody, of Eschscholtzia Chapter, table for room, California</i> .....	26.50
<i>Hollywood Chapter, chair for room, California</i> .....	16.00
<i>Pasadena Chapter, table for room, California</i> .....	25.00
<i>Sequoia Chapter, desk for room, California</i> .....	86.25
<i>Sierra Chapter, account furnishing room, California</i> .....	25.00
<i>Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, account rugs room, California</i> .....	5.00
<i>Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, account bronze doors, Connecticut</i> .....	25.00
<i>Continental Chapter, draperies for room, District of Columbia</i> .	40.50
<i>Livingston Manor Chapter, knife board for Banquet Hall, District of Columbia</i> .....	50.00
<i>Lucy Holcombe Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, District of Columbia</i> .....	17.50

<i>Margaret Whetten Chapter</i> , fender for Banquet Hall, District of Columbia .....	
<i>Mary Bartlett Chapter</i> , sale of blotters, District of Columbia..	40.00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , covering seat of chair in library, District of Columbia.....	1.20
Miss Catherine Polkinhorn, of <i>Our Flag Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, memorial to Miss Hannah E. Polkinhorn, District of Columbia.....	4.25
<i>Sarah St. Clair Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, District of Columbia .....	17.50
Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia.....	17.50
Found in Hall, District of Columbia.....	2.00
<i>Maria Jefferson Chapter</i> , Florida.....	.57
<i>Xavier Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Georgia.....	10.00
Hugh V. Washington and Ellen Washington Bellamy, final payment on Hall, "Memorial to Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington," first Real Daughter, Georgia.....	17.50
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Board of Directors, fire-set for Banquet Hall, Illinois.....	1,000.00
Mrs. Clara C. Becker, of <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Illinois.....	20.00
<i>Huntington Chapter</i> , chair for use of President General in Indiana room, Indiana.....	17.50
<i>Paul Revere Chapter</i> , Indiana.....	27.50
Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, of <i>Dubuque Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Iowa .....	5.00
<i>Pelican Chapter</i> , Louisiana.....	17.50
<i>Shreveport, 1776-1908, Chapter</i> , Louisiana.....	25.00
Miss Merrick and Mrs. Swindell, of <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , chairs for Banquet Hall, Maryland.....	20.00
<i>General Smallwood Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Maryland .....	35.00
<i>Anne Adams Tufts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts.....	17.50
<i>Betsy Ross Chapter</i> , Massachusetts.....	10.00
<i>Capt. John Joslin, Jr., Chapter</i> , Massachusetts.....	10.00
Mrs. Chas. C. Baldwin, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	15.00
Mrs. Theo. C. Bates, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , mirror for box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
Mrs. Wm. T. Forbes, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , costumer for box, Massachusetts.....	22.50
Miss Isabel W. Gordon, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , rocker for box, Massachusetts.....	5.00
Mrs. Milton T. Higgins, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	17.50
Mrs. Thos. S. Johnson, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
Mrs. Frank A. Leland, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
Miss Mary E. Whiting, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
Mrs. Wm. F. Whipple, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
Mrs. Ellen F. Rogers, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , chair for box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
Junior Daughters of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , table for Retiring Room to box, Massachusetts.....	10.00
<i>Old South Chapter</i> , dining table for Banquet Hall, Massachusetts .....	32.50
Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, of <i>Old South Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Massachusetts.....	100.00
<i>Susannah Tufts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts.....	17.50
<i>General Washington Chapter</i> , account chandelier room, New Jersey .....	10.00
<i>Battle Pass Chapter</i> , chair and plate for Banquet Hall, New York .....	7.50
<i>Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter</i> , chair and plate for Banquet Hall, New York.....	18.50
<i>Halifax Convention Chapter</i> , account column, North Carolina.....	18.50
<i>Liberty Hall Chapter</i> , account column, North Carolina.....	10.00
<i>Mecklenburg Chapter</i> , account column, North Carolina.....	20.00
<i>Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio...	25.00
	10.00



<i>Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	10.00	
<i>Jonathan Dayton Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	5.00	
<i>Joseph Spencer Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	20.00	
<i>Lagonda Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	25.00	
<i>Martha Pitkin Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	10.00	
<i>Nathaniel Massie Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	15.00	
<i>Brookville Chapter</i> , account room, Pennsylvania.....	25.00	
<i>Col. Hugh White Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania.....	15.00	
<i>Donegal Chapter</i> , chair and plate for Banquet Hall, Penn- sylvania .....	18.50	
<i>Liberty Bell Chapter</i> , account chairs for Banquet Hall, Penn- sylvania .....	15.00	
Mrs. Robt. Alexander, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Pennsylvania.....	17.50	
<i>Adam Dale Chapter</i> , chair for room, Tennessee.....	14.00	
<i>Cumberland Chapter</i> , expressage on rug room, Tennessee.....	1.25	
<i>Hermitage Chapter</i> , clock for room, Tennessee.....	52.50	
<i>Watauga Chapter</i> , desk for room, Tennessee.....	59.75	
<i>Agnes Woodson Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	15.00	
<i>Betty Martin Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	20.00	
<i>Jane Douglas Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	10.00	
<i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	50.00	
<i>Lone Star Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	5.00	
<i>Mary Isham Keith Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	25.00	
<i>Rebecca Crockett Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	10.00	
<i>Weatherford Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	5.00	
Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of <i>Ann Story Chapter</i> , sofa for Banquet Hall, Vermont.....	150.00	
<i>Front Royal-Riverton Chapter</i> , account room, Virginia.....	10.00	
<i>Mt. Vernon Chapter</i> , account room, balance of Mrs. Hunter's Memorial, Virginia.....	25.00	
Commission on Recognition Pins.....	\$39.90	\$2,941.27
Commission on Insignia .....	23.55	
Commission on Spoons .....	17.42	
		\$80.87
Use of Hall, Motet Choir.....	\$33.00	
Use of Hall, Rubinstein Club.....	35.00	
Use of Hall, Society Fine Arts.....	70.00	
Use of Hall, Washington College of Music.....	36.40	
Use of Hall, Women's National Foreign Missionary Jubilee..	38.75	
Use of Hall, Y. M. C. A.....	35.00	
		\$248.15
Bills payable, sixth instalment on \$200,000 loan.....		\$28,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$32,895.29
		<hr/>
		\$38,201.54

## EXPENDITURES.

Balance due on contract, completion, Memorial Continental Hall .....	\$24,000.00
Extra work.....	293.06
Steel stacks.....	1,210.00
Commission to architect.....	3,215.80
Service as Counsel.....	750.00
Life Membership Fee, <i>Queen Alliquippa Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania.	25.00
Continental Hall contribution (24 members of <i>Deborah Avery Chapter</i> ), Nebraska.....	50.00
Charter, <i>De Soto Chapter</i> , Florida.....	5.00
Mahogany desk, chairs, davenport, clock, tables, 3 Oriental rugs, express, and drayage, <i>California Chapters</i> , room, California .....	444.73
Making and engraving plate for box, Colorado.....	10.00
Bronze Memorial Fountain, <i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> , Dis- trict of Columbia.....	1,500.00
Pair damask curtains, pole and trimmings, <i>Continental Chap- ter</i> , room, District of Columbia.....	40.50
Covering seat of arm-chair, library, <i>Mary Washington Chap- ter</i> , District of Columbia.....	4.25

Filing cabinet, expressage, and drayage, <i>Illinois Chapters</i> room, Illinois .....		
Drayage on rugs, room, Iowa.....	32.55	
Mahogany desks, chairs, table, clock, rug, plates for furniture, express, and drayage, <i>Tennessee Chapters</i> room, Tennessee .....	.25	
Express on picture for box, <i>Wisconsin Chapters</i> , Wisconsin...	363.88	
	.85	
	<u>\$31,945.87</u>	
		<u>\$31,945.87</u>
Balance on hand, March 31, 1911.....		\$6,255.67
On deposit in:		
American Security & Trust Company Bank.....	\$4,161.68	
National Savings & Trust Company Bank.....	2,093.99	
	<u>\$6,255.67</u>	
Cash balance on deposit in banks, March 31, 1911.....		<u>\$6,255.67</u>
PERMANENT INVESTMENT.		
\$25,000 par value railroad bonds, cost.....	\$24,477.10	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	\$10,298.50	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value B. & O. Railroad bonds .....	10,259.89	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$2,000 par value Chicago & Alton Railroad bonds...	1,603.87	
	<u>\$22,162.26</u>	
		<u>\$2,314.84</u>
Total permanent fund, cash and investments.....		<u>\$8,570.51</u>

Respectfully submitted,

LULA REEVE HOOVER.

*Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Report accepted.

The State Regent of Tennessee, on a question of privilege, said that a petition had come to her from the Chapters in Tennessee, requesting the Board to recommend a change in making out the receipts for annual dues and asked that the name of each person for whom the money was sent be stated on the receipts. She offered the following motion:

"That the Treasurer General send to the Chapters the names of the members for whom the receipts for dues are intended."

Seconded by the State Regent of New York. The Corresponding Secretary General moved to amend by adding:

"If it is perfectly feasible on consultation with the Auditing Company and the Treasurer General."

After discussion, the Corresponding Secretary General withdrew her amendment and the original motion was put and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General then stated that she had been requested, in the absence of the Treasurer General, to straighten out the matter of an irregularity in receipts for the Aberdeen Chapter of Mississippi, the money having been sent a number of years ago to the Treasurer General for dues of six members, but never received, so that the subsequent dues received were always credited back a year and these six members always in arrears. The first dues were sent about the time of the defalcation in the office, which probably explained their non-receipt, and the Board is now asked to credit those members with payment of their dues in order that their Regent could be seated at the Congress. The Corresponding Secretary General moved:

"That the six members of the Aberdeen Chapter wrongly marked in arrears be properly credited on the Treasurer's books and the Regent be seated in the Congress."

Seconded by the State Regent of New Mexico and the Chaplain General, and carried, the State Regent of Mississippi also having seconded.

The Vice-President General of Colorado referred to an item of ten dollars in the Treasurer's report, explaining that it was a temporary loan for a marker for the Colorado Chapters to mark graves, and that the State Regent had paid back the money, but was not present to speak for herself, or to work as she had hoped, because of the serious illness of her sister.

The President General called for the report of the Librarian General and the latter stated, before reading her report, that some noteworthy gifts had been presented to the library, especially from the Philadelphia Chapter, through the interest of Mrs. Alexander, one of its members, in the library.

The report of the Librarian General is as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:* I have the honor to report the following accessions:

#### BOOKS.

*History of Springfield, Vt.* By C. H. Hubbard and Justus Dartt. Boston, 1895. Presented by the General Lewis Morris Chapter.  
*History of Roxbury, Mass.* By Francis S. Drake. Boston, 1905. Presented by Mary Draper Chapter.



*History of Delaware County, Pa.* By George Smith. Philadelphia, 1862.

*Passaic Valley in Three Centuries.* By John Whitehead. Two volumes. New York, 1901. The last two received from the New Jersey Historical Society in exchange.

*History of Union, Conn.* By Harvey M. Lawson. New Haven, 1893.

*History of Candia, N. H.* By F. B. Eaton. Manchester, 1852. The last two received from the Putnam Free Library in exchange.

*Recollections and Early Settlement of Carroll County, Ind.* By James H. Stewart. Cincinnati, 1872. Presented by the Charles Carroll Chapter.

*Historic Shepherdstown, W. Va.* By Danske Dandridge. Charlottesville, 1910. Purchased.

*American Prisoners of the Revolution.* By Danske Dandridge. Charlottesville, 1911. Purchased.

*Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of the Old Town of Pompey, Held at Pompey Hill, 1871.* Pompey, 1875. Purchased.

*Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.* Volume XI. Wilkes-Barre, 1911. Received in exchange from the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

From the Illinois State Historical Library were received the following:

*Alphabetic Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps, Pictures, and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library.* Springfield, 1900. *The County of Illinois.* By Clarence Walworth Alvord. Springfield, 1907. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society,* 1907, 1908. Two volumes. Springfield, 1908, 1909. *Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790.* Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. (Volume V of *Collections of Illinois State Historical Library*.) Springfield, 1909; and *Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879.* By Franklin William Scott. Springfield, 1910. (*Collections of Illinois State Historical Library.* Volume VI.)

*Revolutionary Records from Congressional Reports.* Four volumes. Compiled from odd volumes of Senate and House Committees' Reports of the Eighteenth to the Thirty-fifth Congresses.

*A Key to Southern Pedigrees.* Edited by William Armstrong Crozier. Volume VIII. Virginia County Records Publications. Hasbrouck Heights, 1911. Purchased.

*Pension Papers.* Volume VI. Presented by the Registrar General's office.

*Publications of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.* Eighteen volumes. Presented by Hon. F. Treadway.

*Ohio Centennial Anniversary Celebration.* Compiled by E. O. Randall. Columbus, 1903. Presented by Hon. F. Treadway.

*Journal of the Yukon, 1847-48.* By Alexander Hunter Murray. Ottawa, 1910. Presented by the Canadian Archivist.

*Proceedings of the Ohio State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution,* 1910. Presented by Mrs. Clayton Truesdall.

*Prehistoric Men of Kentucky.* By Bennett H. Young. Louisville, 1910. No. 25 of the

Filson Club Publications. Received in exchange from Filson Club.

*The Writings of Thomas Jefferson.* Edited by Andrew A. Lipscomb. Washington, 1903. Nineteen volumes. Presented by Mrs. Andrew A. Lipscomb, through the Mary Washington Chapter.

*Journals of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1727-1734.* Volume VIII. Richmond, 1910. Received in exchange from Virginia State Library.

*Janes Family. A Genealogy and Brief History of Descendants of William Janes.* By Frederic Janes. New York, 1868.

*Jarvis Family, or Descendants of First Settlers of the Name in Massachusetts and Long Island.* Compiled by G. A. and G. M. Jarvis, Wm. J. Wetmore, and Alfred Harding. Hartford, 1879.

*Nicholas Mundy and His Descendants Who Settled in New Jersey in 1665.* By Ezra F. Munday. Lawrence, 1907.

The last three received from the New Jersey Historical Society in exchange.

*Notes on a Franklin Branch of the Daniel or Daniels Family.* By George F. Daniels. Oxford, Mass., 1897.

*Lane Genealogies.* Volume I, compiled by Jacob Chapman and James Hills Fitts. Volumes II. and III., compiled by James Hills Fitts. Exeter, 1891-1902. The last two presented by the Putnam Free Library in exchange.

*History and Genealogy of the Ricks Family in America.* By Guy S. Rix. Salt Lake City, 1908. Presented by Joel Ricks.

*Lineage Books, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.* Washington, 1910. Volume XXXI. Two copies. Presented by the Society.

*American Monthly Magazine.* Published by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, 1910. Volume XXXVII. Presented by the Society.

*Maryland Historical Magazine.* Published by the Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore, 1910. Volume V. Received in exchange from the Society.

*"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly.* Published by the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society. Columbus, 1910. Volume XIII. Received in exchange from the Society.

*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.* Published by the South Carolina Historical Society. Charleston, 1910. Volume XI. Purchased.

*Bulletin of the New York Public Library.* New York, 1910. Volume XIV. Received in exchange.

*Three Measures of Meal.* By Willis Bruce Dowd. Boston, 1910. Presented by the author.

*Washington's Expeditions and Braddock's Expeditions.* By James Haddon. Uniontown, 1910.

*Year Book of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.* Newark, 1910. Received from the Society in exchange.

From Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore the following books were received:

*Geography, History, Constitution, and Civil Government of Vermont.* Compiled by Ed-



ward Conant and Mason A. Stone. Rutland, 1907. *Poems*. By Julia C. R. Dorr. New York, 1903.

From the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter were received the five volumes of *The Vermont Historical Gazetteer*. By Abby Maria Hemenway.

*History of the Town of Montpelier, Vt.* By D. P. Thompson. Montpelier, 1860. Presented by Mrs. Harriet O. W. Huse, through Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

*Cummings' Genealogy*. Isaac Cummings, 1601-1677, of Ipswich in 1638, and Some of His Descendants. Compiled by Albert Aren Cummins. Montpelier, 1904. Presented by the author, through Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

*Natural and Civil History of Vermont*. By Samuel Williams. Walpole, N. H., 1794. Presented by the Lucy Fletcher Chapter.

*The Ticonderoga Expedition of 1775*. Compiled by Robert O. Bascom. Presented by Mrs. Clayton North.

From the Philadelphia Chapter were received the following thirty-nine volumes:

*Morris Family, of Philadelphia, Descendants of Anthony Morris, 1654-1721*. By Robert C. Moon. Five volumes. Philadelphia, 1898, 1908, 1909.

*Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea, of Christian Malford, Wiltshire, Eng., and of Pennsylvania in America*. By James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea. Philadelphia, 1906.

*History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*. By J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott. Three volumes. Philadelphia, 1884.

*Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time*. Compiled by John F. Watson. Revised and enlarged by Willis P. Hazard. Philadelphia, 1909. Three volumes.

*Pennsylvania in American History*. By Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. Philadelphia, 1910.

*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Twenty-six volumes. Philadelphia, 1882-1910.

*Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*. Volume III. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks. Springfield, 1908. Presented by Hon. James A. Rose.

#### PAMPHLETS.

*The Old Crown Point Road. Its Place in History*. By Mary E. Baker. Presented by the General Lewis Morris Chapter; also photograph of Crown Point Road, near Camp Hill, Weathersfield.

From the Illinois State Historical Library were received:

No. 2, Volume I, *Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library*. No. 4, Volume I; Nos. 1 and 2, Volume II; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Volume III, *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*.

*The Living Flag*. A patriotic song. Words by Mrs. Chas. M. Harl. Music by John A. West. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Presented by Mrs. Chas. M. Harl.

*Historical Address Delivered by Hon J. Simpson, Africa, at the Unveiling of the*

*Standing Stone Monument, Huntingdon, Pa.* 1896.

Presented by the Livingston Manor Chapter, through Mrs. G. M. Brunbaugh:

*Report of the Pennsylvania State Historian, D. A. R., West Chester, 1910*. Presented by Miss Mary I. Stillé, State Historian.

*Constitution, By-Laws, and Roster of the Woman's National Press Association*. Washington, 1911. Presented by Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer.

*Proceedings of the Virginia State Conferences, First to the Fourth*. Charlottesville, 1911. Presented by the Virginia "Daughters."

*Conklings in America*. By Ira B. Conkling. Washington, 1910. Presented by the author.

*Brief History and Genealogical Sketch of the First Daniel Gristwold, of Springfield, Vt.* By Fred G. Field. Springfield, 1880. Presented.

*Year Book of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, 1910*. Lexington, 1910. Presented by the Kentucky "Daughters."

Year books have been received from twenty-four Chapters.

*Genealogical History of the Grannis Family in America from 1630 to 1901, to Accompany the Grannis Family Chart of 1900*. By Sidney S. Grannis. Minneapolis, 1901. Presented by the author.

#### PERIODICALS.

*American Monthly Magazine*. February-March  
*Bulletin New York Public Library*. Jan-

uary, February, March  
*American Catholic Historical Researches*. April

*Mayflower Descendant*.....October  
*Missouri Historical Review*.....January

*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.....April

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*.....January-April

*Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly*.....January

*Pennsylvania German*.....February-March  
*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*.....January

*Texas State Historical Association Quarterly*.....April

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*.....April

I ask for a vote of thanks for Mrs. Alexander for her successful efforts in securing the thirty-nine volumes, presented by the Philadelphia Chapters.

The above list comprises 135 books, 33 pamphlets, and 17 periodicals. One hundred and seven books were presented. Twenty-five received in exchange and four purchased.

Respectfully submitted,  
MARY H. WILLIS,

Librarian General, N. S., D. A. R.

April 15, 1911.

Report accepted on motion of the Vice-President General of Tennessee. Seconded.

The Vice-President General of Colorado moved:

"That a vote of thanks be sent to Mrs. Alexander for her instrumentality in securing the gift of a contribution of valuable books to the library."

Motion seconded and carried.

The President General called for the report of the Finance Committee. The chairman (Mrs. Swormstedt) first presented the special report of the American Audit Company, ordered in December, 1909, and reordered in June, 1910. The President General directed that the report be left on the table so that every member of the Board could examine it at the close of the meeting. The chairman read the report in part, saying it would take some time to read all the statements, and that all the errors pointed out were matters of slight mistakes in bookkeeping, owing to changing hands. The chairman read the following recommendations of the Audit Company, and moved that they be accepted:

"That the accounts indicated in the report be closed out and transferred as recommended therein.

"That the statutes be codified in such manner as to afford ready reference and prevent the passage of resolutions duplicating or conflicting with existing statutes."

Motion seconded and carried.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia moved:

"That the special report of the American Audit Company be printed or carbon copies made within three days, to be furnished each member of the National Board."

Seconded by the State Regent of New York, and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that her intention had been to offer such motion herself, and also that the report of the Finance Committee was then being typewritten and would be available in a few minutes.

The President General called attention to the fact that the report of the Audit Company was a clean bill of health to everyone associated with the Society, except the clerk who committed the defalcation several years ago.

The chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, presented the following report:

"COLORADO BUILDING,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1911.

"MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH,

"*Chairman, Auditing Committee,*

"*National Society, D. A. R.,*

"*Dear Madam.*—We have just completed the examination of the accounts of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the month of March, 1911, but the report is not yet in type.

"We, therefore, take this informal means of reporting that the accounts for the past month have been found correct.

"Very respectfully,

"THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,

"BY OTTO LUEBKERT,

"*Resident Vice-President.*"

Report accepted on motion.

The chairman of the Publication Committee presented the following report:

"April 15, 1911.

"Mrs. Jones, Madam President General, and

"*Ladies of the National Board:*

"The Publication Committee has a very brief communication to make to you this

morning. I have in my hand a letter from Mr. Putnam, Librarian of the Congress, which I think will interest you. In view of the last action of the Board in presenting the Chalkley MSS. to the Library of Congress (reading a letter from Mr. Putnam) I would just like to say to the Society that this is simply a repetition of the assurance that Mr. Putnam gave us in the beginning, with the addition that he offers a transcript for the compiler, should we at any time wish to publish or should any other person wish to publish, but it may interest the Society to know what a historian means by a transcript. I had considerable discussion with Dr. Jameson, who has had much experience. He has had transcripts made of the old Spanish, French, and British MSS. during the Colonial days of Mississippi before it became a State, and he told me they were made in this way: A man trained as historian and trained by a lifetime of work first takes the paper and copies carefully, then a second person of equal training and experience goes over this man's work and compares it with the original paper in order to detect any errors if any have been made, because it is a well-known fact that one can hardly detect his own errors, so this second expert goes over that. After this is done, before the transcript is given out, a third expert goes over the work of these two men and checks it up—so I think Mr. Putnam's offer of a transcript means a great deal to us. It shows that he is receiving our gift with great appreciation, and that he also treats it with great respect, and also will expedite the publication if at any time the Society has the money to publish it, or if anyone else wishes to, the transcript will be furnished the compiler free.

"Respectfully submitted,

"MRS. EGBERT R. JONES."

Report accepted.

The Vice-President General of Illinois moved:

"Since the chairman of the Publication Committee has shown that we would relinquish so little, and, in reality, gain much by placing our so-called 'original' Chalkley manuscripts in the Library of Congress, I move that it be done and the President General make a formal presentation of these manuscripts during the Congress."

Several seconds were read, the State Regent of Tennessee orally seconding the motion.

After discussion, the State Regent of the District of Columbia offered the following amendment:

"That the Chalkley MSS. be not given away until after the copying has been completed."

After further discussion, the Vice-President General of Illinois withdrew her motion.

The question of the power of the Board to give the Chalkley MSS. to the Library of Congress was still further discussed, the State Regent of the District making the point that the Board had power to purchase these manuscripts, and did purchase them, and it has power to publish them if so desired, but that it has not the power to give them away without the sanction of Congress.



The President General ruled discussion out of order.

The regular order of business was resumed.

The President General called for the report of the Printing Committee, which was not available at the moment, but was handed in later.

It is as follows:

ITEMS AUTHORIZED BY PRINTING COMMITTEE,  
APRIL 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1910,  
TO APRIL 1, 1911.

100 cloth lined envelopes.....	\$5.75
2,000 rebate slips.....	4.50
2 check books.....	15.00
200 note circulars.....	1.75
5,000 remittance blanks.....	41.25
200 printed lines on letter heads.....	1.00
1,300 note circulars (R. R. Com.)...	4.25
1,000 manila wrappers.....	4.75
1,000 members' transfer cards.....	5.50
5,000 leaflets—General Information..	16.00
4,700 inserts Committee Lists.....	37.25
1,300 note circulars (Prog. Com.)...	4.25
500 notification slips.....	2.25
10,000 application blanks.....	85.00
1,000 fac-simile application blanks...	7.50
12 Badge permit books.....	5.75
12 Bar permit books.....	5.75
12 Recognition Pin permit books.....	5.75
2,000 vouchers.....	14.75
500 manila envelopes.....	2.00
2,500 Treasurers' Reports.....	75.50
3,000 programmes.....	11.25
4,400 ballots.....	15.75
200 manila envelopes (Conservation Committee).....	1.50
200 pamphlets—Gov. letters.....	40.75
600 bill heads.....	2.50
1,000 petty cash vouchers.....	3.00
200 pamphlet envelopes.....	1.50
120 copies Governor's letters (Conservation Committee).....	16.00
10,000 four-page list of officers.....	66.75
8,225 postals and printing.....	93.50
20 receipt books.....	68.00
2,400 pamphlets.....	72.25

\$738.25

ITEMS AUTHORIZED BY PRINTING COMMITTEE,  
SINCE JULY 1, 1910.

150 pay-roll blanks.....	\$4.50
5,000 acknowledgment slips to Treasurers.....	7.25
2 record books.....	14.25
Printing six signs.....	2.25
500 forms.....	6.50
1,050 report blanks—Assistant Historian General.....	11.75
100 thirteenth annual report blanks, D. A. R., Assistant Historian General.....	6.00
500 circulars.....	3.75
Printed lines on letter heads and envelopes.....	2.50
Electro of Insignia.....	.20
10,000 constitutions.....	214.00
500 motion cards.....	4.00
1,000 committee appointment cards..	4.75
200 Conservation Certificate cards.....	7.50

2,000 pamphlets—committee lists....	32.25
100 committee lists and alterations..	64.75
100 slips.....	1.25
500 method of organization.....	4.50
100 notices Board meeting.....	1.75
5,000 Board notification of members..	21.25
5,000 wrappers.....	13.50
1,300 credential certificates and changes.....	19.50
1,300 credential circulars.....	16.50
48 Recognition Pin, Bar and Badge permits.....	22.50
1,500 envelopes and circulars.....	21.50
6,000 time slips.....	11.50
2,165 postals printed.....	12.75
12 receipt books.....	42.00
5,000 leaflets "General Information.".....	16.00
500 Dropped and Resigned circulars.....	2.50
Gallery and reserved seat tickets.....	16.50
5,000 proposed amendments.....	55.75
1,500 R. R. circulars.....	13.75
2,000 vouchers, 5,000 remittance blanks, and 5,000 report blanks.....	86.25
13,800 bills.....	47.75
30,000 application blanks.....	255.00
11,000 supplemental application blanks.....	104.50
6,100 postals printed.....	72.30
900 note circulars.....	8.75
10,000 "How to Become a Member.".....	36.00
4 check books.....	30.00
11,000 fac-simile blanks.....	42.50
2,500 transfer cards.....	14.00

\$1,376.25

738.25

Total.....\$2,114.50

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,  
Chairman.

Report accepted on motion of the Chaplain General.

The report of the Supervision Committee, not being ready, the President General called for the report of the Chaplain General, who reported, as chairman of the Memorial Committee for Miss Desha, as follows:

"It was voted at the February meeting that we issue a booklet in memory of Miss Mary Desha. When it was about ready for publication it was decided to hold a memorial service for her during the coming Congress, and naturally we thought it better to wait until that service had been held, so it could be incorporated in the booklet. The material has grown tremendously and the committee wants instructions in regard to a good many points."

One letter has been received from Mrs. Emmart, who was appointed to accompany Miss Desha's body to Kentucky. It tells of the honor that was extended to her there; and it is a wonderful letter in many respects. It will be given in full in the memorial booklet. It tells of all the honor paid her, the Chapter that met the body, of how it was taken to a friend's house. What I want instruction about is this: How many copies shall be issued to whom shall I hand the manuscript, when it is ready for the printer, who shall have the care



of sending out the booklets, and shall they be sold or given? The latter is a question that has been discussed a great deal. It never occurred to me that there were any two sides to that until I received a note from Dr. Anita McGee, asking how much that volume would be, because she wanted to have one. Then it occurred to me, to whom shall we send them? If we send one to every Chapter, that would be 1,100. One Chapter has already asked for twenty-five copies. Suppose we sent twenty-five copies to each Chapter! If they are sold, what shall be done with the money? Shall it be turned in toward the printing or shall it be saved as a memorial fund for Miss Desha? I wish to know all these points because it is necessary for me to leave town by the first of May. As soon as Congress is over I will immediately prepare the report of the memorial service here and have it all ready to go to the printer very soon thereafter.

The Recording Secretary General, after discussion, moved:

"That the spirit that prevailed at the memorial services the day after Miss Desha's death continue now, and that the memorial pamphlet be a free gift to the Society."

Seconded by the Librarian General and the Vice-President General from Tennessee.

There was discussion of the questions raised by Mrs. Noble, during which she stated that the memorial was to contain a brief biographical sketch of Miss Desha, a record of the memorial meeting and funeral at the Hall, and the memorial meeting to be held during the Congress. The President General suggested the mention of persons from whom letters had been received regarding Miss Desha's death and the inclusion of several of the most interesting letters, as it was desired to honor in a dignified and proper way the memory of a Founder who was instrumental in founding this Society, and asked that it be done handsomely, beautifully, and graciously.

The Vice-President General of Connecticut suggested the publication of a memorial number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Librarian General moved a reconsideration of the question of having a memorial pamphlet.

The State Regent of Massachusetts seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Recording Secretary General withdrew her former motion.

While waiting for the Vice-President General of Tennessee to write out the motion she proposed offering, regarding the memorial of Miss Desha, the chairman of the Finance Committee reported as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

The following is a report of your Finance Committee, from February 1, 1911, to April 15, 1911, bills having been authorized to the amount of \$21,183.15. The largest items of this amount are:

Pay-roll .....	\$6,439.13
Expense of magazine.....	687.75
Postage, including stamped envelopes..	591.15
Support Real Daughters.....	1,004.00

Auditing accounts..... 7,658.05

Respectfully submitted,

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,

*Chairman Finance Committee, N. S., D. A. R.*  
Report accepted.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee now offered the following motion:

"That a memorial number of the magazine be called 'The Mary Desha Memorial Number,' and the preparation of the matter be left in the hands of the committee already appointed by the President General."

Seconded by the State Regent of Massachusetts and the Vice-President General of North Carolina; then unanimously, and carried.

The Chaplain General referred to the services to be held Sunday by Bishop Harding, saying the Bishop had made special preparations for the services, which are to be held at five o'clock on the Cathedral grounds, with music by the full choir.

The State Regent of Tennessee asked if the courtesy of the Board could be granted a member from Tennessee, explaining that through misunderstanding a transfer had been made, which was not authorized by the officers of the Chapter, but by the National Society, and requested that this Regent's alternate be seated at the Congress.

The State Regent of Mississippi moved that the lady in question be seated at the Congress.

The State Regents of Missouri, Massachusetts, and Delaware cited similar cases in their respective States. The Vice-President General in Charge, etc., remarked that if the records of her office were not sustained in this instance a great many cases would have to be opened and much confusion would result.

Whereupon the State Regent of Missouri moved:

"That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be sustained, and that all Chapters abide by the rulings of the Credential Committee."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Missouri and the State Regent of Indiana, and carried.

The following motion was then offered by the State Regent of Massachusetts:

"That all questions in relation to credentials of delegates to Congress be left with the Credential Committee."

Seconded by the State Regent of Connecticut and Ohio, and the Vice-President General of Ohio, and carried.

Mrs. Barnes, chairman, read the following report of the Supervision Committee:

*Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:*

There was a time when the members of the Supervision Committee said to one another: "When we get things in good running order we won't have so much to do." We are still looking ahead to that time, but have decided that as long as the Society has a building of this size and magnificence to care for, there will always be plenty of work for the Supervision Committee.

We frequently hear that we are spending too much money. Please consider what it would mean to move from a three-room apartment

to one of the marble palaces on Sixteenth Street. Wouldn't you expect it to cost more to live in such a place? This is exactly what our Society has done.

We certainly would expect criticism if we failed to keep this building clean or allowed the handsome rugs and beautiful furniture which you have placed here to be improperly cared for. This can only be done with competent help, as was explained in the October report of this committee.

#### INCREASE IN EXPENSE:

Our expenses have necessarily increased in preparation for the Congress, but much of the work is in the nature of permanent improvements and will not have to be repeated.

#### RECEPTION OF FURNITURE, ETC.:

It is unfortunate that we have been obliged to receive furniture, finish floors, etc., right on the eve of Congress. We appreciate the desire of the various States to appear in their best bib and tucker before company, but really feel that furniture should not be received, nor any extra work ordered within two weeks of the opening day of the Congress.

With all these interruptions it is impossible for our working force to get the building in proper order. We tell our Superintendent to employ extra help when these demands come, and he does; but says, and truly, that he must have supervision of the handling of all this fine furniture, and therefore cannot use many extra men to advantage.

#### NUMBER OF VISITORS:

Our daily increasing number of visitors is rapidly becoming a problem. You will be interested to learn that during September and October they numbered from ten to thirty; in November and December there were from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five daily; in January and February, one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty-five; and the past two months the number has grown from two hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty per day. I tell you this that you may gain some idea as to the amount of help required to clean up the dust, mud, or oil brought in by this number of visitors.

We have instructed the guide to limit his parties to twenty. This often seems a hardship to those who are thus required to wait their turn, and on more than one occasion they have started off without the guide.

It has been found necessary to rope off the rooms to preserve the rugs and floors from the dust and dirt brought in from the street, but the temporary ropes, put up till suitable ones could be purchased, were broken down by some of these visitors, who walked through the rooms, rumpling the rugs and marking the floors.

It would seem necessary to employ a door-keeper for the reception room if we are to continue to admit the public.

#### MANAGEMENT OF AUDITORIUM:

It seems advisable from past experience and information gathered from the management of other halls that when we loan our auditorium we should take full charge of every detail of management except, of course, the programme.

At present we simply man the hall in accordance with the police and fire regulations, permitting those using the auditorium to arrange for ushers, ticket taker, etc.

The law permits only a certain number of persons in the audience. The people managing the entertainments often give out hundreds of extra tickets, and their ushers and ticket takers do not appear until a very short time before the hour for the entertainment to begin.

The crowd, however, gathers an hour or more before, often pounding on the doors for admittance, and when they are at last opened the rush is so great that there is danger of accidents and a chance always for a lawsuit against the Society for injured or broken limbs.

This has caused much confusion and some press criticism which has fallen upon the Society, instead of the ushers of the auditorium, where it belonged.

#### ACCIDENT INSURANCE:

To protect ourselves against accidents we can, for a sum of about \$150, be covered for limits of \$5,000 for one person in one accident and \$10,000 for two or more persons in one accident by taking out liability insurance.

We propose to divide the amount of the premium among those using the auditorium. This might require a larger deposit than the present one of \$100.

#### WEAR AND TEAR:

While we do not expect to make any profit from these entertainments, the Society should not be out of pocket by the same, and the committee feels that in estimating the expense a reasonable charge should be made for the wear and tear, which is noticeably apparent after such use.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

In closing we submit the following recommendations:

*First.*—That excepting in emergencies, no furniture or fixtures be received for installation, or repairs or alterations undertaken during the two weeks previous to the opening day of the annual meeting.

*Second.*—That if visitors other than those accompanied by Daughters are to be admitted this committee be empowered to employ extra temporary guides for such periods as the occasion requires.

*Third.*—That the Society have full charge of auditorium arrangements for entertainments.

*Fourth.*—That the required deposit be in the hands of the Society one week before the date of the entertainment.

*Fifth.*—That parties desiring Hall confer with the Superintendent as to platform arrangements not less than four days previous to date of entertainment.

*Sixth.*—That the Society take out accident insurance; the cost of the policy to be divided on a pro rata basis among those using the auditorium.

*Seventh.*—That a reasonable sum be charged for wear and tear on the building and its equipment.

*Eighth.*—That the Supervision Committee be



empowered to raise the amount of the present deposit if found necessary.

*Ninth.*—That the auditorium be closed during the two weeks preceding and the week following the annual meeting.

EDITH TALBOT BARNES,  
*Chairman.*

HELEN M. BOYNTON,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

MATILDA J. RAMSEY,  
*Secretary.*

BELLA M. TRUBY,  
ELLA S. KNIGHT,  
ANTOINETTE V. N. CATTNA,  
MARY E. ST. CLAIR,  
LUCY GALT HANGER,  
BERTHA MURDOCK ROBBINS,  
EDNA GASCH.

The Vice-President General of Ohio moved acceptance of the report, seconded by the Chaplain General, which was carried after discussion.

The Vice-President General of Illinois offered the following as a supplemental suggestion:

"That the contract with each party renting the Hall include a specification limiting the number of tickets allowed to be issued for each occasion."

Accepted on motion.

The Treasurer General read, as a supplemental report, a list of members deceased, and the Board arose in token of sympathy and respect. She then read a list of twelve members to be reinstated and seventeen to be resigned. These actions were taken on motion of the State Regent of New York.

The Treasurer General asked that the Board reimburse a clerk in her office from whose salary \$26.75 had been deducted on account of illness. The Vice-President General of Missouri, seconded by the Assistant Historian General, moved that Miss Marshall be reimbursed. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General presented the applications of two Real Daughters (twins) of Michigan for pension.

The State Regent of Michigan moved that these two Real Daughters be pensioned, saying they were the only twin Real Daughters in the United States. Motion seconded and carried.

The Treasurer General made a plea for promotion of her clerks and asked the action of the Board, whereupon the Librarian General referred to the faithful service of Miss Griggs, who had worked ten years at \$60 per month before receiving a promotion, and in view of her efficiency requested a promotion for her also.

After discussion on the general subject of promotions for the clerical force, the Vice-President General of Connecticut offered the following motion:

"That the adjustment of further wages for clerks be held in abeyance until an official schedule of salaries is decided upon."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Missouri and the State Regents of Missouri, Connecticut, and New Mexico, and carried.

The Registrar General read a supplemental list of applicants for membership, and on motion of the Vice-President General of Colorado, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these thirty-five additional names, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of Tennessee submitted to the Board for consideration the design of a marker for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, which bore the Insignia, with the words, "Soldier of the Revolution," around the wheel, and at the bottom the words, "Erected by the D. A. R.," which would not only mark the grave as that of a Revolutionary soldier, but also show that the marker was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regents of Michigan and Pennsylvania referred to the markers their States had presented at previous Congresses and which would be submitted at the coming Congress. The Corresponding Secretary General likewise remarked that Caldwell (our official jeweler) would also submit a design.

The State Regent of Michigan then moved indefinite postponement of consideration of this marker. Seconded by the State Regent of Pennsylvania, and carried.

The President General then extended a special invitation to the members of the Board to attend the entertainment at the Hall at eight o'clock that evening, when the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends were to be her guests to hear a little Kentucky woman, Miss Barbee, give the dialect recitations for which she is so well known, and further stated that Miss Barbee would be introduced by Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, also from Kentucky.

On motion of the State Regent of Michigan, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary General, adjournment was taken at 1.30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY R. WILCOX,

*Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.*

April 15, 1911.

Approved: National Board of Management,  
June 7, 1911.





1  
“ And as great seamen, using all their wealth  
And skills in Neptune’s deep invisible paths,  
In tall ships, richly built and ribbed with brass,  
To put a girdle round about the world.”



CAPTAIN ROBERT GRAY



VOL. XXXIX

AUGUST, 1911

No. 2

## Historic Churches of Virginia

That the church which was founded with the colony of Virginia should be an established, or State church was inevitable under the conditions existing.

The system of church government in Virginia was, I believe, without parallel in history. It was not Episcopal, nor Presbyterian, nor Congregational, nor yet a compound of the three. It was a government by a political, local lay aristocracy, which was a branch of the civil government of the colony. The church herself was without power to act, to provide for her essential needs, or to perpetuate or develop her life. The taxes for maintaining the church establishment were called tithes. These tithes went for the minister's salary, for the salary of the clerk, and the maintenance and building of church and chapels, and for the support of the poor. The tithe varied from 30 to 60 lbs. of tobacco per poll.

The rise of the Dissenters in Virginia, and the beginning of their inroads upon the preserves of the church, dates practically from the year 1740. The expulsion of the Puritan and Quaker preachers, and the breaking up of Puritan and Quaker congregations were acts not of church, but of government. The first Quaker log church was built in 1650 in Accomac.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, Metho-

dist, all had interesting beginnings in Virginia. Two flourishing Presbyterian churches in Lancaster in 1750. Gen. Peter Mullenburg was pastor of a Lutheran church in Woodstock. He entered the pulpit with his sword and cockade, preached a farewell sermon and marched away at the head of a regiment to the Revolutionary War.

But this paper must be confined to the most historic churches in Virginia.

### Jamestown Church

"When we first went to Virginia," says Captain John Smith, "I well remember we did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to three or four trees, to shadow us from the sun; our walls were rails of wood; our seats unhewed trees till we cut planks; our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees. In foule weather we shifted into an old rotten tent. This was our church, until we built a homely little thing like a barn, set upon cratchets, covered with rafts, sedgs and earth; so was the walls. Yet we had daily common prayer, morning and evening; every Sunday two sermons."

This poor little building of logs, covered with turf and sedges, lasted only about six months. Early in January, 1608, just after Newport's return from England, bringing



supplies of men and provisions, the town caught fire, and the reed thatching of the huts and church afforded a fierce blaze. "Good Master Hunt, our preacher," lost all his library. Newport came to their help; his mariners rebuilt the church, probably on the site of the old one; this was the second church and, like the first, it was a hurriedly constructed affair.

Just about a year from the time it was built this church witnessed the first marriage in Virginia, which took place about Christmas, 1608, or January, 1609, when John Laydon, a laborer, who had come over in 1607, married Anne Burras, the maid-servant of Mistress Forrest.

This little church must also have seen the last offices performed for that faithful man of God, "good Master Hunt." Doubtless, his remains rest in the bosom of old Virginia at Jamestown, among the hundreds and hundreds whose lives were laid down in her foundation. These two churches are the only ones Captain John Smith knew in Virginia, for he returned to England in October, 1609.

With the coming of Lord De la Warr and a well-selected company of emigrants, a new and more hopeful era opened for the colony. As for the church only two and one-half years old, De la Warr took much pains in repairing it. "It is in length three score foote, in breadth twenty-four, and shall have a chancell in it of cedar, with fine, broad windows, to shut and open as the weather shall occasion, of the same wood, a pulpit of the same, with a font hewen hollow like a canoa with two bells at the west end. It is so cast as to be very light within, and the Lord Governor and Captain General doth cause it to be kept passing sweet, and trimmed up with divers flowers, with a sextion belonging to it; and in it every Sunday sermons twice a day."

This church, which Newport built and Lord De la Warr renovated, was of course, built of wood; and in it, in April, 1614, Pocahontas was married to John Rolfe, probably by Mr. Buck. It is more probable that Pocahontas was baptized at Henrico by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, as she seems to have lived there with Sir Thomas Dale at the time of her conversion.

In 1617, Captain Argall found the church, which De la Warr had renovated, again in ruins, and services being conducted in a storehouse. Between 1617 and 1619

a new church was built at Jamestown, "wholly at the charge of the inhabitants of that cittie, of timber," being fifty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, and this time the site was removed, and the new church was placed to the eastward of the old stockade (outside of it), and in the midst of or adjacent to the rueful graveyard, where so many victims of hunger, heat, cold, fever and massacre lay buried. It was erected upon a slender cobblestone and brick foundation, only the length of one brick in thickness. This foundation was discovered by the careful explorations of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in 1891, and lies within the foundations of the next building, that is, the one the tower of which is now standing. This slender foundation of the church, built between 1617 and 1619, is the oldest structure which has been discovered at Jamestown. It was within this little building that the first House of Burgesses met in July, 1619 — the first representative body of English lawmakers to assemble in America. How long this little building, the third church, lasted and was used we do not know, but the statement is made in a letter from the Governor, Sir John Harvey, to the Privy Council in London, that "Such hath been our indeavour herein, that out of our own purses we have largely contributed to the building of a brick church."

This fourth church stood and was used until September, 1676, when it was burned, along with the rest of Jamestown, by Nathaniel Bacon. The font of the old church and its interesting communion vessels were taken to Bruton Church, in the new Colonial capital at Williamsburg, where they are still carefully preserved.

The old tower at Jamestown has kept its lonely watch for more than a hundred years.

### St. Luke's,

#### THE OLD BRICK CHURCH.

Five miles from Smithfield, Virginia, built in 1632, is the oldest building of English construction in America. In 1884, a great storm caused the roof of the old church to fall. In the debris of that wall two bricks were found; one whole, now imbedded in the woodwork of the chancel, with the figures 1632 clean and clear cut on it. There was neither knowledge nor tradition of them prior to the storm.

The remains of General Joseph Bridger and Ann Randall, who was buried by his side on the White Marsh Farm, were removed in 1894 to the Old Brick Church and placed in the aisle. When preparations were being made for this interment, the feet and legs of a lady were found right in front of the pulpit as it now stands; they are believed to be those of "The Miss Norsworthy," who was buried in the aisle of the church in 1666.

### Bruton Parish Church,

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Bruton Parish Church bears witness to the continuity of the life of the church established at Jamestown in 1607. The history of its beginning and early life lies in that period of obscurity occasioned by the destruction and loss of the written records of the church and the county courts of Virginia.

From what remains we learn that in 1632 Middle Plantation (subsequently Williamsburg) was "laid out and paled in seven miles inland from Jamestown," in the original county of James City, and shortly thereafter a parish bearing the plantation name was created. In 1644 a parish in James City County, called "Harrop," was established, which on April 1, 1648, was united with the Middle Plantation Parish, forming the parish of Middletown.

In 1674 the parish Marston and Middletown parish were united under the name of Bruton Parish. The source from which the name was derived is suggested by the inscription on the tomb of Sir Thomas Ludwell, which lies at the entrance of the north door. It states that he was born "At Bruton, in the County of Sommerset, in the Kingdom of England, and departed this life in the year 1678."

In the old records is the following order, "that ye men sit on the north side of the church and ye women on the left. Ye gallery be assigned for the use of the College Youth" of William and Mary, to which gallery there is to be "put a door, with a lock and key, the sexton to keep the key." Here the students sat and carved their names, which may be seen to-day. Thomas Jefferson was among them. Bruton Parish Church, upon the removal of the seat of government from Jamestown to Williamsburg in 1699, succeeded to the

prestige which pertained to the church of the Capital of the Colony.

From this time there grew about the church an environment of ever increasing interest, and about it gathered an atmosphere which with the passing years has caught and reflects the light of other days.

With the approach of the American Revolution, the services in Old Bruton assumed a tone of tenderness and thrilling interest, unique in character and fervent with power. Men, as they listened to the proclamation of the Gospel of the Redemption, saw clearer the vision of liberty, and felt a deeper need of the guidance and help of God.

Washington makes mention in his diary of attending services here, and adds, "fasted all day." The old Prayer Book, which bears the inscription, "Bruton Parish, 1756," bears witness through erasures and marginal insertions to answered prayers. The prayer for the President is pasted over the prayer for King George III., while the prejudice engendered by the passions of men is evidenced by a line run through the words "King of Kings," and the marginal insertion, "Ruler of the Universe." The Bible of this period is also preserved, together with the old Parish Register, containing the name of George Washington eleven (11) times, and telling of the baptism of 1,122 negro servants within a period of 25 years.

Preserved and restored, the old church is typical of the strong and simple architectural designs of the Colonial period, and a witness to the faith and devotion of the Nation Builders. Rising from amid the sculptured tombs of the honored dead who lie beneath the shadows of its walls, old Bruton stands, as the Bishop of Southern Virginia has said, "The noblest monument of religion in America—a link among the days to knit the generations each to each."

### St. Paul's Church, Elizabeth River Parish,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

This was the site of one of the earliest of our Colonial churches, the parish church of Elizabeth River Parish—Elizabeth River, the site of the present town of Norfolk.

A highly interesting relic at St. Paul's is the chair in which John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence. Another interesting feature of



the church is the cannon ball fired by Lord Dunmore, the last Colonial Governor of Virginia, during his bombardment of Norfolk in 1776. The ball, after striking the church, fell to the ground beneath and was covered up there for many years, remaining buried in the earth till 1848. The ball was replaced in the indenture and there cemented, where it now attracts attention from tourists. It is marked by a plate on which is the inscription:

FIRE BY  
LORD DUNMORE,  
JAN. 1, 1776.

This plate was placed there in 1901 by Great Bridge Chapter, D. A. R.

Among the various inscriptions on the old tombstones is one marked: Coat of arms. "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Nathaniel Bacon, Esq."

#### Blandford Church, Bristol Parish, Petersburg, Va.

CALLED THE BRICK CHURCH ON WELL'S  
HILL.

What remains of the history of the old brick church is soon told. After the Revolution the town of Blandford, which lies between Well's Hill and the river, rapidly declined in importance as a tobacco port. Between the years 1802 and 1808 the new St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, was built. This sealed the fate of the old Brick Church on Well's Hill. The old building was left alone in its glory. Thus abandoned, it gradually fell into ruins. Blandford is chiefly remarkable for the melancholy charm of a moss-velveted and ivy-embroidered ante-Revolutionary church, whose yard is the Petersburg cemetery, at present in the most picturesque state of dilapidation, and we add that it is the pride of Petersburg and the most attractive of all her historical surroundings.

#### St. John's Church, RICHMOND, VA.

St. John's Church was built in 1741. In 1781, when Richmond had fallen into the hands of Arnold, this sacred edifice was made a barracks for his British soldiery. The bowl of the baptismal font of St. John's is a precious relic from Curle's Church. It was found in 1826 in the cel-

lar of a house some miles from the church. It had been used as a mortar for beating hominy. What was looked upon as the greatest of all Patrick Henry's speeches was made in St. John's Church, Richmond, and rang like the blast of a trumpet throughout all the colonies summoning them to resistance.

#### Christ Church,

LANCASTER COUNTY, VA.

The most perfect example of Colonial church architecture now remaining in Virginia is Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia. It is now, with the exception of some minor details, almost as it came from the hands of the builders in 1732. Even beautiful old Bruton is just being restored, after a long interval, to what Christ Church is now and always has been. In taking off the roof of old Christ Church for the purpose of renewing it, the secret of the durability of the plastering was discovered. Besides having mortar of the most tenacious kind and of the purest white, and laths much thicker and stronger than those used now, with old English wrought nails, the mortar was not only pressed through the openings of the laths, but clinched on the other side by a trowel in the hand of one above, so as to be fast keyed and kept from falling.

Every foot of land in Virginia colony was in some parish. The Parish of Truro contained three frame churches, the old Pohick, the old Falls, and an old church in Alexandria. This was the parish where Washington first became a vestryman. Within a decade thereafter the above churches were all replaced by massive brick buildings, which remain to this day.

At a vestry held for Truro Parish November, 1765, it was agreed to undertake the building of a brick church. The site of this church is two miles south of the present Fairfax Court House, immediately on the road to Fairfax Station, "Upper Church," or Payne's Church, as it was long afterward known from the name of the builder. The history of Payne's Church is the same sad story as that of so many of its contemporaries. During the dark days which followed the Revolution it was used probably very little at first, and was finally abandoned for lack of a minister. About the beginning of the last century it was oc-



cupied by Baptists. A faded photograph taken in 1861 shows an attractive church in good preservation, with arched windows and massive hipped roof. In the winter of 1862-63 a federal army was encamped in the vicinity, and by them the church was torn down and the bricks used to build chimneys and hearths for their winter quarters. Naught remains but a heap of rubbish from which may yet be taken pieces of brick, rough but exceedingly hard and "well burnt, with the mortar, two-third lime and one-third sand," still clinging to them to attest, after a hundred and forty years, the honest workmanship of Capt. Edward Payne, church warden and church builder.

### Pope Church No. 1

#### THE OLD CHURCHES IN WESTMORELAND.

There are three of these, the Roundhill Church, Pope's Creek Church, and one at Leeds, on the Rappahannock.

Pope's Creek Church lay immediately on the road from Westmoreland Court House to King George. It was near this church that General Washington was born. It was in this that he was baptized. Here it was that he received those early impressions of religion which, instead of being effaced by age, seemed to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength.

In 1812 this church was beginning to decay, and after a few years it was set on fire in order to prevent injury. The citizens were so indignant at this destruction that it was brought up before the grand jury and court. Trees and plants have grown up over and around the old site, and it is difficult for the traveler to find out where old Pope's Creek Church once stood.

It is said that the Legislature intends to have an inclosure around the birthplace of Washington and the burying place of his ancestors, which is near at hand, and a pillar a few feet high with the name of Pope's Creek Church upon it, to inform posterity that on that spot stood the church of the Washingtons, the Lees, the Paynes and others.

Old Pohick Church, as it is familiarly and affectionately called by the people of the vicinity, stands as one of the historical landmarks, not only of Virginia but also of the nation. It is pre-eminently the parish church of Mount Vernon and shares

the honor with Old Christ Church, Alexandria, of being intimately associated with the religious life and worship of Washington. It was also the parish church of other notable figures in the Revolution, George Mason, of Gunston Hall, the author of the Bill of Rights of Virginia. The present church, a commodious and solid structure, built of brick with stone dressing, in the style of the Georgian period, takes the place of a simple frame church two miles nearer Gunston Hall, on the south side of Pohick Run, from which the church is named.

The present property of the church, other than the church edifice, consists of a rectory, a fine parish hall, mainly built through a generous contribution from Mrs. Hearst, of California, and 43 acres of land around the church and rectory. How would the heart of Bishop Meade been gladdened if he could have lived to see what has been done. In 1837, when he visited the church, he exclaimed, "Is this the house of God which was built by the Washingtons, the Masons, the McCartys, the Grams, the Lewises, the Fairfaxes, designed to moulder peacemeal away?"

### The Old Falls Church, Fairfax County, Va.

The Falls Church, so called after one of the falls of the Potomac, was built about 1734. With this yard of about one and one-half acres, containing magnificent old trees and ancient graves, consecrated by burial rites and tears and by the tread of worshipping feet for near two hundred years, this time-hallowed sanctuary stands as a venerable, indeed, and most inspiring memorial of our far-back Colonial days. On its vestry rolls the names of Capt. Augustine Washington, his son, George Washington; George Mason, Gen. William Fairfax, Capt. Henry Fairfax and many others are found. In its yard a portion of Braddock's ill-starred army is said to have been encamped, and the present building also used in the Revolutionary War as a company recruiting headquarters of Col. Charles Broadwater, one of Fairfax County's first patriots.

From its precincts Capt. Henry Fairfax, the scholarly West Pointer, went with his volunteers to the Mexican War. His body was brought back and laid to rest there. Many a suffering, dying soldier found merciful shelter and nursing within its holy walls. It was a hospital during the

Civil War. About 1787 it was deserted as a house of worship.

### Christ Church, Alexandria

In quaint old Alexandria, one of the places that claim the greatest interest is Christ Church. Two tablets are placed to the two sons of the church to whom Virginia most loves and honors—George Washington and Robert Edward Lee; and the two pews which they occupied are marked by silver plates engraved with their names. The architect selected was James Wren, a descendant of Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

To the church-goers, the great family coach of the Washingtons was a familiar sight. It was made in England. Four horses were necessary to draw it, and to each span of horses there was a liveried postillion rider.

After services one Sunday morning in 1774, surrounded by the congregation, every one of whom he knew, Washington advocated withdrawing allegiance from King George, and stated that he would fight to uphold the independence of the colonies. No more solemn time and occasion could have been chosen to announce this decision under the very shadow of the church. Nine years after, when independence had been successfully established, Washington arrived at Mount Vernon on Christmas eve. Next day found him in his accustomed church at Alexandria. The rector, Rev. David Griffith, who served as chaplain of the Third Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War, read, "I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and rider hath he thrown into the sea." The sermon was from the 128th Psalm: "Yea,

thou shalt see thy children's children and peace upon Israel."

### Additional Churches

St. Peter's Church, New Kent County.  
St. John's Church, Hampton County.  
Vanter's Church, St. Anne's Parish.  
St. Paul's Church, George County.  
Merchant's Hope Church, Martin's  
Brandon Parish.

The Fork Church, Hanover County.  
St. Martin's on the Pamunkey.  
St. Mary's White Chapel, Lancaster  
County.

Abingdon Church, Gloucester County.  
Ware Church, Gloucester County.  
Suffolk, Nansemond County.  
The Glebe Church, Nansemond County.  
Grace Church, Yorktown.  
Christ Church, Middlesex County.  
Westover Parish, Charles City County.  
The Eastern Shore Chapel, Princess  
Anne County.

Hungars Church, Northampton County.  
Yeocomico Church, Westmoreland  
County.

St. George's Church, Accomac County.  
The records of the Chuckatuck meeting-  
house, 1673-1728.

The Quakers were numerous and practically unmolested; four meeting-houses.

### The Old Church

"What an image of peace and rest  
Is this little church among its graves!  
All so quiet; the troubled breast,  
The wounded spirit, the heart oppressed  
Here may find the repose it craves."

(References. Meade's "Old Churches  
and Families of Virginia.")

MRS. S. LACEY JOHNSTON.

DURING her State Regency, Mrs. Oreal S. Ward, Nebraska, prepared and presented a bill to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation of two thousand dollars for marking the Oregon Trail through that State. Her efforts were crowned with success. A commission was created, consisting of the State Surveyor, the Secretary of State, and the State Regent. On the evening of April 10, 1910, the commission met at the home of Mrs. Ward and formally organized, electing officers, adopting rules of government, and a plan of work.

While she will not complete the work that she made possible, she is proud and happy that the work will go on to full completion.

I AM agent for the magazine in Springfield, and I am going to make every effort to secure as many subscriptions as I can. I have learned more from it than in any other way.—Miss Janie Hubbell, Springfield, Mo.

"HAVING again joined the ranks of the subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE after ten years of illness, I find it delightfully improved, and nothing so interesting as the Genealogical Department."—Mrs. D. C. Gebhardt, Knoxville, Iowa.



# Virginia's Gift to France

We all know the story of how, soon after the declaration of peace, the General Assembly of Virginia responded to the emotions of affection and gratitude which stirred the hearts of her people, decreed a statue to General Washington. Thomas Jefferson was then the American Minister to the Court of France, and to him was entrusted the task of employing an artist worthy of the undertaking. Jean Antoine Houdon, then a young man about thirty-five years old, and the foremost portrait-sculptor of his age, was chosen, and to insure a perfect likeness came to Mount Vernon and stayed two weeks, during which time he took minute measurements of Washington's person, made a cast of his head and face, and acquired an intimate knowledge of his subject. He was to receive as compensation 1,000 English guineas and all expenses of the trip, and the Government was to insure his life against the dangers of the journey during the time of his absence from France, which was about six months.

Probably there is not one of us who has not seen the finished result as it stands in the Capitol at Richmond, a perfect likeness—the admiration and pride of all Americans. It is conceded to be Houdon's masterpiece, and is considered by many competent judges to be the finest work of art in the United States. We all know that a copy of this statue in bronze, along with one of Lee, has been recently placed, as Virginia's contribution, in the National Statuary Hall at Washington. During the last session of the State Legislature a bill was passed "to make an appropriation for a replica of the Houdon statue of Washington and to provide for the appointment of a commission to present the same to the Republic of France." After much correspondence between the officials of the two countries, Thursday, August 18, was chosen as the day for the presentation. Virginia's three commissioners, Col. James Mann, of Norfolk; Senator Floyd W. King, of Clifton Forge, and Senator Don P. Halsey, of Lynchburg, with their re-

spective wives, landed in Paris on the Tuesday before.

The French are proverbial for their enthusiasm and for their courtesy, and in this instance they fully sustained their reputation for both. We were met by a representative of the American Embassy and by officials of the different departments of the French Government. No words can describe the feelings of delight and pride which filled the hearts of us six Virginians as we crossed the spacious court of Mars, leading to the grand palace of Versailles, between regiments of French soldiers with flashing swords and shining helmets and the strains of martial music on every side. It was a feeling mingled with responsibility, too, for we knew that the eyes of the French were on us, as representatives of old Virginia, and we must deport ourselves as worthy sons and daughters of the dear old State. The men seemed to realize the demands of the occasion, as each of them arose to speak words of greeting and of gratitude from our people to those who had so materially assisted in establishing the independence of our nation. It was a regular love feast, aglow with sincerest enthusiasm and cordiality, and even if the words were spoken in English by those who presented the statue, and in French by those who received it, there could be no mistaking the warmth and genuineness of the tones of either.

Versailles is a small town about fifteen or twenty miles out of Paris, and may easily be reached by train or trolley. We were taken out in automobiles on the road which leads directly through the famous Bois de Boulogne, one of the most extensive and beautiful parks in the world. Of course the principal center of interest at Versailles is the old palace, which, like almost all the former homes of royalty in France, is used as an art gallery and museum. It is dedicated "To all the glories of France," and here are gathered many of the most precious historical treasures of the nation.

The statue was placed in the Napoleon Vestibule, which adjoins the great hall of



the palace where the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet in joint session on great occasions, such as when a President of the Republic is to be elected. After the speeches were over Count Chambrun, descendant of General Lafayette, drew the cord which unveiled the statue. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," while there was loud and prolonged applause, followed by introductions and a general hand-shaking and happy felicitations all around.

The statue stands in rather a small hall, but amidst illustrious and congenial company, with busts of Franklin and Lafayette on either side and facing a lovely statue of the Empress Josephine. The Franklin bust is to be replaced by one of Suffren or D'Estaing, to represent the French Navy, which co-operated with their splendid army in helping us to achieve independence.

During our two weeks' visit in Paris we were the recipients of many charming attentions. The night after the unveiling Mr. Bacon, the American Ambassador, entertained in our honor.

A few days later we lunched with the President and his family at the Chateau Rambouillet, the summer palace, about thirty miles out from Paris. This charming old chateau was at one time the home of Napoleon, and is also intimately associated with Francis I., who died there. After lunch the President and Madame Fallieres took us through the grounds and pointed out an avenue of cypress trees which were brought from Louisiana and planted there over a hundred years ago, while Louisiana was still a French possession.

I could not fail in speaking of people who were courteous to us to mention the French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, for they took us under their care and protection from the first, giving us points and suggestions along many lines,

and trying in every way to make us feel at ease and at home in a foreign city.

One other official duty the commission performed while there which was fraught with the deepest interest to us, and to you, lovers, as we Daughters of the American Revolution are, of Revolutionary heroes. Governor Mann requested that we place a wreath from the State of Virginia on the grave of General Lafayette, so with a member of the embassy and one of the general's descendants we went, on August 20, the anniversary of the day on which Lafayette joined the American army, to old Picpus Cemetery. This is in an old part of the city, and is a small cemetery which has not been used for many years. It is surrounded by a high wall, and inside the entrance gate there is a convent where white-robed nuns seem to keep guard over the hallowed spot. The nuns stood with bared heads by the simple tomb of this honored hero, and we placed on it with reverence the wreath of laurel leaves tied with the white and blue of the Old Dominion. On either side of Lafayette are buried his two children, Washington and Virginia, and on his tomb were many faded emblems with American flags and colors in evidence; and we learned that a Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution in Connecticut sends a design each year to be placed on his grave, on the anniversary of his death—a beautiful tribute, it seems to me, and one which goes to disprove the proverbial saying that there is no such thing as gratitude between nations. Republics may be ungrateful, but the time has never been when Virginia and her sister States have failed to appreciate the generous and chivalric services rendered to their cause by the brave and gallant French, and it was in grateful recognition and remembrance of this invaluable service that Virginia sent her gift to France.—MARY MICHEAUX DICKINSON HALSEY.

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ADLAI STEVENSON, former Vice-President of the United States and for twenty-five years president of the McLean County Coal Mine, has resigned as head of the concern. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and sister-in-law of Mr. Stevenson, was elected his successor.

Mrs. Scott has been one of the heaviest stockholders in the mine for many years.

ATTENTION is called to a recent article: "Wanted—A County Historian." Here is good work for the Chapters. If a county historian could be named in each Chapter much local history could be preserved. She could collect, write out, and send to the organ of the Society, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, much that would be of widespread interest. If the State Historians would send articles relating to the history of the State much would be added to the value of the magazine. Many articles of that nature have appeared lately, and there is room for many more.—*Editor.*

# Captain Robert Gray

The only spot on the western shore of the State of Washington, historically linked to the period following soon after the Revolutionary War, was fittingly marked May 8, 1911, when Robert Gray Chapter placed a memorial monument bearing a tablet suitably inscribed, under the Lone Tree at Damon's Point, North Beach, to the memory of Captain Robert Gray of the ship *Columbia*, who was the discoverer of Gray's Harbor, and the first American to circumnavigate the globe.

The monument consists of a huge gray chuckanuck granite block, weighing eight tons, in which is inserted a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:

"Tradition links this tree with the name of Captain Robert Gray, who on May 7, 1792, entered this harbor in his ship *Columbia*. This tablet was placed in his honor by Robert Gray Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 7, 1911. The site was donated by Mr. A. O. Damon."

The tablet measures 12 by 18 inches and is hermetically sealed to the stone. It is intended to inclose the tree and monument with an iron fence, and to take all necessary precautions to preserve them for the benefit of future generations.

May 8, Aberdeen members and guests joined the remainder of the company at Hoquiam, and boarded the tug *Traveler* for the trip down the bay. As the boat left the dock and swung into the stream, she passed the Government tender, *Manzanita*, which gave her a salute in honor of the flag and the occasion, which was answered; and so the trip began. The Government jetty was reached about 11 o'clock, where a number of flat cars, used in the work of building the jetty, were found in readiness to transport the company to the vicinity of the tree.

A picnic lunch was enjoyed under the trees at the old Damon homestead, which is one of the oldest settlements on the North Beach. After a short rest, all adjourned to the tree, where the exercises and unveiling took place.

When the hour for the programme ar-

rived, members of the Chapter arranged themselves under the tree behind the monument, which was veiled with a handsome American flag. The audience grouped themselves on the greensward, and on logs



TREE WITH TABLET AT BASE

affording a seat, under the spreading branches of the Lone Tree.

Mrs. F. L. Carr, Regent of the Chapter, was mistress of ceremonies, performing the office in a dignified, graceful manner. She opened the programme with a short address, in which she welcomed the visitors, and explained the purpose of the gathering. The ritual of the order was then given. Mrs. J. S. McKee taking the part of the chaplain, and the members giving the responses. During the rendering of the ritual, two verses of "The Star Spangled Banner" were sung, led by Mrs. C. I. Prescott of Aberdeen.



The ritual was followed by an address on "The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution," by Mrs. William Irvine, in which she showed that this organization is not carried on for the purpose of forming an aristocracy of birth, or unduly emphasizing the honor of Revolutionary ancestry, but to promote works of charity and benevolence, and to keep the fires of patriotism alive in the hearts of all Americans.

She told of the great amount of good

Mr. George H. Himes, assistant secretary of the Oregon State Historical Society of Portland, who was an honored guest, gave a short address in which he referred to the history of the Northwest, with which he is thoroughly familiar, and gave some interesting facts in regard to it.

Among other statements made by him, he said that what is known as "Old Oregon" before its present division into States, is the only western part of the United States acquired by discovery, through the voyages of



done by it during the Spanish-American War, when the National Government called upon the Daughters of the American Revolution for nurses, which were furnished in large numbers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in money were also raised by them to help the cause, and other substantial help was furnished. Among other things done, the sum of \$2,500 was collected and invested in the launch *Daughters of the American Revolution*, which was used as a tender for the relief ship *Missouri*.

She said that the organization is doing much to-day in preserving and marking historic spots, and in teaching patriotism.

Captain Gray, and the expeditions of Lewis and Clark. He stated that Gray's Harbor was first named Bullfinch Bay, in honor of one of the company that owned the ship and had sent out the expedition. He would not accept the honor, however, but insisted that the bay should be named Gray's Harbor for its discoverer.

In the course of his remarks, on behalf of the Oregon State Historical Society, Mr. Himes presented Robert Gray Chapter with a fine charcoal portrait of Captain Gray who served in the American navy during the war of the Revolution.

Professor Eldredge Wheeler of Montezano presented a fine paper on "The Early



History of Chehalis County," which contained much matter of interest historically, to every citizen of the county, and will be carefully preserved. It is planned to have it printed for distribution.

W. H. Gilstrap, secretary of the Washington State Historical Society of Tacoma, next gave an interesting paper on "Robert Gray." He told of his service in the American navy, and how he afterward made several long voyages of adventure and dis-

These included Mr. O. A. Damon, who gave the site for the monument; Major C. W. Kutz, United States engineer in charge of this district in charge of the work at the jetty who gave orders that all possible assistance should be given the enterprise by the Government employees; Mr. E. L. Carpenter, United States engineer in charge of the work at the jetty, through whom the granite boulder was obtained as a gift from the Government, and through whose kind



UNVEILING OF MONUMENT AT ABERDEEN, WASH.

covery, including those in which he discovered Gray's Harbor and the Columbia River, which was named for his ship. Mr. Gilstrap said that he had made many trips along the western coast of Washington and on the Columbia River, and found relics of Gray's visits to those sections, and that he had always treated the Indians well.

The Indians called him and his associates "Boston men," and his memory is still held in honor by them. Captain Gray was the first American to circumnavigate the globe, and is only beginning to receive the recognition due him.

Mrs. J. S. McKee of Hoquiam, next spoke briefly, expressing the thanks of the Chapter to all who had so kindly assisted in the labor of love and patriotism, in preparing and placing the monument, and in carrying out the exercises of the day.

offices it was moved and placed in position under the tree, who provided transportation to and from the dock, and also gave an opportunity to visit the jetty and inspect the Government work; the speakers of the day for their kind services; the Gray's Harbor Tug Boat Company for the use of the tug *Traveler* for the entire day; the Oregon State Historical Society for the gift of the portrait of Captain Gray; the Elks Club, Hoquiam, for courtesies extended; and the clerk of the weather for the fine day furnished.

Then came the unveiling of the monument, which was done by Mrs. William Irvine of Aberdeen, and Mrs. J. S. McKee of Hoquiam, both native Daughters of Chehalis County, and Granddaughters of the State of Washington. The programme closed by singing "America," led by Mrs.

C. I. Prescott, in which the audience joined. Immediately following the prepared programme upon invitation, Mrs. Charles McDermoth of Aberdeen read her poem, "The Lone Tree," which was very appropriate for the occasion. All then gathered around to inspect and admire the monument.

It is worthy of note that this tree, which served as a guide to Captain Gray, the first white man to enter the waters of Gray's Harbor as far as is known, is still used as a landmark by mariners entering this port.

A number of fine views of the tree and monument were taken by Colin McKenzie, an Aberdeen photographer, which are shown elsewhere.

Prominent guests at the unveiling included: Mrs. John A. Parker, of Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma; George H. Himes, Assistant Secretary of the Oregon State Historical Society, Portland; W. H. Gilstrap, Secretary of the Washington State

Historical Society, Tacoma; Mrs. S. J. Chadwick, of the Sacajawea Chapter, Olympia; Mrs. Joseph M. Vallentine, of the Lady Sterling Chapter, Seattle; Mrs. Dwight Williams, of Portland. The occasion was marked by the presence of two former State Regents, Mrs. John A. Parker, of Tacoma, and Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, of Hoquiam.

#### PERSONNEL OF CHAPTER.

Robert Gray Chapter, through whose efforts and at whose expense this memorial was placed, has the following officers: Mrs. F. L. Carr, Montesano, Regent; Mrs. William Irvine, Aberdeen, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, Hoquiam, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. S. S. McMillan, Hoquiam, Treasurer; Mrs. J. S. McKee, Hoquiam, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. O. H. Williams, Hoquiam, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. O. Stearns, Hoquiam, Registrar; Mrs. W. O. McKinlay, Aberdeen, Historian.—CAROLINE W. MCKINLAY, *Historian*.

THE safe and sane Fourth of July has come to stay. In Cleveland, Ohio, a permanent Independence Day Association has been formed. The Western Reserve Chapter gave the first impetus to this movement, and many of the officers of the permanent association are Daughters. The money was raised by several devices, notably membership cards, buttons, and stickers. The Children of the Republic took an active part with three floats in the grand parade. "Crossing the Delaware" took first prize as a historical float; "Lincoln, the Rail Splitter," took first prize as an original float, while "America Paying Homage to Liberty" came in second. In the afternoon were athletics and music in the parks; in the evening fireworks, under the charge of the committee. No one hurt. "A sane Fourth, but not a tame one," was the motto.

THE members of the Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Ill., took the initiative for a safe and sane Fourth in that city. So the good work goes on.

I AM a new subscriber—my magazine, beginning with the April number, coming to-day. I am delighted with it and I should think that every Daughter would want the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. I think the Genealogical Department most valuable, and I shall keep every number for future reference.—Mrs. O. J. Carpenter, Covington, Ky.

I AM a new recruit in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I am very much interested in its work. I enjoy the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and am especially interested in the Genealogical Department. This department will certainly aid very much in filling a long felt want, and furnish our people with a great deal of material to aid them in their search for their ancestry.—Mrs. W. P. Lewis, Ironton, Ohio.

I AM pleased with each number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and especially interested in the Genealogical Department.—Mrs. H. N. Stone, Caldwell, Idaho.

INCLOSED please find one dollar for a renewal of your excellent magazine. I do not see how a Daughter can be without it. I read it from cover to cover.—Alice R. Stark, Regent, Capt. Richard Somers Chapter, St. Peter, Minn.

INCLOSED you will find one dollar, subscription for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. We could not get along without it.—Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.



# Historical Highways

## The Jackson Trail

Much interest has been aroused in Alabama by the recent discussion concerning a proposed highway through the State to be named in honor of General Andrew Jackson. At a meeting of the Good Roads Convention held at Birmingham in May, Mrs. A. O. Lane, Chairman of the Jones Valley Memorial Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, the Daughters of the American Revolution propose to memorialize Congress to survey and establish a grand highway, or historical boulevard, marking and following the route of Gen. Andrew Jackson in his march through Alabama in his celebrated campaign against the Creek Indians, and

"Whereas, such a highway would serve to illustrate the model good road advocated by the National Good Roads Congress, as well as to celebrate Old Hickory's triumph over the Wilderness, now therefore be it

"Resolved by the National Good Roads Congress in session assembled, that this Congress co-operate with the Daughters of American Revolution in this worthy cause and use its influence with our representatives in Congress for their aid, to urge the Congress of the United States to survey, establish and appropriate sufficient money to construct and mark a grand national highway connecting with the boulevard said already to be constructed between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., then on down southward along the line of Jackson's march through Huntsville, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, or down to New Orleans, and to be named by the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution and to be known as The Jackson Grand Memorial Highway."

The springs along the route are to be beautified; signs are to be erected marking places of historic interest, and many cedar trees are to be planted.

Mrs. A. G. Henry, Chairman of the Committee on the Trail through Marshall County, has had a surveyor and engineer trace the route on a map which has been given to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State. This trail is through one of the most beautiful sections of north Alabama, from Huntsville to Talladega. Along the trail lie buried many soldiers whose graves are unmarked and to whom the proposed highway would become a grand monument more fitting than that of brass or stone.

"These soldiers blazed the way and struggled through trackless forests, fighting Indians all along the route. One of their fiercest battles occurred at Beard's Bluff, a table-land overlooking the south bend of the Tennessee River. On the north side of the river, in Saltpetre cave, can still be seen the hoof-prints of the mule which went 'round and round' in the mill used for making gunpowder.

"'Deposit' was the name given to the ferry to the near-by caves in which the ammunition was stored.

"On this trail farther south is located the first church in Marshall County, used as a mission and school house. This building is now occupied as a residence, and is in a fair state of preservation. This was the birthplace of the celebrated Dr. John A. Wyeth, now of New York City. The old Cox toll-gate was located at the top of Sand Mountain, from which the trail wound down to a lovely valley crossing into Etowah County."

## A Plea for Marking the Jackson Trail

"The road of a thousand wonders" lies along the Pacific Coast of our country. The road of a thousand difficulties led Jackson and his intrepid army of 4,000 pio-

neer hunters and citizen soldiers through a wilderness beset with hostile savages, insidious fevers, gaunt famine more terrible than "an army with banners," and every



obstacle that nature in her roughest mood can interpose. But at the end of that storied road lay victory, and the fruition of the hardships of that veritable *vice dolorosa* was national glory!

Man deifies the heroes of battle. Those who, in "the foremost focal fire," display a very hysteria of valor which, it is no detracting to say, is, in many cases, incited by the frenzied war-spirit and the noble determination to conquer or die the death of the hero.

Does he always reward the patient pathfinder, whose indomitable courage is sustained by no hope of glory, as he literally cuts his way through the forest, bridges the swollen stream, and at the cost of incalculable labor conveys his stores over the quivering quicksands of the swamp?

In front of the White House stands the bronze statue on whose base is inscribed "Old Hickory." This is a nation's tribute to her Soldier and President. It is left to us of this generation to honor the pathfinder and his "unhonored and unsung" companions, and to mark the trail that led through hardships to victory. Ill clad, they faced "the flower of English soldiery" in the most brilliant uniforms, ignorant of scientific warfare, and armed with only the long-barreled flintlock rifles, they were opposed by the skilled veterans of many European campaigns equipped with the latest triumphs of the gunmakers' art.

Walker relates a humorous incident of Jackson's arrival in New Orleans. He was entertained by a wealthy merchant, a bachelor, who had secured a Creole lady to do the honors on that gala occasion. The first sight of Jackson sent the lady to her host with the impetuous reproach, "*Mon Dieu!* You told me to get your house in order to receive a great general. I've worked myself nearly to death to make your home *comme il faut*, and prepared a splendid *dejeuner*, and now I find my labor thrown away on and old, ugly 'Kaintuck' hunter, instead of your great general with plumes, epaulettes, long sword and moustache!" The lady could not be convinced that the unshorn, hard-featured man in the faded old blue coat with bullet buttons was the hero, fresh from a brilliant campaign against the Indians, and that his mission here was to conquer the conquerors of the great Napoleon. In this task the patriots were materially assisted by the notorious

pirate Jean Lafitte, who thus redeemed his blackened reputation and

"Left a corsair's name to other times  
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

The anniversary of the battle of Chalmette, "Jackson's Day," as it was called, was celebrated in our grandmothers' dancing days by a grand ball. The idea of celebrating thus the anniversary of a bloody battle jars on one, in these very different days, in the same way that caused the commander of a warship at Santiago to call out, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying!" But is it wise to allow the memory of deeds like these to fade from the minds of all save the readers of books, to leave unrecorded in lasting memorials when events of far less importance live in bronze and stone?

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the golden West have marked the Santa Fe trail with a "string of precious stones," as a writer in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE calls them, assisted by States, counties, and individuals. We invoke every aid in placing markers along the historical Jackson trail.

The people of Alabama cannot afford to say "here we rest," until it is done, although it is also incumbent upon every American; but so many interesting incidents are recorded as having occurred in Alabama. At a point on the Tennessee River, in Marshall County, a long delay was caused by the necessity of making gunpowder, as their supply was exhausted. The saltpetre, providentially found there in a series of caves, was ground in an improvised mill, the motive power being a mule, and a beaten track is plainly discernible in the cave where the four-footed motor "went round and round."

In a conflict with Indians, the noted half-breed Weatherford, who in 1813 had led a band of 1,000 warriors to the massacre at Ft. Minns, found himself deserted by his warriors and surrounded on every side but one by Jackson's soldiers. He spurred his splendid gray charger over a bluff fifteen feet high and sunk in the muddy waters of the Alabama River. Clinging with one hand to the horse's mane and carrying his gun with the other, he gained the opposite side and escaped into the canebrake. He afterward surrendered to General Jackson

near the spot to which he gave the name "Weatherford's Leap." The place where the powder was made is also called "Deposit" to this day, from the fact that supplies were stored there.

It is said that but for the lessons and prayers learned at a mother knee patriotism would die out of a race. Jackson imbibed his lofty spirit and impetuous love of country from his mother, and after her mar-

tyrdom at the hands of brutal Tories he left his native State, South Carolina, with a broken heart, but a fierce determination to avenge the wrongs his family had suffered. The story of his achievements "written in stone" will make a text-book wherein our children and our children's children will read many lessons of homebred patriotism.

ROSE LANE BROWN.

## General Jackson and the Creek War

By Judge G. K. Miller, Talladega, Alabama

Upon the breaking out of the Creek War in 1813, General Jackson organized a military force in Tennessee, which was to co-operate with a military force raised in Georgia for an invasion of the Creek territory. Jackson crossed the Tennessee River at Fort Deposit and then pushed on south to the Coosa, and just above Ten Islands erected a fort on the west bank of the Coosa, called Fort Strother, and later known as Greensport, in St. Clair County, Ala. This fort was made his base of operations and of supplies for his forces. The towns of the hostile Indians were mostly east of the Coosa River and located in what are now known as the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Clay, Coosa, Tallapoosa and Elmore. On the 7th of November, 1813, he crossed the Coosa with his troops at Ten Islands and moved southward to Talladega, where, on the 9th, he fought the battle of Talladega, inflicting a heavy blow on a force of fully 1,000 warriors arrayed against him in that engagement. He then returned to Fort Strother. Before the Talladega battle he had sent out punitive expeditions into Calhoun and against the Hillobus in what is now Cleburne and Clay counties. After the battle of Talladega he moved eastward across the northern end of Talladega County and fought the battle of Enotachops. Thence south into the edge of Coosa and fought the sanguinary engagement at Emuckfau Creek. Having largely cleared this territory of hostiles by driving them southeastward, he returned

to Fort Strother, obtained reinforcements and made preparations to follow up his successes. He sent forward a body of engineers and pioneers and erected Fort Williams, on the east bank of the Coosa River, some three miles northwest of what is now known as Talladega Springs and just below the mouth of Cedar Creek. He then sent forward from Fort Strother a corps of engineers, who located a military road from the east bank of the Coosa at Fort Strother, extending in a southwesterly direction, passing for a few miles through what is now the extreme southwestern corner of Calhoun County, through the entire length of Talladega County to Fort William. This military road was laid out and opened up with great skill, on the most favorable ground, and was thereafter known as Jackson Trace, and so entered upon the field notes of surveys afterwards made by United States surveyors in the survey of the newly acquired territory soon after the treaty of 1832. Some of this road is still maintained in Talladega County, and wherever it has been changed it was invariably for the worse. This road extended some 55 miles through Talladega County and from Fort Strother was extended northward to Fort Deposit. That portion opened through Calhoun, Talladega and Coosa counties was preparatory to Jackson's final move against the Creek Indians, terminating in the battle of Tohopeka, or Horse Shoe, on Tallapoosa River, and the subjugation of the hostile Creeks.



# Junaluska

History has said too little concerning the valuable aid given by Junaluska and his band of warriors to General Andrew Jackson at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, Ala., March 27, 1814, when, at the peril of his life, he turned the tide of battle.

Junaluska's home at that time was near

The land owned by Junaluska passed into the hands of Mr. George B. Walker, who made immense sales of land and other property recently, but reserved the few square yards containing these graves, deeding them to the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution as the gift of him-



BOULDER MONUMENT, ERECTED TO MEMORY OF THE CHEROKEE CHIEF, JUNALUSKA

the present village of Robbinsville, which is located on a portion of the land given Junaluska by the State of North Carolina as a reward for his services. Besides making him a citizen of the State, North Carolina gave him 237 acres of the finest land near his home.

Here he lived until his death, on November 20, 1858. The date of his birth is unknown, but he is supposed to have been almost 100 years old when he died, in the little cabin home, and was buried by the side of Nicie, his squaw, on a beautiful ridge near the town.

self and his wife, Mrs. Martha Baker Walker.

Junaluska was known in his early life as Gulkalaska. This was changed by his own design and leadership against the Creeks. After his defeat he returned to his own people, calling himself "Isu-na-lu-nalum-gu," meaning, as he said, "I tried, but failed." This word was taken by the song leaders at the next dance, the dancers moving to its rhythm. The word was changed gradually to Junaluska, the white friends of the chief being mainly responsible for the simpler name.



Saturday, the day for the unveiling of the monument marking the grave of the old chief, was very inclement, but hundreds of people assembled, manifesting the noblest patriotism in every way.

The programme for the day was as follows:

1. Music by band.
2. Chorus, "The Star Spangled Banner."
3. Prayer of invocation by Rev. Mr. Matney, pastor of M. E. Church, South.

Cherokee Indians; 2, Rev. Joseph Wiggins, M. E. Church, South; 3, Mr. N. G. Phillips; 4, Mr. Dow Hooper.

11. Music by band.

12. Chorus, "Blessed Home," sung entirely in their language by Cherokees.

13. Presentation of monument and unveiling address, Mr. J. N. Moody.

14. Address of acceptance of monument and presentation of deed, Mr. George B. Walker.

15. Monument unveiled by two Indian



CHEROKEE INDIANS AT UNVEILING OF JUNALUSKA MONUMENT

4. Address of welcome, Mr. N. G. Phillips.

5. Response.

6. Music by band.

7. Biographical sketch of Junaluska, Mr. T. A. Carpenter, Superintendent Public Education of Graham County.

8. Greetings. 1. From Alabama by an Alabamian, Rev. C. B. Yeargan, pastor of Presbyterian Church. 2. Greetings from patriotic orders of Juniors and Odd Fellows.

9. Music by band.

10. Personal reminiscences of Junaluska: 1, by Rev. Armstrong Cornsilk, pastor of

girls, Misses Maggie Axe and Ellie Jackson.

16. Chorus, "Carolina."

17. Prayer of dedication, Rev. C. B. Yeargan.

18. Resolutions of thanks, read by Mr. T. A. Carpenter for Mr. R. B. Daughter, secretary Junaluska Monument Committee.

19. Chorus, "America."

20. Benediction, Rev. G. W. Orr, pastor of Baptist Church.

21. Music by band.

While on the rostrum Mr. Moody exhibited to the audience the flint used by Junaluska in kindling fires in his humble cabin,

a relic now the property of Mr. Dock Carver.

The monument is a magnificent boulder, found on the farm of Messrs. Robert and Alfred Carver and presented by them to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The boulder is placed at the head of the grave, and on it is a handsome tablet of iron having this inscription:

November 20, 1858, aged almost 100 years. This monument was erected to his memory by the General Joseph Winston Chapter, D. A. R., November 5, 1910."

Around the monument and the two graves is neat iron fencing, and on the gate the same immortal name, "Junaluska."

There are still about 200 Cherokee Indians living in the mountains of Graham County, and many of them were interested



CORNSILK, THE CHEROKEE CHIEF AT JUNALUSKA MONUMENT

"Here lie the bodies of Junaluska, the Cherokee chief, and Nicie, his wife. Together with his warriors he saved the life of Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ala., March 27, 1814, and for his bravery and faithfulness, North Carolina made him a citizen, and gave him land in the county of Graham. He died

and deeply affected spectators of the ceremonies at the unveiling. In a very pathetic talk by their spiritual leader, Armstrong Cornsilk, Lewis Smith served most acceptably as interpreter to the whites. The beautiful patriotic choruses of the audience were led most ably by Mr. Newton Rogers.





# MEMORIAL

TO

# MISS MARY DESHA

Founder and Vice-President General  
of the  
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

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“And friends, dear friends—when it shall be  
That this low breath is gone from me,  
And round my bier ye come to weep,  
Let one, most loving of you all,  
Say, ‘Not a tear must o’er her fall—  
He giveth His beloved sleep.’”





MISS MARY DESHA, FOUNDER AND LATE HONORARY VICE-  
PRESIDENT GENERAL

# Memorial

—TO—

## Miss Mary Desha

Founder and Late Honorary Vice-President General, Daughters of the  
American Revolution

### Foreword

At the meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Memorial Continental Hall on February 1, 1911, the following committee was appointed to prepare a memorial booklet in memory of Miss Mary Desha:

Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, Chaplain General, chairman.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-President General of the District.

Miss Mary R. Wilcox, Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Short A. Willis, Librarian General.

Mrs. Ben Johnson, State Regent of Kentucky.

Mrs. George T. Smallwood, State Regent of the District.

When the memorial booklet was nearly ready for the printer, Mrs. Scott, the President General, announced that a memorial service for Miss Desha would be held during the coming Congress and the publication of the booklet was therefore deferred that it might include a record of that service. But at the meeting of the National Board of Management, held on April 5, 1911, following the report of the chairman of the Memorial Committee, it was voted that in place of the booklet there should be issued a Mary Desha Memorial Number of our magazine, as soon as it could be arranged. In pursuance of that order, the committee submit the subjoined records for this memorial number.

ESTHER FROTHINGHAM NOBLE,  
*Chairman.*

# Miss Mary Desha

Mary Desha was born in Lexington, Ky. She was the fourth child of Dr. John Randolph Desha and Mary Bracken Curry.

John Randolph Desha, M.D., was born in Washington, Mason County, Ky., July 25, 1804, and was the son of Joseph Desha and Peggy Bledsoe.

Mary Bracken Curry was born in 1819 in Cynthiana, Ky., and was the daughter of Maj. James R. Curry and Martha Bracken.

Joseph Desha was born in Pennsylvania, was taken to Kentucky when three years old, and was the son of Robert Desha and Eleanor Wheeler. He served with Mad Anthony Wayne in the Northwestern campaign, was a member of Congress from Kentucky for many years, a Major General in the War of 1812, commanding one wing of General Harrison's army at the battle of the Thames, and was Governor of Kentucky from 1824-28.

Peggy Bledsoe was the daughter of Isaac Bledsoe and Katherine Montgomery. Born in Virginia, taken to Tennessee when a child, and went to Kentucky after her marriage to Joseph Desha.

Robert Desha was a French Huguenot, whose family came to America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and settled in the Wyoming Valley, Pa., and emigrated to Tennessee at an early day.

Katherine Montgomery, wife of Isaac Bledsoe, was a "dispatch bearer" during the Revolution. She lived in Virginia, and upon one occasion, when important dispatches were to be carried to General Washington, she volunteered to take them. This she did successfully, riding alone through the wilds of Virginia. A kinsman writes of her: "That she was highly intellectual and intelligent, and as daring as General Jackson."

It was in honor of such ancestry that Mary Desha joined in the organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following tribute to her memory appeared in the *Lexington Herald*, February 2, 1911, the day of the funeral serv-

ices, held in the First Presbyterian Church at Lexington:

It is, as we recall, within a month of a quarter of a century since she left Lexington to make her home in Washington. Then a woman just past the first flush of youth, she had already made her impress on the community in which she had been reared. Bred to luxury, she tasted of the bitterness of poverty. Born to high position, she faced with courage and conquered by labor the loss of fortune. Taking the only avocation then open to women to earn a livelihood, though not trained to teach, she organized a private school in which she and her mother, in many respects the most remarkable woman it has ever been our blessing to know, taught the children of their friends. And we take this opportunity to pay to her mother, our grandmother, Mrs. Mary Curry Desha, the public tribute of our undying gratitude for what she did for us and for those nearest to us. By precept and by example she exerted a determining influence upon the lives of all who came under her sway. She was the very highest type of strength and courage, of loyalty to ideal, and faithfulness to obligation.

After conducting a private school for some years, Mary Desha was elected to a position in the public schools, and after the lapse of a quarter of a century the effect of her work is still definite to those who taught with her or sat under her.

It was in the December of 1885, if our memory serve us right, that she left Lexington for Washington, there to take a position in one of the departments, and in Washington her personality soon became as dominant as it was in Lexington, hampered and burdened though she was with the necessity of earning a livelihood.

From Washington she went to Alaska, one of the first of the American women who went to teach in that then far-away land. There she found the conditions such that her protest caused a Governmental investigation, and she returned from Alaska to resume her work in Washington. Her consuming energy and abounding vitality prompted her to participate in every movement which appealed to her sense of justice; her power of initiative and executive capacity put her in the very forefront of those who crystallized into concrete form patriotic sentiments, strongest always in those who have known the hardships and been familiar with the sacrifice of war. To her more than to anyone else, we are informed, is due the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to-day one of the most potent influences for the preservation and promulgation of the spirit of American patriotism. Utterly incapable of dissimulation,



without thought ever of self, never reckoning of consequences, she was often the pilot of new organizations, often the storm center of controversy. She loved fiercely. To herself with hoops of steel she bound those to whom she gave her friendship. But she never permitted friendship, affection, nor association to blind her to the faults of others or to make her bow her head in obedience to the judgment of others, did not her own judgment coincide with theirs.

During the years of our childhood she lived in our father's home, and as vivid as though it were but yesterday is the memory of her personality, the impress of her character is as distinct as of those we see daily. Unfortunately for us we have not seen her in eighteen years. To-day, when she is brought back to the land of her fathers, to the State she loved

and for which many of her kinsmen shed their blood and gave their lives, the very cradle of which was rocked by those from whom she was sprung, we put upon her grave the wreath of laurel twined with the spray of cypress. With the victories that came to her, through her own efforts and by her own labor, was, we fear, often the bitterness of the expatriate, often the longing of the exile.

The last of the generation of the immediate family to which she belonged, she bore proudly the name that in the olden days was counted noteworthy because of the stalwart men and high gentlewomen who wore it. And none ever wore it more grandly, kept it cleaner from stain of cowardice, falsehood, or pettiness, or strove more faithfully to serve than did she whose friends of the long ago will accompany her body to the grave to-day.

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"A lady with a lamp shall stand  
In the great history of the land,  
A noble type of good,  
Heroic womanhood."



# Tribute to Mary Desha

## Mary Desha the Tireless Worker

Devoted to the Daughters of the American Revolution as she was, a call from it always met with a hearty response. I had worked with her on the Board and on committees, so what was more natural than that I should seek her help when I organized the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps? It was when the war with Spain was declared in 1898 and my plans for selecting trained nurses for the army and navy were laid before the National Board that I asked that Miss Desha and Mrs. Nash be named as Assistant Directors and Mrs. Draper as Treasurer. Miss Desha was in the office till four o'clock, but after that hour she was always to be depended on during the five months that the Hospital Corps work went on. We had to handle an immense volume of applications from women who wanted to nurse the soldiers, and to each the appropriate letter form and blanks had to be sent. Besides her work in this part and her interest in all branches of the work, Miss Desha took charge of supplying a dozen white aprons to each trained nurse sent to the army by direct indorsement of our committees of Daughters.

When you crown the Founder, who has so lately passed from us, with a wreath of laurel, may one leaf of it represent her efforts in promoting the saving of lives of our soldiers in the Spanish War.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M.D.,

*Director, D. A. R. Hospital Corps.*

BERKELEY, CAL., February 24, 1911.

May I supplement the tribute of Dr. McGee to Mary Desha, "the tireless worker"? To no one could the epithet be more appropriately applied. Working, as Dr. McGee has said, until four o'clock every afternoon, yet she never missed a day

at the Hospital Corps room, and there she stayed every night throughout one of the hottest summers ever known, even in torrid Washington, until midnight—classifying, arranging records, and ready to respond to any call. Well do I remember one especially hot night when a telephone message came from the War Department about eleven o'clock, asking how soon it would be possible to notify fifty nurses that their services were immediately needed. "Immediately" was the reply. At two o'clock in the morning we walked to the telegraph office (for the street cars had stopped running) that she might personally see that the telegrams were forwarded at once; she went home with the frightened Treasurer of the Corps, and then walked a mile alone in the dimly lighted streets before she could rest. But when the office was opened at nine o'clock the next morning, Dr. McGee, the Director, found a note saying that, since her departure the preceding afternoon, the request for fifty nurses had been received from the War Department filled, the nurses notified, and some of them were even then preparing to start for the front.

Her interest in the nurses did not stop with the war. She identified herself with them, and obtained the permission of the National Board to send to each Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution an appeal for contributions toward the monument to the Spanish War nurses, which was dedicated at Arlington the following year.

BELL MERRILL DRAPER

(MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER),

*Treasurer, D. A. R. Hospital Corps.*

KENDALL GREEN,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

"When greater perils men environ,  
Then woman shows a front of iron;  
And, gentle in their manner, they  
Do bold things in a quiet way."

# Record of the Memorial Meeting

A meeting, called by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to take action on the death of Miss Mary Desha, one of the Founders of this Society, was held in the Board room of Memorial Continental Hall at five o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, January 30, 1911.

There were present, the National officers of the Society, the District Regents, and many representatives of the various other patriotic societies with which Miss Desha was connected, coming hurriedly together after only a few hours' notice, and completely filling the large room. Mrs. Scott presided over the meeting, and appointed Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard to act as Recording Secretary, and called upon the Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble, to offer prayer. Then the President General gave the following tribute:

It is with profound emotion that I have to announce to you the death of a distinguished woman, Miss Mary Desha, who had the honor of being a Founder of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She was born of a famous Kentucky family, inheriting rare qualities of mind and spirit, and passed the greater part of her life at the National Capitol, where she participated with characteristic whole-hearted vigor in the various intellectual and patriotic activities of the city. A woman of strong feelings, ardently championing whatever causes she believed right, it seems as though her intensely active brain and emotional nature had worn out its tenement of clay before its allotted time.

Her incisive intellect and unusual mastery of parliamentary law made her a recognized authority upon all parliamentary questions connected with the development of our great organization.

To those who knew her in the intense activity of her busy life it seems difficult to realize that this ardent, energetic, indefatigable spirit is at last at rest.

In this hour made solemn by the presence of death, "the great Companion," which sooner or later will beckon each one

of us to leave all our earthly interests and follow "where beyond these voices there is peace," may we lay aside whatever small differences may have divided us, and with hearts and minds free from "the pride of man and the strife of tongues," unite to honor in her death this woman who in her life never stinted of her time or energy or devotion in the service of this great Society which she helped to found.

The following resolutions were then pre-



FOUNDER'S MEDAL

Given Miss Mary Desha by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

sented, having been prepared by a committee appointed by the President General, of which Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Vice-President General, was chairman:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, our friend and co-worker through these years; one of the Founders of our organization; and,

*Whereas*, Her brilliant mind and untiring efforts were directed to the best of her judgment for the upbuilding of our Society and for the advancement and extension of patriotism; and,

*Whereas*, The members of our Society desire to record in loving memory its testimony of grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance so faithfully given to the Society since the days of its inception: Be it

*Resolved*, That while we realize the irreparable loss to our Society and to her friends, when in that lonely walk, "God's



hand touched her and she was still," when so swiftly and so softly "the pearly gates" swung open to admit from time to infinity this faithful, worthy servant, we feel that she has already heard the voice of welcome from her comrades who had passed on before, those who so often listened to her voice in the deliberations of this Society, with our profound sadness there is mingled the sweet certainty of a lovely heart at rest; and,

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a copy be sent for insertion in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The following tribute was presented by Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-President General:

The death of Miss Desha, one of the Founders of our organization, has come as a surprise and shock to all of us. Only last evening she called me up on the telephone.

We had a short conversation, and her voice was as clear and her laugh as bright and ringing as I ever heard it. You all know how earnest she was in doing what she thought was in the best interests of this great organization.

While we may not all of us, at all times, have been in accord with her as to measures under discussion, no one can doubt the sincerity of her motives, the strength of her character, and her marked executive ability. She was always strenuous in her support of the constitution and by-laws of this Society; any departure from the strict letter of the law as laid down in these was for her a serious offense to be combated with all the energy she possessed. She had so high a regard for the action of our National Congress, and was so inflexible in her determination to carry out the will of that body, as expressed in the constitution, by-laws, and resolutions adopted by it, that she sometimes made enemies of those who did not appreciate how earnest and sincere she was in working for what she believed to be for the good of the organization. As a Founder of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she is entitled to our gratitude and sincere respect, testimony to this effect will, no doubt, be given at the proper time by suitable resolutions. At the present time may we not all join in expressing our sincere sorrow at the sudden death of one who was with us just yesterday, and who has taken so prominent a part in the organization and development of this great patriotic Society? The

world has lost a very unusual woman, and we have lost an earnest, indefatigable worker.

Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, then read the following obituary prepared by Mrs. Kane, in accordance with a recent request of Miss Desha:

#### MISS MARY DESHA.

In the sudden death of Miss Desha last evening, one of the old-time Kentuckians has passed from among us, and memories of brave Anthony Bledsoe and the pioneer days of the New Lands are indissolubly interwoven with her name.

The strongest interest of her life for the last twenty years, perhaps, has been the growth and prosperity of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was one of the Founders; and whatever the political differences may have been, there is no member of that organization who will not do honor to her truth and loyalty. She had the courage of her convictions, and upheld with integrity the right as she saw it; and it is fitting that a life so keen, so loyal, so full of purpose, should know no weakness and no failing; but should pass unflinching into the Land of Clearer Vision.

Many brief tributes followed rapidly, presented by personal friends of Miss Desha, including: Mrs. Smallwood, Mrs. Oscar Roome, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Merwin, Mrs. Mattingly, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Howard, Miss Goddard, Miss Miller.

Miss Janet Richards spoke particularly of Miss Desha's main idea in organizing our Society, being that of bringing the women of all sections, North and South, together on common ground, where they could shake hands over the bloody chasm caused by the Civil War. Mrs. Ballinger told of a wish expressed by Miss Desha that the Marine Band play at her funeral, and Mrs. Scott was requested to secure, if possible, the services of the band for that occasion.

In compliance with a motion offered by Miss Mary R. Wilcox, the Recording Secretary General, it was unanimously voted that, in view of Miss Desha being a Founder of our Society, and in view of the voluntary services rendered by her to the Society ever since its inception, the National Society, as a mark of respect, assume all expenses in connection with her burial. In

accordance with a motion offered by Miss Pierce, the Registrar General, all the offices of the Society were ordered closed throughout the day of the funeral; and at the suggestion of Mrs. Scott, the President General, the flag on Memorial Continental Hall was ordered placed at half-mast until after her funeral. On Mrs. Draper's motion it was voted that Mrs. Emmert, a kinswoman of Miss Desha, be invited to accompany the body to Kentucky, and bring back to the Board a record of the burial there. On Mrs. Scott's suggestion it was voted that the funeral be held in Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday, January 31, at five o'clock p.m., and that the body lie in

state in the Hall throughout the day.

Mrs. Merwin, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, asked that the Confederate veterans be invited to act as honorary pallbearers, and it was so voted.

Mrs. Scott appointed the following Daughters to make all arrangements for the funeral: Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, Chaplain General, chairman; Mrs. George T. Smallwood, State Regent of the District; Mrs. Ben Johnson, State Regent of Kentucky; and the meeting then adjourned.

It was a remarkable memorial meeting of respect and affection by the National Society for one of its Founders, and rarely has a woman been so honored by women.

## Tributes

Tributes and resolutions on the death of Miss Desha, received from the following persons, are omitted for lack of space:

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Honorary Vice-President General.

The Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter, Mrs. Wm. Lindsay, chairman.

The Lexington Chapter, Miss Julia Patton Hughes Spurr, Regent.

The Colorado Executive Board, Mrs. C. A. Balliench, chairman.

The Rebecca Mills Chapter, Mrs. James M. Jones, Regent.

The Columbia Chapter, Mrs. Sallie Le Conte Davis, Regent.

The Manhattan Chapter, Mrs. Leonora Rogers Schuyler, chairman.

The Captain Band Gaither Chapter, Mrs. Florence Leiter, Regent.

The Fort Augusta Chapter, Mrs. Alice W. Clement, Regent.

The Joseph Haversham Chapter, Mrs. Harry D. Winn, Corresponding Secretary.

The Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Mrs. John Randolph Webster, Regent.

Mrs. Reginall Knott, ex-Regent of the Baltimore Chapter.

We regret these beautiful tributes could not be given in full.



# Record of the Funeral Held in Washington

January 31, 1911

Memorial Continental Hall never looked more dignified and stately than when it sheltered within its walls the lifeless form of Miss Mary Desha, one of the Founders of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On Tuesday, January 31, from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, the hour of the funeral, the body lay in state, tenderly guarded by relays of the District Daughters, who, having loved her in life, desired thus to honor her in death. An abundance of tall, beautiful palms on either side of the casket stretched their graceful branches over her bier, as if in protection, while Miss Desha's chair, draped with crêpe, stood alone on the platform. The dear old flag which she so devotedly loved was wrapped about it, and upon it rested a large and exquisite cross of choice white flowers, the gift of the National Society. Beautiful floral offerings were also given by the District Daughters, "The Pochahontas Society," "The United Daughters of the Confederacy," several Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and many personal friends. All day long a silent procession, in twos and threes, of official and social friends passed through the Hall to pay their tribute of honor to Miss Desha, and to look for the last time upon her face. At four o'clock, to the solemn strains of a funeral march by the Marine Band, the pallbearers and close friends of Miss Desha passed into the Hall and were seated in chairs reserved for them, while the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and the Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, took their places on the platform at the side of "the vacant chair." Dr. Wood offered an impressive Invocation, read suitable selections of scripture and opened his address with the following words: "It has been well said that 'The poorest life is more eloquent than the most eloquent eulogy that can be passed upon it.' The life whose sudden ending we mourn to-day was far from poor. It was unspeakably rich in those qualities essential to the 'perfect woman' of modern

as well as of ancient times. On some other occasion an extended and appropriate tribute may be offered to Miss Desha's life and work, but here to-day only the fitting sentences with which the President General announced Miss Desha's death will be made."



MISS MARY DESHA  
Age 15

(Here Dr. Wood read Mrs. Scott's beautiful tribute, which is printed elsewhere in this magazine.) The exercises closed with a most earnest and uplifting prayer offered by Dr. Taylor and the Benediction pronounced by Dr. Wood. The selections of the Marine Band were: "Funeral March," "America," "Nearer, My God to Thee," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The pallbearers were Confederate veterans.

After the service the District Daughters resumed their watch until nine o'clock, when the body was taken to the station and put on board a train en route for Lexington, Ky., and the only funeral ever held in Memorial Continental Hall became a part of the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



# Record of the Funeral Held in Lexington, Kentucky

The final impressive services held for Miss Mary Desha in Lexington, Ky., were a fitting close to the honor shown her by the President General and the National Society to its Founder before the remains left Washington. On arriving at Lexington the funeral party was met by the Bryan Station and Lexington Chapters, D. A. R.; the Lexington Chapter, U. D. C.; Confederate Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, and many old friends and former pupils of Miss Desha. The body was taken to the home of Mrs. J. H. Shropshire, an intimate friend, where it remained until taken to the church the next morning, where it lay in state from nine until twelve o'clock. The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church, where her father and mother worshiped, where she was baptized, and from which her parents had been buried. The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward Muller and Dr. Gelon Rout, and were attended by Mrs. William Lindsay, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Kentucky State Secretary; Bryan Station and Lexington Chapters, and Hart Chapter, D. A. R., and representatives of all the patriotic societies in the State.

During the services "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung by the choir, Dr. Muller read the scripture selections, and Dr. Rout, an old friend of Miss Desha, offered prayer. The choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and Dr. Muller read, at the request of the family, the beautiful tribute paid to Miss Desha by the President General. Prayer was then offered by Dr. Muller and "Nearer, My God to Thee" was sung, and the body of Miss Desha was laid to rest in the family plot in Lexington Cemetery.

The many family graves in the cemetery were a mass of flowers, the grave itself being covered with flowers resting on a slab which mechanically moved aside while the casket was lowered, the mound of earth beside covered with red and white blossoms.

All the flowers carried with the remains from Washington were banked on the altar and beside the casket, while the casket was covered with Easter lilies.

So we left her, asleep amid the blue grass of her beloved Kentucky, where she had always said she wanted to lie for the sleep that wakens only to the Master's call.

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"He giveth *his* beloved, sleep."

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"Of all the thoughts of God that are  
Borne inward unto souls afar,

Along the Psalmist's music deep,  
Now tell me if there any is,  
For gift or grace surpassing this—  
'He giveth *His* beloved, sleep?'

What would we give to our beloved?  
The hero's heart, to be unmoved,

The poet's star-tuned harp, to sweep,  
The patriot's voice, to teach and rouse,  
The monarch's crown, to light the brows?  
'He giveth *His* beloved, sleep.'

What do we give to our beloved?

A little faith all undisproved,  
A little dust to overweep,  
And bitter memories to make  
The whole earth blasted for our sake.  
'He giveth *His* beloved, sleep.'

# Record of the Memorial Service

A memorial service in honor of Miss Mary Desha was held during the Twentieth Continental Congress in Continental Memorial Hall on Friday, April 21, at three o'clock. Miss Desha's chair, which was still draped with crêpe as it was prepared for her funeral, occupied the central place on the platform, and was profusely decorated with choice flowers, the offerings of her nearest friends.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the President General, and opened by the dear old hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," sung very sweetly by Mrs. Blanche Muir-Dalglish, and prayer offered by Rev. Wm. D. Moss, pastor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Scott read her beautiful tribute to Miss Desha (printed elsewhere in this memorial), and then called Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, the chairman of the Memorial Committee, to the chair, who introduced the programme by saying: "Wherever the story of the Daughters of the American Revolution has gone, there has been told the story of four women, by whose instrumentality this Society came into existence: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Miss Mary Desha. Two of these have passed into 'the beyond.' Miss Washington left this life nearly eleven years ago, and on the 29th day of last January, in the early evening, Miss Desha, in 'the twinkling of an eye,' passed from the activities of her earthly life to the peace and rest of Heaven, and it is in her honor this service is being held. Two are still left to us, and we are most happy in having one of them here this afternoon. It was her magic pen that thrilled the hearts and stirred the Revolutionary blood in the veins of the American women and was the forerunner of this organization. She needs no introduction to you; she is known and well-beloved by all the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she brings to us her tribute to her co-worker, Miss Desha. I am happy to present to you Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood."

Mrs. Lockwood spoke as follows:

"I do not know what to say! It is almost twenty-one years that the friend I have to speak about and I have walked and worked together. It was on July 13, 1890, the first letter I opened in my mail was from Mary Desha, saying she congratulated me on the letter I had sent out the Sunday before, asking the Daughters of the American Revolution to come forward, and pledged herself in that letter that she would stand by me whenever we got ready to organize. From that time on she fulfilled her promise. She worked hard, and if there is any picture in my mind, it is of Mary Desha, with an armful of papers in her hand that pertained to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She never walked the street that she did not have something that would pertain to our work, and that was helping it along. This occurred so many times that actually the other night it came to me in a dream, and I felt as though I had seen her. We walked out to Mrs. Cabel's house often, where we used to hold our meetings, and I remember so well when she parted from the rest of us and took her lonely way—she lived quite a distance from us—but she never failed us. And one of the pleasantest things that has come to me was, that the day she rested in this room, a friend of hers, unknown to me, came and told me this—she said they were lunching together the Thursday before and that Mary Desha was telling her of our work. She said: 'Mrs. Lockwood and I have worked together twenty years and we have never had a quarrel.' The night Mary Desha parted from us, just an hour before the telephone message came to me that she was gone, she called me up on the 'phone, making arrangements for this great meeting we are going through now, and always had something on her heart and soul that one would want to talk about, and we settled several things, and she said she would come around and take dinner with me the next night and see if she had got them all right. Just one hour from that time I had a telephone that the Angel's



hand had touched her on the street and had asked her to follow, and so she has left us. Sometimes we think we are having hard work now. Sometimes we think it is hard work to have so many of us. But it is not half so hard as in the early days, when there were so few of us. And Mary Desha was indefatigable. Her heart was in this Society. I think she loved it most of anything in this world she was connected with. And it is just as these resolutions said: she would go against her own wishes rather than break the constitution. 'No,' she would say, 'that is not right. We have got to stand by the constitution, and we have got to go on legally with our Society, no matter how much I would like to do something else.' She never consented with herself to do anything she believed was contrary to the constitution. We miss her. We miss her in our daily walk in life. We miss her in this room. We miss her everywhere where the Daughters of the American Revolution are. But, my friends, she is not alone. When you think how many that you have seen stand before you on this platform have gone with her, that were there ready to meet her, sometimes I think there are more of the early workers over there than there are here. Therefore, I know that her part is a good part and that they have all gone into that summer land of peace, and there we will leave them."

Mrs. Noble then spoke of a letter she had received from a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the remaining one of "the four women," in response to an invitation sent to her mother to be present at this meeting, and pay her tribute to her co-worker. The daughter wrote that her mother was very ill, and by the doctor's order "in seclusion, and that many days she was not able to read her mail or even have it read to her. But shortly after this letter was received, another came from the daughter, saying that on one of her mother's bright days she had learned of this meeting and had tried to write a letter to be read here; as she herself expressed it, 'apparently on her dying bed.'" It was brief and almost impossible to decipher. In it she said: "I am in seclusion and too ill to write more than a line. In regard to Mary Desha's masterful personality, her untiring energy in the cause of patriotism, and the highest ideals for woman, we have seen high examples during many years of her resi-

dence in Washington. As one of the official Founders of our National Society, her name stands pre-eminent." It was a matter of deep regret to Mrs. Walworth that she could not be present at this meeting and take part in this memorial service.

Mrs. Della Graeme Smallwood, State Regent of the District of Columbia, and closely associated with Miss Desha in all her work for the Society here in Washington, spoke as follows:

"A great woman has passed from our midst—a woman that this Society is honored in claiming as a Founder and this District of Columbia is proud to claim as a member; a woman of keen intellect, boundless enthusiasm, lofty aims, and unconquerable bravery; a woman of strong and virile nature, whose stern integrity of purpose was evident, whose zeal was boundless, whose fearlessness was absolute.

"Mary Desha was to many of us not only a companion in the Daughters of the American Revolution, but a friend—one of those rare and valued friends who not only enjoy the hours of sunshine with us, but stand by when the storm beats hardest—who approved when we did well, who disapproved when she felt that we were wrong, but who never blindly followed for friendship's sake, nor sacrificed principles or duties on friendship's altar.

"As a woman, Miss Desha's life and character would have fitted the earliest days of our country's history, when her ancestors and ours were living one of the world's greatest epics—back in the beginning of Colonial foundations and American independence, when bravery, fortitude, and broad judgment were indispensable standards for men and women. She would have endured the hardships and deprivation of early settlement. She would have been in the firing line, Indian warfare. She would have aided in judgment and counsel, when the "spirit of '76" was a living reality.

"In explaining her name to me one day, she said: 'I am descended from the mediæval DuChene family. My earliest ancestor was Robert of the Oaks. I must be like that name: strong, useful, and dependable.'

"To those who knew her well she had a kindly sympathy and ready generosity. More than one boy and girl has been helped by her to procure an education, and many a workingwoman has shared what she



could spare financially, depended upon her inspiration and encouragement to bear her burden and keep a smiling face to the world.

"As her State Regent I knew Miss Desha as a Daughter of the American Revolution. How she loved the Society! It was ever uppermost in her mind as she said: 'It is my child!' Last winter, during a protracted illness, when she was alone so much in her room, she could always be found poring over records, letters, magazines, condensing our Society's past, and planning its future. She was not content to live in the twilight of memories, but in the broad light of present action and future worth.

"In her desire to attain what she believed to be right, she did not forget justice and duty, but paid as ready tribute to those whom she opposed, as she gave disapproval to those with whom she affiliated. Hers was not the small or colorless nature that thinks of victory or defeat in any work she assumed, but she acted the present bravely and faced the future fearlessly.

"She had one standard of action as a Daughter—the constitution! It was her measuring rod and sounding line. Her plans were referred to it and her course of action decided by it, whether easy or difficult and without fear or favor. So sound was her judgment, so unselfish her purpose that I often find myself asking, when doubtful questions are before me concerning this,

her loved organization: 'What would Mary Desha have done?' She is indeed a living personality and an inspiring counselor.

"Ideal society must contain various types of womanhood, the beautiful, the gracious, the sympathetic, the warm-hearted, but among them must be the woman of keen intellect, broad mind, high ideals, and fixed purpose. This honored place must in all justice be attributed to Mary Desha.

"We are glad that her quick enthusiasm responded to the appeal that organized this great Society, and that her broad mind and sound judgment helped to formulate its principles and that her wise counsel has so often prevailed for right. Hundreds of Daughters pay their tribute of friendship and respect to her memory, and would write, among the names of women who have helped the world, the name of our Founder, Mary Desha."

Mrs. Noble concluded the memorial with the following words:

"Dear friends, we have spent a few moments this afternoon listening to these beautiful tributes in honor of a distinguished woman, one of our Founders. Let us not merely do this, but let us give her lasting honor by emulating her virtues and incorporating them into our lives."

The service closed with a solo, "There Is No Night There," by Mrs. Dalgleish, and the Benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Wm. D. Moss.

“ None return from those quiet shores,  
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;  
We hear the dip of the golden oars,  
And catch the gleam of the snowy sail—  
And lo! they have passed from our yearning heart;  
They cross the stream, and are gone for aye;  
We may not sunder the veil apart,  
That hides from our vision the gates of day.  
We only know that their barks no more  
May sail with us o’er life’s stormy sea;  
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,  
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

“ And I sit and think, when the sunset’s gold  
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,  
I shall one day stand by the water cold,  
And list for the sound of the boatman’s oar;  
I shall watch for the gleam of the flapping sail;  
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;  
I shall pass from sight, with the boatman pale,  
To the better shore of the spirit land;  
I shall know the loved who have gone before—  
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,  
When over the river, the peaceful river,  
The Angel of Death shall carry me.”

# Real Daughters

Mrs. Julia A. Murray Barnes

After a life extending nearly a century, during which she had witnessed many stirring scenes, Mrs. Julia A. Murray Barnes, one of the very few "Real Daughters" of



MRS. JULIA A. MURRAY BARNES

the American Revolution, died May 6, 1911, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Rendall.

Mrs. Barnes, who was in her ninety-

seventh year, was the daughter of Daniel Murray, a close friend and a member of the staff of George Washington. She retained her active faculties and a clear mind until a few days before her death.

Mrs. Barnes was the proud possessor of one of the gold spoons presented to the "Real Daughters" of the Revolution by the National Society, this heirloom now being in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Rendall. So far as known, she was the only Daughter on the Pacific Coast, and remembered well the splendor of the diamond knee buckles which had belonged to her great grandfather, the Lord Mayor of Londonderry, Ireland. These buckles were a remembrance of her childhood in Maryland, her father later removing to St. Louis, Mo., where he was one of the first settlers. She retained the coat of arms of her father, together with a large family history.

Mrs. Barnes joined the Methodist Church at the age of 14 years, and had been active in church work as well as in the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was an honorary member. She was left a widow many years ago, and came to California thirty-five years ago, having resided with her daughter the last six years.

Mrs. Barnes leaves four children, seven grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

As the statement appeared in a prominent magazine only a few months ago that all the Daughters of the Revolutionary soldiers had passed away with one exception, a short account of the real Daughters, who also are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution seems in place at this time.

Since the organization of the Society in 1890, 712 Real Daughters have become members, the first one joining January 15, 1891, and four being admitted June 7, 1911. The first Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Anne Hammond Washington, Na-

tional Number 81, was also the founder and first Regent of a Chapter in Macon, Ga., which after her death was named the Mary Hammond Washington Chapter. She is to be honored by having her portrait bust placed in Memorial Continental Hall.

February 22, 1895, on motion of Mrs. Shippen of New Jersey, the National Board voted to present each Real Daughter with a souvenir spoon on joining the Society; and the presentation is often made a function by the Chapter and its friends. A number have had their pictures taken holding the spoon, and one dear old lady always wore



her spoon as a locket around her neck.

February 23, 1898, on motion of Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Congress voted to remit the dues of all Real Daughters, it being the consensus of opinion that it was honor enough to have them members of the organization, without exacting any dues.

In 1896, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, then Treasurer General, began a list of the Real Daughters, and this was completed by her successors and is still kept up to date in the office of the Treasurer General.

From that list we find that of the 712 Real Daughters, 5 came from Alabama; 2 from Arkansas; 4 from California; 1 from Colorado; 103 from Connecticut; 1 from Delaware; 8 from District of Columbia; 1 from Florida; 35 from Georgia; 28 from Illinois; 16 from Indiana; 13 from Iowa; 6 from Kansas; 5 from Kentucky; 117 from Massachusetts; 28 from Maine; 3 from Maryland; 15 from Missouri; 21 from Michigan; 8 from Minnesota; 1 from Mississippi; 24 from New Hampshire; 10 from New Jersey; 86 from New York; 5 from Nebraska; 1 from North Dakota; 31 from Ohio; 34 from Pennsylvania; 21 from Rhode Island; 10 from South Carolina; 1 from Tennessee; 2 from Texas; 1 from Utah; 14 from Virginia; 27 from Vermont; 2 from Washington; 2 from West Virginia, and 20 from Wisconsin.

In 1897, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, then Registrar General, began collecting pictures and letters from the Daughters themselves, and in 1902 presented to the Congress an album containing many interesting photographs and manuscripts. This work was continued by Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin as Librarian General, and much valuable information was collected by her.

Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel of Atlanta, Ga., conceived the idea of locating and gathering into the Society all the Real Daughters then living, and her Chapter, the Joseph Habersham, has the honor of having had more Real Daughters as members than any other in the country.

Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler was much interested in the case of an indigent Daughter in Massachusetts, and through her earnest appeals the National Board voted to pension her, after the U. S. Congress had failed to do so. The first installment of the pension was not received until death had claimed her, and was, therefore,

used for providing a funeral more fitting the services rendered by her father.

April 23, 1906, on motion of Mrs. Peel, the Congress voted to pension all Real Daughters who were in need, and four were placed on the Pension Roll in June, 1906. Since then there have been 80 pensioners on the roll of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 46 of whom are now living.

While many of the Daughters have attained the age of 100 years, death has made more inroad among them than among any other members of the Society and a list of the 169 that are living at date of this article (July 23, 1911) so far as known, is appended with addresses.

### Real Daughters That Are Alive, So Far as Known, July 23, 1911

- ANDREWS, MRS. SOPHIA, M.D. 834 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 AVERY, MRS. ANGELINA LORING, Wil-  
 limantic, Conn.  
 AVERY, MRS. HARRIET, Lynn, Pa.  
 BARKLEY, SARAH D. (MRS. NATHAN),  
 Yellow Springs, Ohio.  
 BARRETT, MRS. HELEN M., Richland,  
 Kalamazoo County, Mich.  
 BASS, MRS. ELIZABETH, Jefferson, Clay  
 County, Ga.  
 BEAN, MRS. BETSEY GALE, Providence,  
 R. I.  
 BENNETT, MRS. M. R., Baldwin, Miss.  
 BERRY, MRS. MARIA Y., Fork Shouls,  
 Greenville County, S. C.  
 BIXBY, ACHSAH (MRS. TITUS M.), De-  
 posit, N. Y.  
 BLAIR, MISS JANETTE, Madison, N. Y.  
 BLANCHARD, MRS. VICTORIA E. R., 237  
 Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass.  
 BRADLEY, MRS. LYDIA, Peoria, Ill.  
 BRIGHAM, MRS. SUSAN S., Worcester,  
 Mass.  
 BROWN, MRS. HULDAH A., Peckville, Pa.  
 BROWN, MRS. JERUSA H., 770 Wabasha  
 Street, St. Paul, Minn.  
 BUFFINGTON, MRS. CYNTHIA, Wichita,  
 Kan.  
 BURDICK, MRS. MARY B. W., Claremont,  
 N. H.  
 BURGESS, MRS. SARAH R., Bennington,  
 Vt.  
 BUSH, MISS ELIZABETH, East Monroe  
 Street, Bloomington, Ill.  
 BUTLER, MRS. ELIZABETH ELY, Dela-  
 van, Wis.  
 CAMP, MRS. MARY A., Reynolds, N. D.  
 CAMPBELL, MISS CYNTHIA ANN, 45  
 Somersset Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 CAMPBELL, MRS. SARAH SANFORD  
 (MRS. STEWARD), 25 "H" Street,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 CARPENTER, MISS CORINTHIA, Vick  
 Park A., Rochester, N. Y.  
 CARL, MRS. SARAH M. BISHOP (MRS.

- DAVID), Sanborn, Niagara County, N. Y.
- CASE, SOPHRONIA SHAVER (MRS. GEO. W.), Chittenango, N. Y.
- CATLIN, CINDERELLA W., Edwin Ruthvin, Milwaukee, Wis.
- CHALKER, MRS. REBECCA, Crottenden's Mills, Alabama.
- CHAMBERS, MRS. ELIZABETH (WM.), 153 E. Maynard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
- CHASE, MRS. IRENE EASTMAN, North Conway, N. H.
- CHRISTOPHER, MRS. MARY MALISSA FAVOR, Strange, Ala.
- CLARK, MRS. ALBINA C., Baltimore County, Md.
- CLARKE, MRS. MARY M., Occoquan, Va.
- CLEVELAND, MRS. FRANCES LEONARD, Marietta, Cobb County, Ga.
- CLIFTON, EVALINE, R. F. D., No. 6, Marshfield, Mo.
- COBB, ELIZABETH ANN SEARS (Samuel Hinckley), Charlestown, N. H.
- COGGESHALL, MRS. ELIZABETH TAYLOR, 1 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
- COON, MRS. CATHERINE M., New Hamburg, N. Y.
- COVINGTON, MRS. SALLIE J., Meadville, Va.
- COX, CATHERINE BEATTY (MRS. HENRY), 1214 Seventh Street, Des Moines, Ia.
- CRANDALL, AMELIA (MRS. FRANCES), Cameron Mills, N. Y.
- CROFUT, LAVINIA P. (MRS. HORACE), Danbury, Conn.
- DANFORTH, MISS MARY AUGUSTA, 7 Fourth Street, Attleboro, Mass.
- DANIELS, MRS. REGINA, Grandview, Texas.
- DEMARY, JULIA ANN (MRS. CALVIN C.), R. F. D. 38, Lake Odessa, Mich.
- DODGE, HARRIET B. (MRS. THEODORE A.), 20 Spring Street, Montpelier, Vt.
- EATON, MRS. MARTHA ANN, Fairbury, Neb.
- ELLIOTT, MRS. MARY P. BAXTER, Athens, Maine.
- ESTABROOK, MRS. LUCY PRATT, 92 Pennsylvania Street, Lawrence, Kan.
- FERGUSON, MRS. LAURA A., 181 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
- FISH, LUCINDA FOWLER (MRS. ALVIN), Eagle Bridge, N. Y.
- FITZHUGH, JANE M. JONES (MRS. CHAS. C.), 4402 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- FLINT, MRS. SAMANTHA MORRISON, 120 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
- FOX, MRS. ELIZABETH SPICER, South Woodstock, Conn.
- FRISHMIN, MRS. MARY POOL, Hamilton, Ohio.
- GARDNER, MRS. CATHERINE ALDEN, care Mrs. H. N. Tyson, Kenilworth, Ill.
- GIFFORD, MRS. CLARA JONES, 153 Riverside Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.
- GILBERT MRS. HARRIET MORTON, Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass.
- GILLESPIE, NARCISSA THOMAS (MRS. JOHN), Catlands, Va.
- GLASS, MRS. JANE A., Ponta, Miss.
- GOLER, SARAH H. (MRS. LOUIS E.), 575 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- GRAINGER, EUPHRASIA SMITH (MRS. JAMES GRAVES), Waterloo, Wis.
- GREGORY, MRS. ANNIE KNIGHT, Selius Grove, Pa.
- GRIFFIN, MRS. MARY C., Blaine, Ga.
- GUMP, MRS. LUCY ANN, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
- HALL, MISS MARY B., Milbrook, Ala.
- HARTFORD, MRS. MARTHA ELLEN WALL MOON, Boyden, Ia.
- HARVEY, SARAH VAN EPS (MRS. C. T.), Marquette, Mich.
- HASSEY, MRS. ADELAIDE, Cicero, Ind.
- HATCH, MRS. ADELIA CLAP, Hatchville, Mass.
- HATCH, SARAH E. (MRS. DAVID D.), 244 Brighton Avenue, Portland, Maine.
- HENRY, MRS. MELISSA PURDY, Poolville, N. Y.
- HERSHEY, MRS. LUCINDA, Wayside, Neb.
- HESS, MRS. HANNAH, 1006 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
- HILL, MRS. ILEY LAWSON, Lakeport, Cal.
- HOLLEY, MRS. MARION THATCHER, Pontiac, Mich.
- HOWARD, HANNAH (MRS. JOHN), Farmington, N. H.
- HOYT, MARY C. (MRS. HENRY), Greene, N. Y.
- HOYT, MRS. TERRESSA JANE EMMONS, Reading, Kan.
- HUBBELL, MRS. CAROLINE PINTO, 7 West Liberty Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
- HUNGAK, MRS. PHOEBE SEMON, 1145 Orange Street, Riverside, Cal.
- HURLBUTT, MRS. SARAH C., Little Marsh, Tioga County, Pa.
- JETT, MRS. BETTIE V., Washington, Va.
- JOHNSON, CAROLINE LOIS (MRS. WM.), 314 W. Fifth Street, Hastings, Neb.
- JOHNSON, MRS. ELIZA, Ligonier, Ind.
- JOHNSON, MRS. JANE GRAY, 559 Ogden Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
- JOHNSON, MRS. MARGARET K., Flemingsburg, Ky.
- JONES, MRS. EUNICE MERRILL, South Freeport, Maine.
- JORDAN, MRS. TAMRON F., Milton, N. C.
- JUDD, MRS. SARAH H., 8 Harrison Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
- KEYES, MRS. MARY PETTIGREW, Princeton, Ill.
- LAKE, HARRIET S. (MRS. SIMON), Ocean City, N. J.
- LEONARD, ALMIRA E. (MRS.), Otto, N. Y.
- LOVELAND, MRS. FRANCES BUSH, Buckeye, Shasta County, Cal.
- LOWELL, MRS. REBECCA R., 43 North Third Street, Easton, Pa.
- LYNDE, WEALTHA A. (MRS. DUANE M.), 31 Kennedy Street, Hartford, Conn.
- McCOY, JANE A. (MRS. HAMILTON), Oakley, Ill.



- McDONALD, AURELIA B. C. (MRS. ALEX.), North Abington, Mass.
- McGILL, SARAH McINTOSH (MRS. MINTO WITHERSPOON), Camden, Ark.
- McKENNEY, NANCY (MRS. SHERBURNE), Leominster, Mass.
- McMULLEN, LUCINDA (MRS. WM.), New Market, Ind.
- MADDOX, MRS. RUTH, Flowery Branch, Ga.
- MARTIN, MARGARET GIBSON (MRS. JOHN), West Middlesex, Pa.
- MATHEWS, MRS. SARAH D., Columbus, Ga.
- MEANS, MRS. SOPHRONIA E., Vinton, Iowa.
- MEEKER, MISS FANNY, 225 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Newark, N. J.
- MEREDITH, MRS. MARY A. HARMON, 652 Cunningham Street, Rockford, Ill.
- MESSICK, MRS. NANCY A., Kentopia, Ala.
- MILLER, MRS. RHENA, 32 South Fifth Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- MONROE, MRS. FRANCES M., Barksdale, S. C.
- MONTGOMERY, MARY YOUNG FIELD (MRS. WM.), 231 West Mechanic Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
- MORSE, ELIZABETH B. (MRS. THOS.), 13 High Street, Westboro, Mass.
- MYERS, MRS. ANNIE G., Colusa, Cal.
- NASH, MRS. SUSAN W. S., 70 Hyslop Road, Brookline, Mass.
- NELLIS, MRS. SAMANTHA S., Naples, N. Y.
- NEWKIRK, MRS. JANE B., 1603 Michigan Avenue, La Porte, Ind.
- NIGHSWONGER, MRS. JANE, Wichita, Kan.
- NORTHUP, AMANDA WARD (MRS. GEORGE), 56 Walton Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- OSTRANDER, MRS. SUSAN ANTOINETTE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- PACKER, MRS. RACHEL SPICER, Preston City, Conn.
- PALMER, EMELINE (MRS. MARTIN R.), Adrian, Mich.
- PALMETER, MRS. PHEBE M. WOOLEY, Brookfield, N. Y.
- PARKER, MARY WARD WINCHESTER (MRS. EZEKIEL), Wattsburg, Pa.
- POUCHER, MRS. CHARLOTTE B., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.
- RAGAN, MRS. MARIA M., North Chicago, Ill.
- RANDALL, CAROLINE PHEBE (MRS. EUGENE A.), Valley Street, Springfield, Vt.
- RAYNER, MRS. MARGARET ROWLAND, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.
- RAYNER, MRS. SUSAN S., Stephenville, Texas.
- REGNIER, MRS. LUCRETIA H., 224 North Broad Street, Galesburg, Ill.
- REYNOLDS, NANCY HAVER (MRS. MARQUIS L.), Union City, Ind.
- RISHEL, MARY ANN ALLISON (MRS. GEO.), Clintondale, Pa.
- ROBERTS, MRS. MELINDA J., 6951 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- RODGERS, MRS. MARTHA E., Monticello, Ga.
- ROGERS, MRS. HELEN STONE, 663 Columbus Road, Dorchester, Mass.
- RUSSELL, ELIZABETH ANN (MRS. ROBINSON), Box 292, Lake Odessa, Mich.
- SCOTT, MARY ANN CLAP (MRS. GEO. W.), Medway, Mass.
- SCOTT, MRS. MARY MARTIN, New Waverly, Walker County, Texas.
- SELLS, MRS. HARRIET, 1176 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- SHEPARDSON, MRS. ESTHER PURDY, Poolville, N. Y.
- SHORT, MISS RUTH I., High Street, Newbury, Mass.
- SISSON, SARAH AMELIA (MRS. GEO. W.), McArthur, Ohio.
- SMITH, MRS. JANE ENGLIS, 305 Central Avenue, South Burlington, Iowa.
- SOPER, MRS. CORNELIA, 14 Irving Street, Everett, Mass.
- SPENCER, MRS. ELIZA A., Marion, S. C.
- SQUIRE, MRS. NANCY W., Oberlin, Ohio.
- STEWART, MRS. ANN ELIZABETH, Waverly, N. Y.
- STEWART, MRS. FANNY ELIZABETH C., Luray, Va.
- STONE, MRS. CAROLINE REED, Pine Island, Minn.
- STRONG, MRS. ABIGAIL, Morris, Ill.
- SWITZER, MRS. ELIZABETH SUSAN, Cynthia, Ky.
- THIERS, MRS. LOUISA K. CAPRON, 539 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
- THOMAS, MRS. BELINDA MOREMAN, Auburn, Ala.
- THOMPSON, MISS RHODA AUGUSTA, Woodbury, Conn.
- TOMPKINS, MRS. E. H., 122 Garnett Street, Charlottesville, Va.
- WALTON, EMMELINE B. (MRS. HENRY W.), R. F. D. No. 1, Dowling, Mich.
- WARD, SARAH B. ATWATER (MRS.), 67 Frederick Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.
- WAY, MRS. OLIVIA T., Walthourville, Ga.
- WELTER, EMILY SAYRE (MRS. JACOB), Ovid, Mich.
- WHEELER, MRS. EVELINA H., National Home, Milwaukee County, Wis.
- WHEELER, MISS MARY ANN, North Stonington, Conn.
- WILCOX, MRS. SARAH VAN DEVENTER, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WIXSON, MRS. LYDIA, Augusta, Maine.
- WODESKI, MRS. JOSEPHINE V. D., Lincoln, Ill.
- WOODS, CYRENA TUTTLE (MRS. JAMES), Arvada, Ohio.
- WORSLEY, PAMELIA (MRS. JOSEPH), Red Oak, Iowa.
- YORK, SOPHRONIA WATSON (MRS. EZRA T.), New Market, N. H.
- ZERKLE, EDYTH SARGENT (MRS. JOHN), R. F. D., Letart, West Va.
- ZIMMERMAN, ELLEN (MRS. DAVID), Dakota, Ill.



# Polly Page

By Chas. M. Wallington

Who rides on the wind, this dark stormy night,  
From Tredyfrin's Meeting House, arms be-  
girt,  
Where Hessian and British prepare to fight  
Brave sons of the soil, whom no battles  
shirk.  
The cold wind blows keen as it sweeps a path  
Over hill and dale, with its blighting wrath,  
And the farm men point to the angry sky  
As augury of strife, in which men die.

Wayne, with his tried men, and with cannons,  
two,  
Not far from Paoli, rest from the strife;  
The loud thunder rolls, and the lightning's  
view  
Illumines the earth with brief spark of life.  
But who rides the storm on her good mare,  
Cobb?  
Whose eyes flame in wrath, with heart's rapid  
throb?  
With streaming dark hair, stern frown on her  
face,  
A girl, with flash-light of sky keeping pace.

It's Polly Page, from the hall, on the hill,  
Sweet Polly, who laughs in prim minuet,  
Whose dashes, on horse, makes the senses  
thrill,  
On Lancaster pike, in sunshine and wet;  
It's Polly Page, who scorns love at her feet:  
Oh, her proud face the sunshine seeks to greet,  
For pride of her birth is pride of her soul,  
Where heart's gladsome echoes smilingly roll.

But will she reach Wayne before midnight's  
time,  
To tell him of woe in the Hessian tread?  
Ride, swifter than wind, o'er wet fields and  
grime,  
And succor the living from foe's brutal  
dread.  
At pause of the storm, when the heavens clash,  
Ride swiftly as lightning makes earthward  
dash,  
And ring out alarm that the foe is near—  
That Grey's bearing down, with force, in the  
rear.

Oh, late—too late, though her brain is afire!  
She beholds the retreat to Chester town,  
As brave men fall by the butchers of hire.  
Fly—fly, ere your proud form be stricken  
down!  
No mercy will save you, girl, in your pride  
Of act that is noble—turn horse and ride  
On the black of the night's unearthly moans,  
Where men sink in death with horrible groans.

Hot tears course in streams on Polly's fair  
face,  
And her heart clicks loud, like clock in the  
hall;  
She spurs her steed homeward, at rapid pace,  
Hears muttering thunder; sees night's dark  
pall  
Rent by morning's pale light, o'er meeting  
place,  
As horse halts and staggers with drooping  
grace.  
It's Polly Page, under the morning sky,  
That reaches the hall—so the word's passed by.

# Revolutionary Relics

Great grandmother's spinning wheel stands in  
the hall,

That is her portrait there;

Great grandfather's sword hangs near on the  
wall,

What do you girlies care,

That in seventeen hundred and seventy-six,

One bitter winter's night,

When the air was full of sleep and snow,

And the kitchen fire burned bright.

He stood with a face so thoughtful and sad

With his hand on her hair,

"Aserath I start at the break of day,"

Oh, that bride was so fair!

But country was dearer than home as wife,

Proudly she lifted her head,

"Go, David, and stay till is ended the strife,

God keep you dear," she said.

Toward the loom in the kitchen she drew,

She had finished that day,

A beautiful blanket of brown and blue,

"Was it plaided this way?"

It was just like this but faded and worn,

And full of holes and stain,

When our soldier grandsire came back one  
morn,

To wife and child again.

When his eyes were dim and her hair was  
white,

Waiting the Master's Call,

She finished *this* blanket one winter's night,

That hangs here on the wall.

And dreaming of fifty years before,

When she stood by that wheel,

And that cradle creaked on the kitchen floor,

By that swift and reel.

There's a rare old plate with a portrait in blue,

Of England's George the Third,

A porringer small and a satin shoe

That five brave hearts has stirred,

There's an ancient gun all covered with rust,

A clock, a bible worn

"Fox Book of Martyrs" and "Holy Wars,"

A brass tipped powder horn.

Great grandfather sat in that old arm chair,

Grandmother rocked by his side,

Till the Master called through the sweet June  
air,

They both went out with the tide.

FLORENCE I. W. BURNHAM,

Springfield, Mass.



# REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.*

(Continued from the July AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Pike, Benjamin, d. Nov. 20, 1847, at Topsfield, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner. He m., 1780, Doratha —.

Pike, David, d. Jan. 7, 1843, at Phillipston, Mass., aged 83; a pensioner.

Pingrey, Stephen, b. in Rowley, Mass.; d. May 8, 1844, at Groton, Mass., aged 85; a pensioner. He came from Laconia, N. H., to Groton, to live with his son John; his wife, Anna Jewett, died in Laconia June 12, 1838.

Phillips, Blaney, d. Dec. 10, 1824; formerly of Duxbury, Mass. He m. Sarah —, who d. June 16, 1821.

Phillips, Jedediah, d. Jan. 25, 1847, at Medway, Mass., aged 92; a pensioner. His widow, Charlotte, second wife, d. Nov. 27, 1849, aged 87.

Phillips, John, d. Aug. 15, 1825, at West Haven, Vt.; a pensioner. His widow, Ann Cummings, was also a pensioner.

Phillips, Nehemiah, d. March 12, 1843, aged 81, at Wheelock, Vt.; a pensioner. Lived long at Plymouth, Vt.

Phelps, David, d. Sept., 1852, at Duxbury, Vt., aged 105; a pensioner.

Phinney, John, d. Oct. 10, 1844, at Gorham, Me., aged 82; a pensioner. He m. Susanna Stone, who d. Dec. 20, 1840, aged 74.

Phinney, Zenas, d. March 4, 1848, at Hardwick, Mass., aged 95 y. and 5 mo.; a pensioner. He m., 1781, Sarah Perry, who d. Dec. 20, 1832, aged 74.

Plumb, Isaac, d. June 22, 1852, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., aged 92.

Plympton, Elias, d. Oct. 30, 1813, at Sturbridge, Mass., aged 64. He m. Anna —, who d. Aug. 24, 1844, aged 85; a pensioner.

Plympton, Lieut. Elijah, d. Oct. 15, 1817, at Sturbridge, Mass., aged 70. He m. Mary Cheney, who d. Sept. 9, 1841, aged 95; a pensioner.

Plympton, Lieut. John, d. Aug. 20, 1817, at Sturbridge, aged 56. He m., 1786, Mary Marsh, who d. Sept. 20, 1840, aged 77; a pensioner.

Pratt, Aaron, d. April 13, 1843, at Cohasset, Mass., aged 81; a pensioner. He m., 1781, Silence Beal, who d. March 8, 1847, aged 87.

Pratt, Caleb. The Census of Pensioners says he was a pensioner at the age of 77, in 1840, residing at Chelsea, Mass. The town records of Chelsea say Caleb Pratt d. Oct. 28, 1838, aged 74. Were there two of the name in the town?

Pratt, David, d. June 29, 1839, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 93. He m. Hepsibah —, who d. Aug. 8, 1839, aged 88.

Pratt, Isaac, d. Feb. 19, 1841, at Weymouth, Mass., aged 78 (or 81). He m., in 1787, Sarah Vinson.

Pratt, John, d. Dec. 15, 1823, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 63. He m., 1788, Rebecca Derby, who was a pensioner in 1840. She was b. in 1766.

Pratt, Lieut. Samuel, d. Dec. 24, 1819, at Chelsea, Mass., aged 56. He m. Mary —, who d. Sept. 30, 1853, aged 93; a pensioner.

Pratt, William, d. Feb. 25, 1850, at Granby, Conn., aged 99 y. and 3 mo.; a pensioner.

Prescott, Abel, d. Sept. 18, 1841, at Groton, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner. He m. Hannah Spalding, who d. Aug. 17, 1854.

Prescott, Dr. Joseph, d. June 23, 1852, at Halifax, New Brunswick, aged 92.

Preston, Dr. Amariah, d. Oct. 29, 1853, at Lexington, Mass., aged 95 y. and 9 mo.

Preston, Benjamin, d. April 13, 1847, at Strafford, Vt., aged 86 y., 3 mo., 13 d.; a pensioner. At surrender of Burgoyne and served through the Rev. His wife, Elizabeth, d. Sept. 10, 1846, aged 84.

Preston, Calvin, d. Dec., 1849, at North Gage, N. Y., aged 85; a pensioner.

Preston, Capt. Levi, d. Jan. 10, 1850, at Danvers, Mass., aged 93; was in the "Lexington Alarm" and at the Siege of Boston.

Priest, John, d. April 12, 1830, at Lunenburg, Mass., aged 69. He m., 1785, Rebecca Gibson, who d. June 30, 1814, by whom were



twelve children. He m., 2d, Mrs. Phebe Atherton Sherman.

Proctor, Capt. Johnson, d. Nov. 11, 1851, at Danvers, Mass., aged 86.

Prouty, Eli, d. June 27, 1818, at Spencer, Mass., aged 60 y. and 9 mo. He m. Rebecca Barnes, who d., a pensioner, Aug. 15, 1847, aged 86 y., 5 mo., 3 d.

Poland, William, d. Sept. 23, 1843, at Winchendon, Mass., aged 86; was at Siege of Boston; left a wife, eleven children, fifty grandchildren and twenty great grandchildren; an early Methodist.

Polley, Joseph, d. May 11, 1834, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 78. He m., 1780, Eunice Melvin.

Pool, Joshua, d. Aug. 23, 1844, at Greenwood, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner. He settled in Norway, Me., coming from Bridgewater, Mass.

Porter, Abel, d. Jan. 31, 1850, at Saquoit, N. Y., aged 93.

Porter, Asa, d. Dec., 1852, at Marlboro, N. Y., aged 96; a pensioner.

Porter, Jonathan, d. Oct. 13, 1851, at Danvers, Mass., aged 86 y. and 6 mo.

Porterfield, Gen. Robert, d. Feb. 20, 1843, at Augusta, Va., aged 91.

Post, Col. Ezra, d. Nov. 26, 1841, at Phelps, N. Y., aged 78; a pensioner. He was b. in Saybrook, Conn., settled in Durham, N. Y., finally in Phelps, where he was a prominent citizen.

Powers, John, d. June 23, 1842, at Rutland, Mass., aged 87 (89?); a pensioner. He m. Anna Stacy, who d. Nov. 23, 1846, aged 88 y., 11 mo., 4 d. She was b. in Sturbridge, Mass.

Powers, Timothy, d. April 2, 1841, near Albany, N. Y., aged 81.

Pulsifer, Joseph, d. Jan. 1, 1850, at Bath, Me., aged 80; a pensioner.

Putnam, Seith, d. Feb. 10, 1848, at Middlesex, Vt., aged 93 y. and 7 mo. Was at Quebec and at Burgoyne's surrender. Settled in Middlesex in 1785.

Rape, Gustavus, d. March 28, 1852, at Nashville, Tenn., aged 97.

Rathburn, James, d. Jan. 17, 1844, at Laurens, N. Y., aged 89; served in the Rhode Island line.

Ray, Dea. Gilbert, d. March 17, 1849, at North Russell, aged 85. He was b. in Wrentham, Mass.; entered the army at age of fifteen and continued to the close; lived in Tinnmouth, Vt., twenty years. He left a wife with whom he had lived sixty-three years; had eleven children. Many descendants.

Read, Dr. William, d. April 20, 1845, on his plantation, Cooper's River, aged 91; buried at Charleston, S. C. Attached to Washington's staff.

Read, Ensign Zalmon, d. Oct. 3, 1846, at Redding, Conn., aged 88; a pensioner.

Read, Hinds, d. Sept. 6, 1847, at Concord, Vt., aged 90.

Reed, Joseph, d. Jan. 7, 1843, at Bernards-town, N. J., aged 95; a pensioner.

Reed, Joshua, d. July 9, 1844, at Woburn, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner. He m., 1785, Anna Richardson, who d. May 30, 1854, aged 88 y. and 11 mo.

Reed, Phineas, d. March 30, 1852, at Fitzwilliam, N. Y., aged 87. He was b. in Westford, Mass.; had three brothers in the army; he also served in the navy; settled in Fitzwilliam in 1787.

Reed, Thomas, d. May 1, 1847 (or May 12, 1848, gravestone), aged 105; a pensioner. He m. Meriam ———, who d. Feb. 18, 1833, aged 67.

Reed, Thomas, d. July 4, 1851, at Londonderry, Vt., aged 88.

Reeves, James, d. May 19, 1838, at Palmyra, N. Y., aged 77; served in the navy.

Reinhart, Capt. Johannes, d. Jan. 17, 1844, at Bern, N. Y., aged 85; a pensioner.

Relly, John, d. June 8, 1850, at Hamilton, O.; a pioneer; one of the framers of the Ohio constitution.

Rey, Ebenezer, d. Nov. 11, 1843, at Beyerly, Mass., aged 83 y., 5 mo., 12 d.; a pensioner.

Rhodes, Anthony, d. May 25, 1845, at Winfield, N. Y., aged 85; was under Sullivan; moved from Rhode Island to Bridgewater, N. Y.

Rice, Amos, d. Feb. 17, 1843, at Brookfield, Mass., aged 83; a pensioner.

Rice, David, d. April 5, 1817, at Natick, Mass., aged 60. He m. Lucy ———, who d. Sept. 29, 1849, aged 89; a pensioner.

Rice, Edmund, d. Nov. 14, 1841, at Wayland, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner.

Rice, Lemuel, d. Jan. 16, 1827, at Durham, Me. He m. Anna Stone, who d. Aug. 8, 1836, aged 80; formerly of Gorham, Me.

Rice, Phineas, d. May 17, 1842, at Framingham, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner. He m., 1784, Ruth Perry, who d. in 1832; 2d, Susan Fisk Ballard, who d. Jan. 20, 1849.

Rice, Samuel, d. June, 1853, at Langdon, N. H., aged 104.

Rice, Capt. Uriah, d. Sept. 22, 1850, at Framingham, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner. He m., 1784, Mary Eames, who d. Sept. 13, 1855, aged 93.

Richards, Samuel, d. Aug. 28, 1844, at Dedham, Mass., aged 87. He m., 1779, Mary White.

Richards, Solomon, d. Oct. 9, 1834, at Roxbury, Mass., aged 73. He m., 1775, Sarah Richards.

Richards, Solomon, d. July 8, 1845, at Newton, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner. He m. Elizabeth ———, who d. July 15, 1835, aged 79.

Richmond, Ezra, d. May 3, 1842, at Brookfield, Mass., aged 90; a pensioner. He m., 1778, Ruth Seger, who d. Sept. 14, 1836, aged 80.

Richardson, Abel, d. Dec., 1843, at Ashby, Mass., aged 92 y. and 6 mo.

Richardson, Dr. Abijah, d. May 10, 1822, at Medway, Mass., aged 70; a member of Gen. Washington's staff for four years; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He m. Mercy Daniels, who d. March 2, 1854, aged 99.

Richardson, Isaac, d. Sept. 3, 1818, at Huron, N. Y.

Richardson, William, d. Jan. 11, 1848, at Dracut, Mass., aged 88 y. and 8 mo.; a pensioner.

Riker, James, d. Sept. 10, 1853, at New York City, aged 93.

Ripley, Eliphalet, d. Aug. 17, 1829, at Weymouth, Mass., aged 70. He m., 1782, Rebecca Webb, who was a pensioner in 1840.

Risley, Richard, d. Dec. 29, 1848, at New Haven, N. Y. He was b. at East Hartford, Conn.; sergeant at Saratoga and Yorktown.

Rizen (Rising), Peter, d. Feb. 11, 1856, at Hopewell, O., aged 102 y. and 7 d.

Roberts, John, d. Aug. 31, 1823, at Grafton, Mass., aged 74 y., 10 mo., 5 d. He served five years. He m., 1780, Tabitha Leland, who d. July 14, 1843, aged 90; a pensioner.

Robbins, Josiah, d. Feb. 22, 1850, at Nelson, N. H., aged 88; served in four campaigns.

Robbins, Loren, d. Dec. 8, 1849, at Bridgewater, N. Y., aged 88.

Roby, Capt. Joseph, b. at Lynn, Mass.; said to have been connected with the Boston Tea Party while living in Boston; moved to Macedon, N. Y., thence to Brookport, N. Y., where he d. April 13, 1836, aged 88; a pensioner.

Rockwood, Frost, b. Nov. 24, 1754, at Oxford, Mass.; d. March 9, 1842, at Worcester, Mass., aged 87; a pensioner. He m. Sarah —, who d. Nov. 18, 1845, aged 87.

Rogers, Jonathan, d. July 28, 1841, at Holden, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner. He m. Phebe Shepherd, who d. May 25, 1849, aged 86 y., 3 mo., 18 d.

Rogers, Peter, a clergyman, d. Nov., 1849, in Waterloo, Ill., aged 99 y., 4 mo., 10 d.

Rogers, Thomas, d. June 2, 1842, at Montville, Conn., aged 85; a pensioner. He m. Mary Bliss, who d. Jan. 19, 1831.

Romaine, Benjamin, d. Jan. 31, 1844, at New York City, aged 82.

Root, Bill, d. Feb. 5, 1851, at Farmersville, N. Y., aged 95.

Root, Dr. Josiah, d. June 6, 1841, at Southington, Conn., aged 89; a pensioner; surgeon's mate; promoted to apothecary general. He m., 1786, Merab Loomis, who d. March 11, 1841.

Root, Capt. Nathaniel, d. Sept. 21, 1840, at Coventry, Conn., aged 83; a pensioner.

Root, Samuel, d. Dec. 18, 1849, at Bernards-town; orderly; later major of militia. He m., 1785, Lucy Crouch, of Meriden, Conn., who d. May 24, 1849, aged 82; a pensioner.

Rose, Abraham, b. in Scituate, Mass.; served seven and a half years; was at Valley Forge and at Yorktown; settled in Lyndeboro, N. Y., where he d. Dec. 16, 1851, aged 92; a pensioner. His widow, Dezhiah Fish, d. Nov. 18, 1754, aged 96.

Rose, Benjamin, d. Sept. 10, 1850, at Bangor, Me., aged 92.

Rose, Lieut.-Col. William, b. at Canaan, Conn., Nov. 17, 1763; served in Col. Wells's regiment as musician; made lieut.-col. in the New York militia after the War; d. Jan. 23, 1849, at Binghamton, N. Y.

Ross, James, d. July 31, 1831, aged 57. He m., 1788, Thankful Barns, who d. Sept. 18, 1840, aged 79; a pensioner; Brookfield, Mass.

Ross, Timothy, b. in Ipswich, Mass.; d. Jan. 13, 1844, at Topsfield, Mass., aged 92 y., 6 mo.; a pensioner.

Roundy, Francis, d. Jan. 22, 1827, at Marblehead, Mass. He m., before 1782, Jane —, who d. April 9, 1844, aged 77; a pensioner.

Roundy, Joseph, d. June 3, 1823, at Marblehead, Mass., aged 77. He m. Sarah —, who d. Aug. 31, 1846, aged 95; a pensioner.

Rouse, Jonathan, d. June 9, 1843, at Northumberland, N. Y., aged 82. He was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; judge for 20 years; member of the constitutional convention, 1801; elector for James Madison, 1808.

Row, Zebulon, d. May 2, 1843, at New Gloucester, Me., aged 94; a pensioner.

Ruby, John, d. April 9, 1830, at Union, Conn. He m., 1777, Esther Howe, who d. Nov. 17, 1837.

Rudd, Nathaniel, d. March 1, 1845, at Beckett, Mass., aged 92; a pensioner.

Ruggles, Lieut. Daniel, d. Feb. 26, 1838, at Hardwick, Mass., aged 83. He m., 1779, Lucy Paige, who d. Aug. 3, 1840; a pensioner.

Ruggles, Ephraim, d. April 21, 1836, at Hardwick, Mass., aged 79. He m., 1782, Olive Powers, who d. Aug. 3, 1858, aged 98; a pensioner.

Runnells, Ensign Enos, d. Aug. 12, 1845, at Boxford, Mass., aged 88 y., 5 mo., 22 d.; a pensioner.

Russell, Abraham, d. Dec. 9, 1839, at Bethel, Me., aged 91; a native of Andover, Mass.

Russell, Asa, d. Sept. 26, 1846, at Williamstown, Mass., aged 95; a pensioner. He m. Abigail —, who d. Oct. 26, 1831, aged 74.

Russell, Ebenezer, d. Oct. 14, 1850, at Guilford, Conn., aged 92; a pensioner.

Russell, James, d. Aug. 24, 1830, at Boxford, Mass., aged 80. He m. Rebecca —, who d. in 1844, aged 82; a pensioner.

Russell, Jedediah, b. in Redding, Mass.; served through the entire War; d. Feb. 17, 1848, at Lyndeboro, N. Y., aged 95; a pensioner.

Russell, Moor, b. in Litchfield, N. H.; d. Aug. 29, 1851, at Plymouth, N. H., aged 96; a pensioner.

Sabin, Elijah, d. Aug. 25, 1845, at Wilmington, O.; b. in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; removed to Ohio in 1806.

Safford, Samuel, at Battle of Bennington present at anniversary July 16, 1848; only participant present.

Salmon, Asahel, Col., d., 1848, at Redding, Conn., aged 91; a pensioner.

Salmon, Gershom, b. at Redding, Conn. Sept. 26, 1753; settled at Arcadia, N. Y.; removed to East Bloomfield, N. Y., where he d. May 11, 1843.

Sampson, Amos, d. Aug. 3, 1843, at Charlestown, Mass., aged 87. He m., 1783, Joann French, who d. Jan. 10, 1847, aged 88.

Samson, Jonathan, b. May 7, 1759; d. Dec. 9, 1847, at Ashburnham, Mass., aged 88.

Sanborn, Capt. Matthew, d. May, 1853, at Solon, Me., aged 94; formerly of Northfield, N. H.

Sanderson, Moses, d. March 4, 1818, at Petersham, Mass., aged 61. He m., 1784, Sophia Jackson, who was a pensioner, aged 7 in 1840.

Sanders, Jonathan, d. May 19, 1828,



Franklin Co., N. Y.; a pensioner; served in the N. H. line.

Sanders, Obed, d. Aug. 19, 1826, in Franklin Co.; a pensioner; served in the N. H. line.

Sanford, James, d. April 14, 1842, at Redding, Conn., aged 84; a pensioner. He m., 1780, Sarah Beach.

Sanford, John, d. Feb. 15, 1851, at Bloomington, N. J., aged 93.

Sanger, Daniel, d. Sept. 26, 1844, at Washington, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner.

Sargent, Joshua, d. Jan. 23, 1844, at Lyndeboro, N. H., aged 87; a pensioner; native of Methuen, Mass. He m. Abigail Ladd, who d. Dec. 28, 1843, aged 84.

Savage, Capt. John, d. Dec. 18, 1817, at Marblehead, Mass., aged 70. He m., 1786, Margaret Wooldridge, who d., a pensioner, July 28, 1843, aged 87 y. and 4 mo.

Sawyer, Jabez, d. Dec. 21, 1844, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 82. He m., 1787, Hannah Brooks.

Sawyer, Josiah, d. May 9, 1843, at Steuben, Me., aged 83.

Sawyer, Jude, d. Dec. 18, 1843, at Gardner, Me., aged 92 y., 7 mo., 1 day; a pensioner; b.

at Lancaster Mass. He m. Phebe ———, who d. July 4, 1837, aged 85.

Sawin, Levi, d. Feb. 9, 1850, at West Dedham, Mass., aged 96.

Sawin, Thomas, d. Dec. 7, 1820, at Natick, Mass., aged 74. He m., 1781, Abigail Bacon, who d. Aug. 11, 1848, aged 87; a pensioner.

Sawtell, Joseph, 2d., d. March 21, 1842, at Groton, Mass., aged 73; a pensioner. He m., 1788, Hannah Kemp.

Sayles, Stukeley, d. Feb. 14, 1847, at New Hartford, N. Y., aged 87.

Shane, Richard, d. March 31, 1828, at Casco, Me., aged 74.

Shaw, Sylvanus, d. May 20, 1847, at Woodstock, Vt., aged 95 y., 3 mo.

Shaw, Samuel, d. June 28, 1840, at Sanford, Me., aged 83; a pensioner. He m. Patience ———, who d. Sept. 2, 1840, aged 85.

Sheffield, Paul, d. March 24, 1837, at Macedon, N. Y., aged 75. He was b. in Groton, Conn.

Sherman, John, d. Nov. 28, 1832, at Rose, N. Y., aged 78. He m. Chloe Dickinson.

Sherman, Sloman, d. Nov., 1858, at Warren, R. I., aged 80; a pensioner.

# ABSTRACT OF WILL OF SAMUEL HALL, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

"Samuel Hall, b. 11 July 1739, d. in 1791, 29 March, m. 10 Feb., 1757, Eunice Lee, resided in Meriden parish, Wallingford, Conn. His Will is on file in Wallingford probate office and is dated 15 April 1790. In it he mentions his wife as deceased, and children Lee, Samuel, Elihu, William, John Hubbard, Eunice, Lucy, Fanny.

"Lucy, Fanny, and John Hubbard are mentioned as being quite young.

"Witnesses, Andrew Lee, Theo. Hall, John Willard.

"Note: John Hubbard was evidently named for Rev. John Hubbard pastor of Meriden Church."

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN DECATUR COUNTY, IND.

Thomas Hooten, buried in Sand Creek Cemetery, tombstone.

Samuel Brown, buried at Wesley Chapel Cemetery, broken slab.

—— Kirby, buried at Burk's Chapel Cemetery, no headstone.

Hugh Montgomery, buried in private cemetery on Geo. Lyon's farm, monument.

John Gilleland, buried on what is known as Gilmore farm, small tombstone.

James King, buried in Milford Cemetery, grave marked.

James Crawford, buried in Milford Cemetery, headstone.

—— Cooper, buried in Milford Cemetery.

Joseph Norris, buried in Greenburg Cemetery, body moved, grave unknown.

Thomas Meek, buried in Springhill Cemetery, good stone.

John Collins, buried in Kingston Cemetery, headstone.

John De Moss, buried on farm owned by Milton Byers, marked.

—— Lovejoy, buried in Downeyville Cemetery, no headstone.

Joseph Lee, buried in Shiloh Cemetery, headstone.

John O. Gullion, buried on Spillman farm, no headstone remaining.

Levi Weston, buried in South Park Cemetery, headstone.

Ichabod Parker, buried in Sand Creek Cemetery, headstone.

William Robbins, buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, monument.

Thomas Donnell, buried in Kingston Cemetery, monument.

William Dogan, buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery.

Benjamin Gosnold, buried just over the line in Rush Co., Md.

John Gray, buried in Sand Creek Cemetery, slab.

John Pemberton, buried in Sand Creek Cemetery, tombstone.

—— Wheeler, buried in Milford Cemetery.

George Silva, buried in Clarksburg Cemetery, probably no stone.

Thomas Martin, buried in Springhill Cemetery.



# Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

**Eschscholtzia Chapter** (Los Angeles, California) has finished a most successful year with an average attendance of eighty-five. On the 17th of June she will celebrate her seventeenth birthday, with a membership of one hundred and sixty-six (the largest Chapter in the State), with a reception for the newly elected Regent, Mrs. Enoch Pepper. We are proud of our success in again having our Chapter member, Mrs. W. W. Stilson, re-elected State Regent. Last June, a reception was given for her and other State officers. Mrs. Stilson gave us a delightful little insight of her week spent in Washington, urging upon us our duty as Chapters to furnish the California room. Our Chapter responded most generously by giving a mahogany davenport. There were several personal gifts—a clock, center table, two pictures, a coat-of-arms and a colonial mahogany shelf. The Chapter has aided the boys of the George Jr. Republic, which is located at Chino, thirty-eight miles from Los Angeles. A committee was formed, with Mrs. Stephen Rendall, chairman, to work with the Auxiliary of the Republic. Two splendid benefits were given and many hundred dollars raised. A Club known as The Fremont Club, Children of the Republic, was formed by the Chapter on Vignes Street, Los Angeles. Several meetings have been held. Mrs. John Peckham is the State Chairman for the South.

Three lectures on "The History of The Flag," were ably given by Mrs. W. Taylor English.

During the year, we have given reciprocity luncheons each month. To Mrs. Harvy Purdon, State Chairman, much credit is due for making these affairs most enjoyable. The February meeting, two hundred Daughters of the American Republic gathered from many parts of the United States to meet Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Waller Weed and visiting State officers. Space will not permit me to write of the many social affairs.—MAY NEWTON LEVITT, *Historian*.

**Rebecca Parke Chapter** (Galesburg, Illinois). The Chapter held its annual meeting May 13, with the Regent, Mrs. Lawrence in the chair. Mrs. Lawrence having been elected State Regent, Mrs. E. R. Everett became, by election, the local Regent. The year's work shows the following: The treasury has \$4,802.25 toward a Chapter house; \$100 were given this year to Continental Hall; story-telling hour for the children in the public library has been continued by the members.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were the hostesses to the Chapter at a reception and banquet, given in the evening. It was complete in every respect, being the most brilliant ever given in Galesburg. One unique feature was the presence of the Capt. James Lawrence Club, composed of twenty sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They formed an arch with the national colors, under which the guests marched. Minute men, Colonial and Revolutionary costumes added to the interest of the scene.

**James Madison Chapter** (Hamilton, New York) has spent a profitable year. The membership is one hundred and nine. During the year, eleven members have been added, one has been transferred. We record with deep sorrow the loss by death of three charter members, Mrs. Tada Risley Smith, Mrs. Sarah Wheeler Woodruff and Mrs. Rosalie Risley Barker. Mrs. Barker was ex-Regent. It was mainly through her efforts that on December 9, 1900, a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed in Hamilton. The literary programme consists of papers written on Revolutionary or patriotic topics. Some fine instructive papers have been given during the year. The programme is followed by a social hour, with refreshments.

The annual meeting was held May 19. The officers were unanimously re-elected. The Regent is Mrs. Lois C. Babcock Langworthy.

The Chapter is steadily increasing in members, and interest, due in large measure

to the efforts of the Regent and the corps of officers, and to the unity and loyalty of each individual member. We still rejoice in the possession of one "Real Daughter," Miss Jannette Blair, who on May 30, celebrated her ninety-seventh birthday.—MARY E. D. SMITH, *Historian*.

**Wyoming County Chapter** (Wyoming, Pennsylvania).—The work of the Chapter may be summarized as follows: Money has been given for prizes in the public schools for essays on some patriotic subject; contributions have been made for the Fourth of July celebration; a hundred dollars was given for the Lafayette statue at Paris, and for a resting place for the Daughters while in Paris.

May 30, the Chapter raised a flag in their Riverside Park, with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney, the Regent of the Chapter, made the presentation speech. She reviewed the history of the National Society, and of the Wyoming Chapter. Among other things she said:

"I now ask you to come with us to Wyoming, and see that rock, inclosed by a wire fence and covered by a steel cage to prevent its further destruction by relic hunters, the gift of Mr. Zendler, of Scranton, through the exertion of Charles Law, of Pittston, upon which was enacted the most fearful tragedy of the Revolution, and which aroused the whole of England to the atrocious methods of the soldiers in their endeavor to subdue her suppliant colonies for liberty and justice. Return with us to the river bank of our beautiful city, and note those granite markers of the sites of Forts Wyoming and Durkee, where the struggle for the possession of the soil by the early settlers took place, not without fratricidal bloodshed, the gift of that soldier citizen of whom we are proud, Gen. Paul A. Oliver. Go back to Wyoming, note that native granite boulder, selected, placed and given by the former gallant colonel of the Ninth Regiment and his loyal wife, a charter member of the National Society, which marks the site of Forty Fort, from which the early settlers went forth on that fatal 3d of July, 1778, to drive the enemy from their soil, never to return; see the women and children bereft of father, husband, brother and son, fleeing to the only remaining shelter, Fort Wilkes-Barre, located on Public Square, which we propose soon, with

consent of the proper authorities, to mark with corresponding stones."

**William French Chapter** (Bellows Falls, Vermont).—Our first meeting was a "visit to old Deerfield." The month was September, the day perfect, and a goodly number of Daughters took advantage of the opportunity to visit this historic old town. The "Society of Deerfield Industries" has done much to make Deerfield attractive, and it was with pleasure that we viewed the work of the skillful women of the village.

November 17 was Chapter Anniversary Day, when we were entertained at the home of Mrs. John Flint. We listened to the exquisite rendering of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" by Mrs. Frank Foster, accompanied by Mrs. Leonard Jarvis at the piano.

On Washington's Birthday a song recital by Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, of Boston, accompanied by Mr. Harris S. Shaw, was given at the home of Mrs. Francis G. Flint.

Our May meeting was a thread and needle bee for the benefit of the district nurse work. It was at this meeting that Miss Sarah E. Clark, our delegate, gave a report of the work done at Continental Congress.

In reading this report it would seem that the social side plays a strong part in our Chapter, but by glancing through the programme I find that the intellectual side has not been neglected, for in addition to the rare musical attractions various Daughters have written original papers on "Indian Legends of New England," "Arts and Crafts of Long Ago," "Famous Taverns of Old Vermont," and "Ann Hutchinson and the Salem Witches."

In making our appropriations for the year, we voted to offer two prizes of four dollars each to the pupils of the public schools for best historical essays. We also gave ten dollars toward the tuition of a boy at Vermont Academy, and as we were asked to give toward the placing of the names of three of Vermont's women in the Memory Book in Continental Hall, we voted to contribute fifteen cents per capita.

While we have not made many appropriations, we have made money with which to work another year, and are even now planning for a marker and looking up the graves of Revolutionary heroes.—BLANCH A. WEBB, *Historian*.



**Chester County Chapter** (Pennsylvania).—The Regent of this enterprising Chapter is Mrs. George Eyster Scott.

The work of the past year has been varied and important.

The Chapter is deeply interested in a safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July. A contribution has been made toward the purchase of a moving picture show for the use of disabled soldiers and sailors in their home. A young girl in the Maryville school has been adopted as a protegee and will be educated by the Chapter. The Chapter room at Valley Forge has been repaired and put in good order. The grave of Samuel Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, has been marked. Money has been appropriated toward the repairing and preserving of Old Christ Church, Philadelphia. A collection of printed matter relating to the Chapter was begun seventeen years ago. The material fills more than two large volumes and is well indexed. Information regarding the desecration of the flag is being spread abroad.

The coming year will see renewed activity along all lines of patriotic work, both old and new.

**Chicago Chapter** (Chicago, Illinois).—The Children of the Republic is the most important work of the Chapter, and has the largest number of clubs of any State or city.

On January 19 we were greatly indebted to the Rev. Frank Smith, of the Congregational Church, for his splendid address.

The charter members of Chicago Chapter were honored on March 16, at the twentieth anniversary luncheon. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, was the guest of honor, and gave the principal address of the day, which was received with enthusiasm by the guests. Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet, Regent of the Chapter, acted as toastmistress. Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Vice-President General, gave an original poem dedicated to the charter members. Mrs. J. C. Ames, State Regent, spoke of the work throughout the State. A silent toast was given in memory of those who have passed to their reward.

On April 13, the subject was "Chicago Beautiful," and the speaker, Mr. Charles H. Wacker. An informal reception was given to the new Chapter "Kaskaskia." The delegates were instructed for Mrs.

Matthew T. Scott for President General, to succeed herself, and \$400 were given to the Continental Memorial Hall. Mrs. Susan A. Duval presented a William Penn table through Chicago Chapter to the National Society, and Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, a steel engraving.

There has been a successful new feature this year, and that is the Study Class, which meets every Saturday morning. It is conducted by members of the Chapter, to which all are welcome.

The beacon light hangs outside the Daughters of the American Revolution home at Room 921, Fine Arts Building, as a welcome to all Daughters who visit Chicago.—FANNIE A. CAPE, *Historian*.

**Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter** (Putnam, Connecticut).—We have just arrived at our fourteenth birthday and have a membership of 102. The past year has been one of activity, beginning with the dedication and unveiling of memorial gates and tablets at the Oldest Killingly Burying Ground in Putnam, preceded by a brilliant reception given by our Regent, Mrs. S. M. Wheelock, in honor of our State officers. Our Program Committee arranged unique entertainments for our meetings, each month designated by a "Special Day," beginning with "Recreation Day" in September, when our Chapter members were the guests of the Ebenezer Larned Chapter in Oxford, Mass. "Parliamentary Day" occurred in October, "Time O'Day" in November, "Children's Day" in December, "Historical Day" in January, "Educational Day" in February, "Forestry Day" in March, and "Information Day" in April. Learned gentlemen from abroad delivered addresses at each meeting and musical selections were rendered. The singing of "America" and the reading of parts of the Ritual have been features of our meetings this year. Prizes have been presented to school children for best essays upon Colonial days. Two musicales, cake sales, Christmas sale, Neighborhood Circles, dahlia show, art exhibit and a concert have added a goodly sum to our treasury. Washington's Birthday was observed by a musicale. Memorial Day we decorated graves of Revolutionary soldiers in four different cemeteries. We have provided newspapers and periodicals for the public library, also AMERICAN MONTHLY



MAGAZINES and Lineage Books and furnished pictures for the Art Bulletin in the free reading room. Our Chapter members have subscribed quite generally for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and we are about to add our contribution to the *Guida*. The spring State meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution was held with our Chapter, March 22.—BESSIE LOUISE CHAMPLIN, *Historian*.

**Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter** (Adrian, Michigan), Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins, Regent.—At the annual meeting, May 16, the Regent, who organized the Chapter and brought it to a membership of eighty-six in two years' time, was unanimously re-elected.

The Committee on Patriotism reported sixty essays submitted by pupils of the public schools in contest for the prize offered by the Chapter.

Flowers were placed upon the graves of deceased members upon Decoration Day and also upon the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers, John Barber and Jedethen Cross. The graves of the latter will soon be marked.

**Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter** (Ann Arbor, Michigan).—At our annual meeting January 19, Mrs. V. C. Vaughan was unanimously elected Regent. In the Regent's address to the Chapter upon the past year, she spoke "of the pleasure we have had in the meetings, and though the program has been varied, the Michigan school laws and patriotic education have predominated. Ann Arbor having taken the initiative in sending a circular letter to all the other State Chapters in regard to the election of officers to the School Board, this measure to be brought before the Legislature for the purpose of freeing the common schools from graft and political interference.

This measure, which may be designated as the "Commission Form of School Board Bill," provides: (1) School boards of small size; (2) members nominated by petition, instead of by ward caucuses; (3) each member elected by all the school voters of the city or town, instead of by an individual ward. It is suggested that each Chapter use its influence with its Senator and Representatives in behalf of this bill. Great interest is being taken in the boys' club, "Children of the Republic."

The Ann Arbor Club is called the "George Washington Club." Our boys have been invited by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R., to meet with the Gen. Alexander Macombe Club and the Gen. Alphius Williams Club for a patriotic conference to be held in Detroit this spring; a great event for the boys and of much satisfaction to Mrs. Wait, who is head of and has the whole supervision of this part of our Chapter work, the object being the forming of the characters of our future patriots and statesmen. We have eight meetings during the year, held in the homes of the "Daughters."—ELIZA "VOY" YOUNG MILLEN, *Historian*.

**Gen. Joseph Winston Chapter** (Winston-Salem, North Carolina).—The Gen. Joseph Winston Chapter has had a busy year. After placing a tablet with appropriate patriotic services on the old Butner's Tavern, Winston-Salem, N. C., where Washington stayed during his tour through the South, services participated in by school children and patriotic societies, the Chapter directed its efforts toward a new field, that of honoring the loyal Cherokee Indians, by marking the grave of their chief, Junaluska.

Next in order was a lecture on Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony and the early settlements on Roanoke Island, N. C. Mr. Jacques Busbee, who had made a special study of that subject, was selected by the North Carolina Historical Commission to paint the various places mentioned in the account written to Raleigh by the settlers. These paintings were displayed in the public school of Winston-Salem free of charge and an interesting account given by the artist. Two illustrated lectures on the Revolutionary War were given to the schools. There are frequent talks and lectures on town and county history, and every encouragement is given to original research work. Great interest is taken in the local historical association and there is hearty co-operation with all other patriotic organizations. Monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members. This year a special study was made of the heroines of the Revolution, followed by a social hour with the hostess, during which items of historic interest are discussed and all visiting Daughters are welcomed by the members.—MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, *Historian*.

So the good work goes on.

**Alexander Hamilton Chapter** (Franklin, Indiana).—The record of the year's work is in some respects like that of the preceding years. The study has been of patriotic nature. Two or more papers on historical subjects are read and a musical number is rendered. The Chapter now has fifty-one members. It was voted to offer a prize of a five-dollar gold piece to the high school boy and girl writing the best essay on some Revolutionary patriot. The contest was entered into with much zeal and interest; the prizes were awarded at the commencement exercises by our Regent, Mrs. E. J. Foster. In April the Chapter consummated the most important of her year's work, the placing of handsome United States flags in each of the four school buildings of our city and the Johnson County Orphanage. In April, it being the election of officers, which resulted in some changes among our Chapter officers but with the same spirit of hearty co-operation and sincere gratitude to those who have worked together for our success.

Mrs. Everet Jeffery is Regent for the next year, succeeding Mrs. E. J. Foster, who has filled the office with grace and ability for the past year.

We regret the loss of our Regent, Mrs. Foster, who goes to Chicago to make her future home. The Chapter presented her with a beautiful silver spoon marked with the insignia of the D. A. R.

We observed two guest meetings as usual. On February 22 with the assistance of several town boys and girls, the Chapter presented a pleasing play of Ye Colonial Times, "The Girls of 1776," which proved to be a great success. On Flag Day, June 14, we patriotically observed our guest afternoon at the beautiful home of Mrs. W. A. Guthrie. A programme was given by Mr. Earl Percy Parks, basso, and Miss Phoebe Bates, reader, of Indianapolis. The programme was artistic and enjoyable to all.

Our Chapter was saddened last month by the death of two of the members, Miss Clarinda La Grange and Mrs. Augusta Payne White, whose names will be inscribed upon our In Memoriam page. The study for the ensuing year will be battles, historic places, heroes and heroines of the Revolution.—MAYME JOHNSON, *Historian*.

**Illini Chapter** (Ottawa, Illinois).—Our Chapter closed its year's work on Flag Day

by observing the day in an appropriate and patriotic manner.

We met at the home of Mrs. Herzog, which was beautifully decorated with flags and cut flowers.

An interesting original paper on "Old Glory" was read by Mrs. Irion, followed by music and readings.

The Regent gave a resumé of the year's work, showing that we had lost several members by death and removals, but had received about two dozen new members.

An entire new corps of officers have been elected for next year, and the retiring Regent inducted them into their several offices.

Illini Chapter has accomplished no great deeds during the past year, but the spirit of good-will and harmony has been very noticeable.—ELIZABETH MYER HILLS, *Historian*.

**Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter** (West Hartford, Conn.).—During the past year we have held three business meetings and eight regular meetings, with an average attendance of forty-five members.

We have given one entertainment for the purpose of raising funds, at which \$55.22 net was realized.

Our active members now number eighty-six.

As a testimonial of their regard for the first Regent, Miss Sarah Whiting Talcott, the Chapter presented her with a certificate of life membership in the National Society D. A. R.

We are fortunate in having for Regent Mrs. James E. Smith, a woman of charming personality, rare executive ability and tact, and a tireless worker.

Our goal is to build a library, to be called the Noah Webster Memorial Library. We have received pledges for about \$16,000.

The Chapter contributed \$25 toward payment of the bronze doors in Continental Hall and \$5 for the Guida Manuel, and voted to give \$10 to extend the work the coming year. They have used their influence toward the betterment of civic conditions and to promote patriotism in the schools.

I am glad to report Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter as working earnestly and harmoniously and thoroughly alive to the responsibilities of loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELIZABETH EVERETT DUFFY, *Recording Secretary*.



**The Abigail Batcheller Chapter** (Whitinsville, Massachusetts).—November 11, Chapter Day, was made interesting by the committee in charge. The Daughters in colonial attire entertained their guests with music, tableaux and reading, all of historical interest. February 22 was duly observed with a social entertainment.

We have lost one member by death, Mrs. Eliza Pollock.

The Abigail Bacheller Chapter has presented to the Y. M. C. A. a flag pole and United States flag which daily floats above their headquarters and donated \$10 towards the building fund of the New England Historical and Geneological Society.

Markers have been placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and Decoration Day their graves were honored same as the resting place of the Civil War soldiers.—ANNA C. PAINE, *Historian*.

**The General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter** (East Boston, Massachusetts).—This year is one to be remembered for the work accomplished through the efforts of the tablet committee. These tablets of bronze are memorials to the brave men, pupils of the East Boston schools, who left their homes and all they loved to defend our country, and flag.

The tablets have this inscription:

To Commemorate the Services of the  
Pupils of this School  
Who served their Country in the Civil War  
1861-1865

Erected under the auspices of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 26, 1911.

It was thought appropriate by the members of the General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter that in connection with these tablets they should have their names enrolled upon some personal tribute to their memory. Books were decided upon as a fitting memorial.

These books, bound in blue levant, handsomely tooled in gold with name, rank, company and whatever of history was obtainable for each.

As a fitting ending came the presentation of the bronze tablets to the Lyman, Chapman and Adams schools, which was held in the Chapman school Hall, May 26, 1911. The fine addresses, the unveiling of tablets

by the children, the inspiring martial music, the presence of the Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, as well as the tried and true Daughters of the American Revolution, awakening a spirit of loyalty and pride throughout the assembly.

On the platform were the Regent, Mrs. J. Frank Hodge and officers, school committee, principals of the three schools, state and city officials and distinguished guests.

Our Regent fulfilled her duties with credit to herself and Chapter.

The oration by Mrs. Charles H. Masury was exceptionally fine. Mayor Fitzgerald gave a pleasing address. Mr. J. H. S. Pearson spoke in an effective way and Mrs. James G. Dunning, State Regent, also gave an address.

A pretty and impressive feature was the giving of a white pink to each of the fifteen pupil soldiers who were present and stood to receive them, one of these pupils being Darius Cobb of the Lyman school who painted the fine picture of "Washington on Dorchester Heights," which was presented to Continental Hall by the Daughters of Massachusetts as a memorial to Mary A. Livermore, a fine example of true American womanhood.

"The world is full of noble tasks,  
And wreaths hard won;  
Each work demands strong hearts, strong  
hands,  
Till day is done."  
HANNAH L. BARTLEY, *Historian*.

**General Ebenezer Learned Chapter** (Oxford, Massachusetts).—Since the beginning of this Chapter on June 5, 1907, the meetings have been largely attended, full of interest, and have been helpful to the community in which we live.

Two of our beloved members have passed beyond to the higher life.

In Oxford twenty-three Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located and marked. In Auburn, eight graves have been located and marked, fifteen graves having previously been marked by another Chapter.

We have done patriotic educational work in the schools of Oxford and Auburn.

Contributions have been made to the Memorial Continental Hall and the Martha Berry school.



Literary and patriotic programs have been given since the beginning of this Chapter.

This, our third year has been especially interesting because of its papers on local history, two papers on Auburn and four on Oxford.

In September neighboring Chapters were entertained at the home of Mrs. Mary A. Clark. In the receiving line were Mrs. James G. Dunning, Springfield, State Regent; Mrs. T. C. Bates, Worcester; Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford, Regent; Mrs. Mary D. Stone, Auburn, Vice-Regent.

Following the reception the company went to the Universalist church where a literary programme was given. Miss Georgie M. Wheelock, Oxford, gave a paper on "Old Time Gardens." Mrs. Charles H. Vaughn, Worcester, followed with a paper on "Old Time Wall Papers of New England." Speeches were made by Mrs. James G. Dunning and Mrs. T. C. Bates.—*ABBY B. SHUTE, Historian.*

The **Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter** (Allegan, Michigan) celebrated the second anniversary on June 14. It was also Flag Day, so they gave an evening entertainment. Mrs. James P. Brayton, Vice-President-General, gave an interesting address on "The Evolution of the Flag." She told the history of the British flag and how it has come to be a combination of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick (of England, Scotland and Ireland, respectively). Many beautiful banners were displayed to illustrate her talk as she sketched the beginning, progress and completion of our flag. She told it all in an enjoyable and instructive manner. Mrs. Manrits, vocalist, and Miss Craw, pianist, both of Grand Rapids, very ably assisted with appropriate patriotic songs and airs.

Preceding the entertainment the Regent, Mrs. Artus W. Sherwood, entertained these ladies together with the officers of the Chapter at a five o'clock tea.

Last winter Chapter established a prize essay contest for students of the high school. Twelve subjects were given to choose from and much enthusiasm was shown in the work. The teachers made it obligatory for every student. First prize of five dollars, second prize of three dollars, third prize of one dollar were awarded the writers of

the best essays. It will be made an annual contest.

**Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter** (Ionia, Michigan).—On Sunday, May 28, the 78th anniversary of the birth of the city, the Chapter commemorated the day by unveiling a handsome bronze tablet to the "Dexter Colony," on the new "Armory."

The building stands almost upon the spot where the first settler camped and is a handsome brick edifice making a fine setting for the tablet.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Ella Hutchins, Vice-Regent, and chairman of the Historic Research Committee the well arranged program was carried out.

The regular Daughters of the American Revolution ritual was read by Mrs. W. L. Barnes and Mrs. J. N. Canfield, Chaplain. Mrs. E. M. Davis, the new Regent, in an interesting and well delivered address made the presentation. Mayor Kickler accepted for the city and Gen. J. H. Kidd for the State (the armory being a State building). An interesting paper was read by Mr. Daniel Tower of Grand Rapids on the "Dexter Colony."

The tablet was artistically draped with an American flag which, at the proper moment was raised by two "little descendants," Elfriede Yeomans and Dorothy Lincoln Barnes, great-great-grandchildren. After some well rendered patriotic music the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Branch.

The flag sale which was such a success last year took place July 4. We realized a considerable sum for patriotic educational work.—*E. M. BARNES, Historian.*

**Orange Mountain Chapter** (Orange, New Jersey).—Upon the return of our Regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell from the Daughters of the American Revolution pilgrimage to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land, she was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Chapter. Mrs. Turrell entertained us with a graphic and interesting description of the places visited and gave a thrilling account of the attempted assassination of a woman by a fanatic in the Mosque of Omar while her party was in the Mosque. He considered the presence of a woman a desecration while services were in progress.

At the annual meeting held in October,

the Regent reported the State Regent's meeting and told of the plan of Miss Matlock for the beautiful chandelier to be made from the metal of the frigate "Augusta" to be placed in the New Jersey room of Continental Memorial Hall. Orange Mountain Chapter is to meet its apportionment of the cost from the sale of our patriotic calendar which was compiled by Miss Edith Brockett. The calendar is a chronological record of the events of American history in book form, and in old colonial style. It is highly endorsed by State and Chapter Regents and is sold for twenty-five cents per copy. A report was given at this meeting of the pleasure enjoyed by those who attended in Jersey City, on October 18th, the Congress of Patriotic Societies of New Jersey in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Bergen.

A pleasant memory is our visit to Washington's headquarters at Morristown on November 10th.

An enjoyable program was given at the home of Mrs. Ernest Lighthipe of New England Terrace, Orange, on February 8th, when Mrs. Elise West Quaife gave the comedy, "The Elopement of Ellen." Between the acts Miss Elsie McGall charmingly sang.

Much credit is due to the enthusiasm of Mrs. James S. Holmes, Jr., for our second annual patriotic church service on February 19th, commemorative of the birth of Washington. It was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, from whose belfry the stars and stripes floated after the American victories in the Revolution. The sermon was preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend. He gave interesting facts in the history of the old church and contrasted the lives of Washington and Lincoln.

The Daughters of the American Revolution ritual was read responsively by our Chaplain, our Regent, and the women of the patriotic societies. We are indebted to Miss Laura Augustine Webb for adding much pleasure by her rendering of, "But the Lord Is Mindful of His Own."

Miss Margaret Orr, supervisor of the Day Camp of the Anti-tuberculosis League of the Oranges told us at the February meeting of her work and of the lack of equipment for securing the best results. She so enlisted our sympathy that we de-

cided that the entertainment for which we were planning should be given in the interests of the Day Camp, where children are placed under conditions most favorable for their recovery and where they are instructed by a teacher. To the untiring labor of our chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, much credit is due for the financial success of the entertainment. It was given in the Lyceum, East Orange, April 29th, when the Misses Hoyt gave a Costume Musicale. More than \$200 was realized for the charity.

In March, we began the reading of "Landmarks of Old New York" which we have since continued.

Following Continental Congress, we listened to a report of its proceedings by our Regent who represented us there.

On May 11th the Board met at the home of the Regent to hear reports and transact important business, followed by luncheon.

Beginning with the year of our organization, Orange Mountain Chapter has presented a prize every year to a pupil in the Orange public schools. This year, beside the five dollar gold prize for the highest attainment in the study of United States history in the eighth year grammar grade, we presented a five dollar gold prize to the pupil in the high school having the highest record in the study of United States history.—CLARA VEEDER KYNOR, *Historian*.

The Colonel Israel Angell Chapter (New Berlin, New York) had for the subject of study during the season of 1910-11 colonial arts and crafts and Daughters of the American Revolution topics. Thimble bees were held at which the members paid ten cents and more than the ten dollars pledged for Southern Industrial Educational Association was raised. The extra amount was added to the Carr Farm fund. This is for the purpose of placing a marker on this farm to commemorate the death of the American scouts who lost their lives at this place. There is now on hand the sum of \$88.35 towards this marker. Twenty-five dollars was taken from the treasury for the Berry school of Rome, Ga. Prizes were given to two students in the New Berlin high school who had the highest standing in American history the past year. Next year the Chapter will have for the literary programme, "Women of the Revolution." The Chapter numbers forty-six



members.—SARAH E. TODD SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

“**Schoharie**” Chapter (Schoharie, New York) was organized January 23, 1910, by Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, State Regent, who made the day memorable by her instillation of patriotic enthusiasm and injunctions of charity and peace.

Our first meeting, June 3, was of a social nature held at the home of Miss Edith Cross, a firm stone structure which stood when the Revolutionary troops passed through our valley.

State Regent Mrs. Wood presented our charter with one of her discourses, which enthuses with patriotic zeal and points to the higher life.

Mrs. David R. Dorn, Regent of the Otsego Chapter interestingly addressed us on Memorial Continental Hall and Miss Cross gave a historical sketch of her home and a nearby building in which were held the first courts of Schoharie County, Mrs. Wood occupying the chair of the first judge.

The regular meetings have been well attended and programmes ably rendered. Some new members have been received. The Chapter was represented at the State Conference and Continental Congress by the Regent, Vice-Regent and others.

Sunday evening, May 7th, anniversary services were held in St. Paul's Lutheran Church. A sermon of merit was preached by Rev. Charles M. Karg. Music was contributed by the Schoharie band, male quartette and church choir.

Memorial Day flags were placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The final meeting celebrating our Charter Day, June 2, 1911, at the home of Mrs. Martha B. Schaeffer, where resides the eighth generation of that name and the women loyal to the home remained while the men helped defend the fort the day of Johnson and Brant's attack. Our State Regent was with us.

Interesting addresses, fine music, cordial sociability and perfect weather crowned the conclusion of the year.—HELEN L. P. LAWYER, *Regent*.

**Flag House Chapter** (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The Flag House Chapter celebrated the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of our nation's flag on June 14th by placing a bronze marker on the Flag House, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, in memory of Betsy Ross who there made the first American flag.

The exercises began with a service at Christ Church, the historic building in which General Washington, General Lee, Robert Morris, Francis Hopkinson, Betsy Ross and other patriots were accustomed to worship. The service was attended by Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia, representatives from Quaker City, Thomas Leiper, Merion, Germantown, Valley Forge and Robert Morris Chapters of the Daughters, members of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Sons of the American Revolution, Winfield Scott Relief Corps and other patriotic organizations.

At the Flag House the exercises were presided over by Mayor Reyburn who stopped all traffic in the square to do honor to the flag.

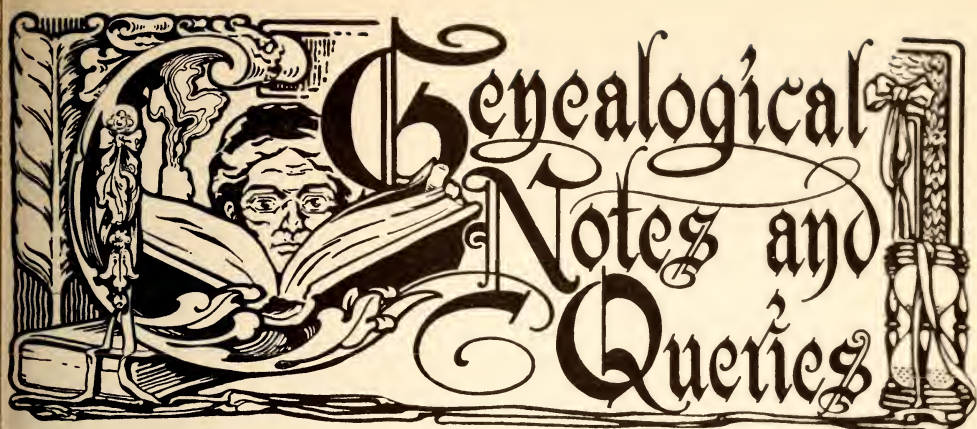
The speakers delivered their addresses from a handsomely decorated stand on the pavement adjoining that of the Flag House. After an invocation by Dr. Louis C. Washburn, rector of Christ Church, patriotic addresses were made by Mr. Holman White, supervising principal of the Northeast Grammar school, Oliver Randolph Parry of the Sons of the Revolution and George Clinton Batchellor, who provided the means which saved the old house from destruction.

The tablet was presented by Mrs. T. Worcester Worrell, Regent of the Chapter and accepted by Dr. Edward Brooks, president of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association. The unveiling was done by Master Donaldson Beale Cooper, great-great-great-grand-nephew of Betsy Ross.

A beautiful poem written by Dr. Edward Brooks, entitled, “The Ballad of Betsy Ross and the Flag” was read by Miss M. Frances Boice. Prof. Enoch Pearson, superintendent of music in the Philadelphia schools led three hundred children from the Northeast grammar school in the singing of patriotic airs.

RICHMOND, IND., CHAPTER, Miss Bertha Grace Robie, Regent. The programme is general in character. Two topics are of especial interest: “Our Foreign Relations in the Revolutionary Period” and “The Hessian's Story.” The list of Revolutionary ancestors gives it more than





# Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS.

1876. (2) HUNTINGTON—MURDOCK.—According to the Genealogies of Northern New York, p. 965, compiled by Wm. R. Cutter, Mary Huntington, of New Haven, Vt., was the dau. of Abner Huntington, b. March, 1726, in Lebanon, Conn., moved to Windham and Mansfield, Conn., and in 1801 to New Haven, Vt., where he d. in 1816. He m. Mary Whitman in 1749, and they had: David, Abner, Silas, Susanna, Nathan, James, Whitman, Mary, Daniel, and Sabry, who m. Jonathan Fuller. Several of these sons were Rev. soldiers. Abner Huntington was the son of Caleb, of Norwich, Conn., b. 1694, m. Lydia Griswold, in 1720, and d. in Lebanon. His ch. were Caleb, Lydia, Elijah, Abner, James, Susanna, Ezekiel, and Daniel. Caleb was the son of Samuel, who was b. Norwich in 1665, and settled in Lebanon, Conn., dying there in 1717. He m. Mary Clark, of Wethersfield, and had: Elizabeth, Samuel, Caleb, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, John, and Simon. Samuel was the son of Simon Huntington, b. ab. 1630, in Eng., came to this country ab. 1633 with his parents, and his brothers, Wm. Thomas, Christopher, and his sister, Ann. His father, Simon Huntington, Sen., d. on shipboard, and the widow with her children settled at Norwich, Conn. Simon m., in 1653, Sarah, dau. of Joseph Clark, of Windsor, and d. in 1706, leaving a widow and eight children, as follows: Sarah, Mary, Simon, Joseph, Samuel, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Daniel. This Mary Huntington is probably the same one who m. Samuel Murdock, and I would suggest writing to the town clerk of New Haven, Vt., for a copy of the will of Abner Huntington, inclosing the usual fee, one dollar.—*Gen. Ed.*

1898. COATES.—There was a Benjamin Coates from Lynn, Mass., who was a Revolutionary soldier. He m. (1) Mary Kimball, who d. in 1821, leaving the following children: Serena, b. 1809, m. Joseph Belcher in 1830 and d. 1850; John; Mary; Benjamin Coates m. (2) name of wife unknown. It is possible that by correspondence with Mrs. Annie D. W. Moore, Kensington, Md., a descendant of the

above Benjamin Coates, A. V. C. can obtain information which will be of assistance.

1968. WILLIAMSON.—Hugh Williamson was b. Dec. 5, 1735, in West Nottingham Twp., Pa. His father was an Irishman, a respectable clothier in Dublin, and emigrated to this country in 1730. His mother was Mary Davidson, who was also Irish, and came to this country with her father, George Davidson, when ab. 3 years old. Hugh Williamson's parents were m. in 1731, and had ten children, of which he was the oldest. He was educated at the University of Penna., and graduated in 1757; studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Phila. Presbytery, but after two years resigned on account of ill health. He m., in 1789, Maria, the dau. of Hon. Charles Apthorpe, of New York. By this union he had two sons, his wife dying when the youngest was only a few days old. He d. very suddenly May 22, 1819, while riding with his niece. He was member of the House of Commons (from Edenton, Chowan Co., N. C.). Member of Continental Congress in 1785 and 1787, and Wheeler's History of N. C., Vol. II, pages 91-93, give a great deal of information in regard to his public services to his country.—*Mrs. A. J. Carver, Dawson, Ga.*

2015. THAYER.—According to the Thayer Genealogy Ephraim Thayer, who d. March 15, 1836, in Boston, had no son who lived to maturity. Several men by the name of Harvey Thayer are mentioned in the book. Harvey, son of Randall and Elizabeth Thayer, who m. (1) Polly G. Pool in 1824; m. (2) Sally Weld in 1831, and lived in Braintree, Mass. Harvey, son of Joshua and Anna (his second wife), who m. Hannah and settled in Williamsburg, Mass. Harvey, son of Silas and Lovina Thayer (maiden name Harrington, and third wife), who m. Rachel Esteene in 1808, and settled in Burrelville, R. I. Harvey, son of Elijah and Huldah Thayer, who m. Sarah Everett in 1826, and settled in Worcester, Mass., and Harvey, son of Jonathan C. and Sarah Thayer, who m. Mary McMauley in 1851, and lived in Leyden, N. Y.

2119. DOOLITTLE—WOOSTER.—There was no Signer of the Declaration of Independence named Doolittle.—*Gen. Ed.*

2121. WILLIAMS.—Judge Albert Mathewson,

New Haven, Conn., is a descent of William Williams, Signer of the Declaration, and was the first president of the "Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."  
—*Gen. Ed.*

2132. CLARK.—The name of the Signer of the Declaration was Abraham Clark, not Benjamin. He has no living descendants, according to the best authorities known to me.—*Gen. Ed.*

### QUERIES.

2095. ANDERSON—DILLARD.—James Dillard Anderson, b. Oct. 29, 1811, in Va. (near Richmond, prob.), was the son of Eliza Dillard, who m. and had: James Dillard, Joseph, Sarah, William, Henry (or Hal), Mary, Martha, and Edward, and later moved to Tenn., near Hickory Springs. James Dillard left home when quite young, and went to Texas in 1840. Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical particulars, and Rev. service, if any.—*F. G. A. D.*

2096. ABNEY—MADISON.—Gen. Nathaniel Abney m. Isabella Madison (said to be a relative of President Madison), served in the Rev., and d. prob. in Edgefield, S. C. Wanted, names of brothers and sisters of this Isabelle Madison, with relation to President Madison; also ancestry of Nathaniel Abney.—*L. W. M.*

2097. WORTHINGTON—STELLEMAN.—Wanted, ancestry of Amaziah Worthington, who m. Patience Stelleman in or near Salem, N. Y., 1799 or 1800. Their first child, Ann (or Anne), was b. at Salem, Dec., 1801, and they had seven other children: Sarah, Jacob, Lydia, and perhaps John, are supposed to have been b. in Salem; then they emigrated to Ohio (1814), where the others were born.—*I. G. S.*

2098. CORBET—TODD—CAHEY.—Daniel Corbet m. Mary Todd (both were of Irish descent), and had two children, at least: Wm. and a dau. Daniel emigrated to America ab. 1750 with his two brothers. After his death his widow m. a man by the name of Cahey or Cahill, and settled in Western Va. Did any Corbet or Todd serve in the Rev.? In Independence Hall in Phila. is a chair marked "Corbet."

(2) COOPER—CLOVER.—Mary Cooper m. Philip Clover, a Rev. soldier. Wanted, ancestry of both of them.—*J. E.*

2099. DAVIS—REEVES.—Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data of the ancestry of Eliz. Davis, b. Md., March 11, 1764, and m. Josiah Reeves, Dec. 23, 1781, and d. June 23, 1842. Did she have any brothers and sisters? If so, what were their names?—*F. McC.*

2100. STURGEON—HOWARD—HARKNESS.—John Sturgeon, youngest of eleven children (eldest, a son, and nine daughters), was b. near Lexington, Ala., in 1827, d. in Mo., 1880; m. in 1848, in Ala., Wisley Howard (b. Ala., 1828; d. Mo., 1898). John was the son of Elias Sturgeon (who lived to be 96 years old), and his wife, Elizabeth Harkness. Wanted, ancestry of Elias Sturgeon, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) HARKNESS—STURGEON.—Ancestry of Elizabeth (Harkness) Sturgeon mentioned

above, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(3) HOWARD—STURGEON—NEWTON.—Wisley (Howard) Sturgeon, mentioned above, was the youngest child of Stephen Howard, and his (1) wife, Lucy Newton, who d. in Ala. in 1832. Ancestry of Stephen Howard, with all genealogical data, also Rev. service, if any. Also dates of birth, death, and marriage of Stephen and Lucy (Newton) Howard.

(4) NEWTON—HOWARD.—Ancestry desired of Lucy (Newton) Howard, mentioned above, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—*M. S. R.*

2101. CALHOUN—ROANE.—Who were the parents of Hannah Calhoun, who m. Hugh Roane (b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1747). Was Hugh a Rev. soldier? In 1793 they lived in Wilson Co., Tenn.—*F. T.*

2102. BOYD—CONNELL (MACCONNELL).—Hester (or Hettie) Boyd was a dau. of Robert Boyd, who, with his brother, Wm., emigrated to this country from Ireland, and settled in Md. or Va. His wife's name was Connell or McConnell. Want dates of birth, marriage, and death of Robert Boyd, and his wife's family; also Rev. service, if any.—*S. E. H.*

2103. MARDEN—GREENOUGH.—Wm. Marden, b. Bradford, Mass., May 11, 1755, was in battle of Bunker Hill; m. Rachel Greenough, had three sons, Wm., Daniel, and David, all b. in Bradford; then moved to Newburyport, Mass., and from there to Portsmouth, N. H. Wanted, ancestry of Wm. Marden; also names of children other than those above mentioned, with dates of birth and names of those to whom married. Was Lemuel Marden the father of Wm., and had this Wm., or his son, a son named Leonis?—*E. A. R.*

2104. JONES—YOUNG—HAMLIN.—Daniel Jones, who m. Lucretia Young, moved to Cleveland in 1816 or '18, where she d. March 2, 1837, aged 49. Their dau., Cynthia Ann Jones, m. Samuel Isbell Hamlin Dec. 7, 1824. Wanted, ancestry of Daniel Jones, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) TILDEN—STORY.—Stephen Tilden, of Conn., m. Mary Story, and had a dau., Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1751, who m. Eldad Dewey, Feb. 16, 1774, and d. Feb. 5, 1835. Wanted, ancestry of Stephen Tilden, with all genealogical data, and Rev. ancestry, if any.

(3) ELDRIDGE.—Wanted, ancestry of both William Eldridge, of Pownal, Vt., and his wife, Hannah, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any. They had a dau., Hannah.—*E. M. D.*

2105. TOWNSEND—LEARNED.—Polly (or Patty) Townsend m. John Learned in 1788. They lived for a time at Johnstown, near Montreal, Canada, and then moved to Vt. and later to Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y. Who was her father, and did he have any Rev. service?—*L. N.*

2106. McVEAN—MCCOLL.—Wanted, ancestry of Jane McVean, and official proof of service of her father, who is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Jane was b. Nov. 1, 1775; m. Hugh McColl (1770-1855), lived in Johnstown, N. Y., and had: Donald, b. 1799, d. 1830; Alex., b.



1800, m. Miss Scidmore, and d. 1867; Margaret, b. 1802, m. Chas. McGregor; Hugh, b. 1804, d. 1839; Jean, b. 1806; Peter, b. 1808, d. 1910; Mary, b. 1811, m. Jas. McIntyre; Isabella, b. 1813, m. (1) Daniel Stewart; m. (2) Alex. McPherson; and Jennet, b. 1816, m. Jas. Sutliff. Mr. McVean was said to have lived in the Mohawk Valley.—*L. G. McG.*

2107. STONE—JEROME.—Nathaniel Stone, b. (prob.) in Torrington, Conn., 1745-6, m. Temperance Jerome, of Bristol, Conn., Dec. 25, 1772, and d. in 1807. Some of their children were: Harriet, b. 1794, m. George J. Webster in 1811, and d. 1857, in Morgan, Ohio; James, b. 1778, d. at Morgan, 1831; David, b. 1785, d. at Geneva, Ohio; Nathaniel, Jr., b. 1787, d. Streetsborough, Ohio, 1861; and Randolph b. 1789 d. Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1841. Did Nathaniel Stone serve in the Rev.?—*H. W. W.*

2108. HARGROVE.—Wanted, name of wife of Rev. John Hargrove, b. in Eng., emigrated to Phila., where he preached; afterward moved to Baltimore, Md., where he d. in 1804; was a Sewdenborgian. One dau., Eleanor, m. Thomas Harrison, and they had two children, John and Henry Hargrove Harrison. Did he have any other children?—*B. F. K.*

2109. JEWETT—SLAFTER.—Lieut. Thomas Jewett, b. Norwich, Conn., 1736, m. Eunice Slafter; was a son of Eleazer Jewett, and served in the Rev. from Bennington, Vt. What was the name of Eleazer's wife, and did he serve in the Rev.? Wanted also all dates necessary.

(2) Where can I obtain a list of all those who marched on the first alarm of Lexington, April, 1775?

(3) Where can I obtain the names of all those who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620?—*L. S. V.*

2110. CARPENTER.—The address of any of the descendants of Susan Evans Carpenter, who lived in Iowa twenty years ago, is greatly desired by Mrs. James Smith, 709 W. Jefferson St., Bloomington, Ill.

2111. JONES—RUSSELL.—In the Feb. number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, under the head of Rev. Records, I saw that Amos Jones m. Azubah Russell. Can anyone give me the names of their children? Did they emigrate to Ga.? Who were the ancestors of Russell Jones, of Ga., and did they have any Rev. service?—*W. B. H.*

2112. DREW.—Is there a genealogy of the Drew Family written by George Mallory, or by any other person? Information desired of the family of Daniel Drew.—*M. A. B.*

2113. GALBRAITH—CAMPBELL.—Dates of birth, death, and marriage desired of Mary Galbraith Campbell, and of her parents, John Galbraith and Isabel Campbell; also of Isabel Campbell's parents, Robert Campbell, a Rev. soldier.—*H. E. R.*

2114. HASKELL—POLLARD.—Was the James Haskell, who was ensign in Col. John Whitcomb's regiment which marched from Harvard, Mass., to Cambridge, April 19, 1775, the father of James Haskell, who m. a Pollard and had a son, Nahum, and was killed during the War of 1812?

(2) POLLARD.—1934 (2) in the April num-

ber, asks of an Asa Pollard. Did he have a dau., who m. James Haskell, of Harvard? Was Asa a Rev. soldier?

(3) CHASE.—Were Paul Chase or his father, Elisha Chase, in the Rev.? They were probably from Vt., but descended from the emigrant, Aquila Chase, who settled in Newburyport, Mass. Elisha was the son of John Chase, of Newbury. Where can information of this branch of the Chase Family be found? John Chase m. Sarah ——. Their son, Elisha Chase, m. Sarah Dean; and their son, Paul, m. Betty Kinnicutt.—*F. C. L.*

2115. MCARTHUR—CARSON.—Wanted, official proof of the service of one Wm. McArthur (or McCarter), who m. Isabella Carson either in Gettysburg, Pa., or Gaston Co., N. C., Jan. 25, 1791. Family records say that he drew a pension. Can that be proved?

(2) FERGUSON—MCARTHUR.—Mr. Ferguson (think his name was James) had a son, James, who m. Polly McArthur, and a dau., Nancy, who m. Abram McArthur. Information desired of this family, their ancestry, and Rev. service, if any.—*M. M. M.*

2116. MORSE.—Can anyone give me the name of wife of Richard Morse, of Delaware Co., N. Y., who had a son, Joshua, b. ab. 1760, in Stamford, Conn., and d. at Andes, Delaware Co., in 1828?—*N. McK.*

2117. BALLARD—DAVIDSON.—Sidney Ballard m. John J. Davidson either in Va. or N. C. They had several children. Wanted, ancestry and dates, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) TERRELL—CLARK.—Can anyone tell me the parents of Mildred Terrell, who m. Christopher Clark, of Louisa Co., Va. Was she the dau. of Micajah Terrell, who m. Sarah Lynch, for whom Lynchburg was named?—*R. H. W.*

2118. JANATT—MAYES.—Mrs. E. C. Sudway, Emporia, Va., would be glad to correspond with any descendants of either the Janatt or Mayes Families.

2119. DOOLITTLE—WOOSTER.—David Wooster, probably of New Haven, Conn., m. Miss Doolittle, dau. of a Rev. soldier. What was the Christian name of the Doolittle, and what was his service? The Woosters had a dau., Naomi, b. June 15, 1775, in Waterbury, Conn., who m. Enos Osborn (son of Nathan) at Middlebury, Conn., May, 1794, and soon thereafter moved to Windham, Green Co., N. Y., and d. at Park, St. Joseph Co., Mich., Dec. 29, 1849. It is claimed that this Doolittle was one of the Signers of the Declaration. Can that be proved?—*C. K. R.*

2120. RANDALL—LINCOLN—DAILY.—Samuel Randall (son of Thomas and Rachel Lincoln Randall) was b. Taunton, Mass., Jan. 24, 1709; m. Martha Daily Feb. 27, 1739; d. May 22, 1782. Information desired of any service, civil or military, that will establish eligibility to Daughters of the American Revolution.—*I. J. C. B.*

2121. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, addresses of descendants of William Williams, the Signer of the Declaration, from Conn.—*E. H. N.*

2122. CHEATHAM—BRYAN.—Who were the parents of Obadiah P. Cheatham, b. Charlotte Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1796; m. Charity Bryan in

1816 in Georgia? Anything concerning him will be appreciated.—*A. S. C.*

2123. BEVANS—BIVINS.—Rev. record desired of John Bevans or Bivins, b. Ireland; came to America with his parents and settled in Conn. At the age of 18 enlisted under Col. Wm. Prescott (1726-95), and family tradition says was in battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington. He m. Hannah Owen, and settled in Otsego Co., N. Y.; had ten children.

(2) Ancestry desired of ——— Perry, probably of N. J., and a kinswoman of Matthew Colbraith Perry (1795-1858). She m. Mr. Hatch, and two of her children were Stephen and Julie Ann. Was she a descendant of Christopher Raymond Perry (1760-1818)? Her sister m. Mr. Hawley, and lived in Vt.—*L. F. S.*

2124. COLLIER—MOSELY.—Rev. record desired of Joseph Collier, who m. Amy Mosely, both of Charlotte Co., Va.

(2) COLLIER—MEREDITH.—Rev. record also desired of the father of Joseph Collier, John Collier, who m. Elizabeth Meredith, of Va.

(3) MOSELY.—Wanted, name of wife, with all genealogical data, also Rev. record, if any, of Edward Mosely, father of Amy Collier.

(4) JOHNSON.—Gideon Johnson was a chaplain in the Rev., and is buried in Charleston. Wanted, names of his dau. Did he have one, who m. a Sale?—*P. P.*

2125. MARSHALL—ELLINGTON.—Rev. record desired of Wm. Marshall, b. Halifax Co., Va., 1738, and d. 1784; m. Nancy Ellington, and fought in 2d Va. Regiment.—*K. McL.*

2126. MCCLUNG—BRATTON—FEAMSTER.—Wanted, Rev. records of Joseph McClung, Adam Bratton, Wm. Feamster, all from Augusta Co., Va.

(2) STUART—CRAIG.—James Craig, a Rev. soldier from Augusta Co., m. Jane Stuart. What were the names of her parents, and did they render any service?

(3) LAIRD—CRAIG.—Mary Laird m. James Craig, father of the above, and also a Rev. soldier. Who was Mary Laird's father? Did he serve in the Rev.?—*F. W. T.*

2127. HAYS—GERRARD.—Leah Hays m. Jonathan Gerrard, both of Berkeley Co., Va. Was she the dau. of the Wm. Hays who served in

the Rev. as a private in Capt. Wm. Cunningham's Co., 1st Va. Regiment, and was transferred in 1778 to Lieut. Col. Burgess Ball's Co.?—*F. A. C.*

2128. VARNUM.—Jonas Varnum, b. May 10, 1710, m. Feb. 12, 1734-5, at Groton, Mass., Lydia Boyden (b. March 23, 1711). Rev. service desired of Jonas Varnum. Can carry the family back to 1640.—*J. de B.*

2129. LEWIS—ROBARDS.—Wm. Robards, Sen., m. (1) Sarah Hill; m. (2) Elizabeth Lewis Jan. 5, 1758, and d. intestate in Goochland Co., Va., in 1783. Wm. Robards, Jr., son of the first wife, m. for his second wife, Elizabeth Lewis, Sept. 7, 1781, and d. int. in Jessamine Co., Ky., in 1823. The second Elizabeth Lewis was a sister of Gen. Joseph Lewis, a citizen of Bardstown, Ky., in 1817. Who were the parents of Gen. Joseph Lewis, and his sister, Elizabeth?—*K. S. C.*

2130. THOMPSON—TINSLEY.—Wm. Thompson and his wife, Bessie Ann Garland, had a dau., Susanna, who m. Peter Tinsley. After his death, Ann Garland Thompson m. Wm. Sydnor. Would like date of her (1) marriage.

(2) SMITH—HUMPHRIES.—Gen. Smith, an Englishman, m. a niece of Patrick Henry, Patsy Humphries, and d. ab. 1828. They had three sons, John, George, and William. William had two sons, one of whom, Patrick Henry Smith, moved to N. C. Would like to hear from any descendants of that family.—*V. A. E.*

2131. HOLCOMB—AUSTIN.—Wanted, ancestry of Abigail Holcomb, who m. Anthony Austin, who was b. Sheffield ab. 1750.

(2) LEONARD.—Had Abel Leonard, or any of his ancestors, of Springfield, Mass., any Rev. record?—*M. A. F.*

2132. CLARK.—Jacob Clark moved from Abbeville District, S. C., ab. 1820. He was b. ab. 1784. Does above Jacob Clark come on the tree of Benjamin Clark, who signed the Declaration?

(2) COLLINS.—Capt. John Collins, who served in the Rev. as a captain, was b. in Pa. in 1754, and moved to Rockingham Co., N. C., ab. 1760. Did he have a son, Jacob?—*E. E. M.*

## Copy of Letter Written by Benjamin Franklin

a  
Philad, July 5, 1775

M<sup>r</sup> Strahan,

You are a Member of Parliament,  
and one of that Majority which has  
doomed our Country to Destruction—  
—You have begun to burn our Towns,  
and murder our People—Look upon  
your Hands!—They are stained with the

your  
Blood of Relations!—You and I were  
long Friends—You are now my Ene-  
my,—and

I am,

Yours,  
B. Franklin.

(Loaned by Mrs. H. I. Gardiner, Gen. Stephen Moylan Chapter.)



# National Committee, Children of the Republic

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Saundersville, Tenn.

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MISS NELLIE A. BECHTEL,  
*Secretary*,  
830 Dayton Street,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

## The Roosevelt Club, Cleveland, Ohio

In the winter a room at Central Friendly was furnished by the Western Reserve chapter and was reopened. Mrs. S. S. Saffold was instrumental in soliciting books and pictures, and through Mrs. G. S. Ayrd some money was given for books, which make the room attractive to boys whose homes are barren of those things.

The club was started there in the spring of 1905 and in the fall of 1906 was moved to Brownell School, where the facilities for club work are more ample. But the Central Friendly Inn neighborhood still needs the club, and so now, every Monday night, you will find meeting there in our own room the Roosevelt Club of fifteen members. To show you the cosmopolitan membership of this club, let me cite its officers: president, Nicholas Zlakit; vice-president, John Trompo; secretary, Nicholas Iamano, and treasurer, William Lavino. Above everything this club needs volunteer directors, who can be in that room every evening and who will lead the boys in their work and play.

Week in and week out every Tuesday night Mrs. Hyre, representing our Chapter, has been instilling patriotism in these boys—a hundred in number. They are learning the lesson that majority rules—the central thought of our Republic. They know that nominations are open to a certain point and are then closed, and that a choice must be made from those nominated. They are learning how our city is governed, what are its divisions, and who direct its affairs. A few years ago, when asked who was Mayor, one boy in answering said, "Chief Kohler bosses the city,"

while another interrupted to say "Judge Addams is the head." Do you see the need of teaching the lessons of city government?

All the boys are taken by Mrs. Hyre to the League Park games once or twice each season. For four years she served them nine o'clock breakfast at her home on Memorial Day, after which they marched to the cemetery to decorate the graves. Thus, out of the rough and ready boys of the so-called slums, patriotic, self-controlled, law-abiding men are being made. The rule of the clubs has been a "good time in the right way," and so the "uplift" has gone on, without letting the boys realize that they are being uplifted. Void of the atmosphere of Sunday school (not altogether popular in these districts) religion in the broad sense as well as patriotism is being instilled.

There is considerable religion in cultivating the habit of coming into the presence of others in a neat and cleanly manner and conducting one's self in a gentlemanly and ladylike way. There is much religion in finding out that the way a game is played is often a test of manhood, that it involves honesty, truthfulness, fairness, and a regard for the rights of others. After all, these are the fundamental principles of character and the foundation for spiritual growth.

The committee assisting Mrs. Hyre, the directors, are Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder, chairman, whose co-operation has been invaluable; Mrs. S. S. Saffold, Mrs. G. T. McIntosh, Mrs. Stephen L. Pierce, and Mrs. Howard L. Lee.—LUCY SMART,  
*Western Reserve Chapter.*

# National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

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### NATIONAL CHAPLAIN:

Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.



# Work, Past and Present, of the Local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Frank Bond, Vice-President in charge of Organization.

Now that the Children of the American Revolution have paid for their room in Memorial Continental Hall, they are able to turn their full energies into other channels. In no previous year have rewards been offered for good work along so many different lines, and it is hoped that the

societies will be stimulated to greater activity by these generous offers.

At the annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to be held in April, 1912, three silver loving cups will be awarded, as follows:

## MRS. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, National President

OFFERS ONE TO THE SOCIETY, NOW  
EXISTING OR TO BE FORMED, WHICH

"Makes the Greatest Gain in New Membership During the Year"

APPLICATION PAPERS AND DUES OF LATE APPLICANTS MUST BE  
IN THE HANDS OF THE PROPER OFFICERS BY APRIL 10, 1912.

## MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON, President of Nelly Custis Society, Children of the American Revolution

OFFERS ONE FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON

"The Part the Children Played During the Revolutionary War"

ORIGINAL ESSAYS MAY BE SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ONLY, AND SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE NATIONAL RECORDING SECRETARY, MISS CATHERINE E. CUSTIS, 912 15TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., BY APRIL 10, 1912.

## MRS. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS, Honorary President of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

OFFERS ONE TO THE SOCIETY WHICH, DURING THE YEAR, DOES

"The Most Commendable, Loving Work for Other Children"

REPORTS OF SUCH WORK SHOULD BE SENT BEFORE APRIL 10, 1912, TO MRS. FRANK BOND, 3127 NEWARK STREET, CLEVELAND PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## In Memoriam

MRS. ELLEN P. FOX, Minneapolis Chapter, Minn., died December, 1910.

SARA VIRGINIA WILCOX, beloved Regent, James Woods Chapter, Parkersburg, W. Va., died recently. She will be greatly missed by the Chapter, who passed resolutions expressive of great love and regret.

MRS. C. B. MOFFATT, Algonquin Chapter, Benton Harbor, Mich., died June 16, 1911.

MISS ELLEN STEENBERGEN NEALE, Manor House Chapter, Washington, D. C., died at the Guthrie-Steenbergen Hospital, at Huntington, W. Va., March 17, 1911. She is mourned by many friends, and had done much valuable work in genealogy.

MRS. MARY GRIGGS OSMER, Venango Chapter, Franklin, Pa., died recently, aged 75. She was also a member of the Eastern Star.

MRS. SUSAN T. MARPLE, Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Wollaston, Mass., died April 7, 1811. Though she had been a member but a short time, she will be much missed.

MRS. H. S. CLARK, St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., one of the oldest members, died recently.

The St. Louis Chapter also reports the death of two non-resident members:

MRS. PAUL YERKES, Alton, Ill.

MRS. H. C. COLE, Alton, Ill.

With deepest sorrow Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Neb., records the death of its first Regent, Miss MARY M. A. STEVENS, who passed away June 26 at Vinton, Iowa. Funeral services were held in Lincoln, June 28, and

burial was in Wyuka Cemetery, where she rests beside her mother, who died last July, aged 93. Miss Stevens, who was the first to organize a Chapter in Nebraska, was born at Danbury, Conn., in 1844, in the house of a Revolutionary ancestor, Lieut. Ezra Stevens.

MRS. MINNIE WANNAMAKER BATES, Eutaw Chapter, Orangeburg, S. C., died in January, 1911. The Chapter paid tribute to her memory.

MRS. MARY FRANCES BULL PIKE, Eutaw Chapter, Orangeburg, S. C., passed to life eternal June 2, 1911. The Chapter held a memorial session, and many beautiful and touching tributes were paid to her memory.

MISS CAROLINE LACEY, a member of the Old South Chapter, passed away at her home in Arlington, Mass., June 8, 1911. She was on the Board of Management during the past year and had added much to the Chapter musically.

MRS. ALICE BAKER HATCH, charter member, Molly Aikin Chapter, Antrim, N. H., first secretary and faithful and interested member, died March 20, 1911.

The Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, lost two of its members by death the past year:

MRS. MARY DUNLEVY KELLEY died January 6, 1911. She was a charter member and charter vice-regent.

MRS. ELIZA LE BRUN JOYCE, charter member, died May 28, 1911.

The chapter announces its loss with sorrow. Resolutions of love and respect were passed.

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REBECCA BRYAN BOONE CHAPTER, Newport, Ky., Mrs. James M. Arnold, Regent. In the foreword the past deeds and future aspirations of the Chapter are given. An attractive programme has been laid out for the year.

POAGE CHAPTER, Ashland, Ky., Mrs. Katherine Poage Townsend, Regent. This Chapter was organized October 18, 1909, with fourteen Chapter members, descendants of Gen. John Poage and his son, Col. George Poage. They were at Point Pleasant and the Siege of Yorktown. A picture of their old Colonial home embellishes the year book.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER, Pepperell, Mass., Mrs. Edwin A. Richardson, Regent. Among the interesting subjects of study is "The First Silhouettes of America." There is a committee on old homesteads and another on early industries.





# Book Notes

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS.** By *Mary Ellen Baker*. 56 p. Q. Boston, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1911.

This excellent compilation from the printed books and pamphlets, catalogued in the New York State Library, is a valuable addition to the collection of New England bibliographies, and will prove most helpful to all interested in looking up the war

records of that section of the country.

It comprises not merely "lists of New England soldiers who have served in the regular and volunteer armies and navies of the United States, whether Colonial or constitutional, but a bibliography of lists not confined to any one group of States."

It deserves a place in every historical library, where it will prove of great assistance to those who wish to join the various patriotic societies.

## Revolutionary Characters of New Haven

The General David Humphreys Branch No. 1, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of New Haven, Conn., has issued an important volume, one hundred and twenty-four pages, besides the illustrations. It is entitled "Revolutionary Characters of New Haven," and contains a large amount of biographical and historical matter not heretofore published. It also includes a list, alphabetically arranged, of nine hundred and ninety-eight New Haven men who served the Revolutionary cause, and the location of graves of the patriots in and about New Haven, Derby, Ansonia, and Milford, so far as they are known. The table of contents is as follows:

James Hillhouse.  
Services in Honor of Ezra Stiles.  
Ezra Stiles.  
The Defense of New Haven.  
David Wooster.  
Col. John Trumbull, the Patriot and Artist.  
Noah Webster.

Gen. David Humphreys.

The Early Career of Benedict Arnold.

Bunker Hill Day.

List of Men from New Haven Known to Have Served the Revolution Cause.

Known Casualties.

Known Prisoners.

Location of Known Graves in and about New Haven of Soldiers and Patriots.

The volume is illustrated with portraits of men who were important factors in the Revolutionary period, and with pictures of their homes and other interesting subjects, including Trumbull's masterpiece, "The Declaration of Independence," and his "Battle of Bunker Hill." The book is of great value in tracing ancestry, as well as for its general historical character. A limited edition has been published, and copies may be had for two dollars per volume, postage paid, by remitting that amount to Seymour C. Loomis, chairman of the Publication Committee, 69 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

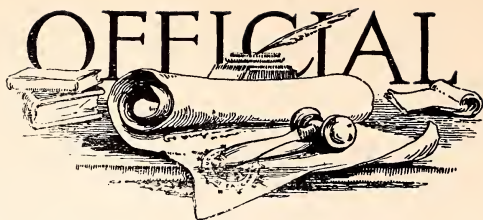
## Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Summit County, Ohio

Mrs. Minnie Weston Franz, chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves and Historic Sites, Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron, O., has compiled the record of the soldiers buried in Summit County. This has been printed in book form by the Chapter and will form a valuable addition to our National library. A sketch is given of each soldier as far as could be found, his birthplace, his former

residence, his Revolutionary record, his place of burial, and the condition of the grave. The book also contains a sketch of Summit County and a description of sites of historic interest. An account of Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter is given, with a list of the members.

The latter includes that very valuable addition, the names of the Revolutionary ancestors.

THE Irondequoit Chapter is the proud possessor of a Chapter house of the old Colonial style. The tall pillars and the pointed gable remind one of the Robert E. Lee House at Arlington, now the National Cemetery. The interior is correspondingly beautiful.



The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

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1911

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## Massachusetts

"The South-land boasts its teeming cane,  
The prairied West its heavy grain,  
And sunset's radiant gates unfold.  
On rising marts and sands of gold.

Rough, bleak and hard, our little State  
Is scant of soil, of limits strait;  
Her yellow sands are sands alone,  
Her only mines are ice and stone!

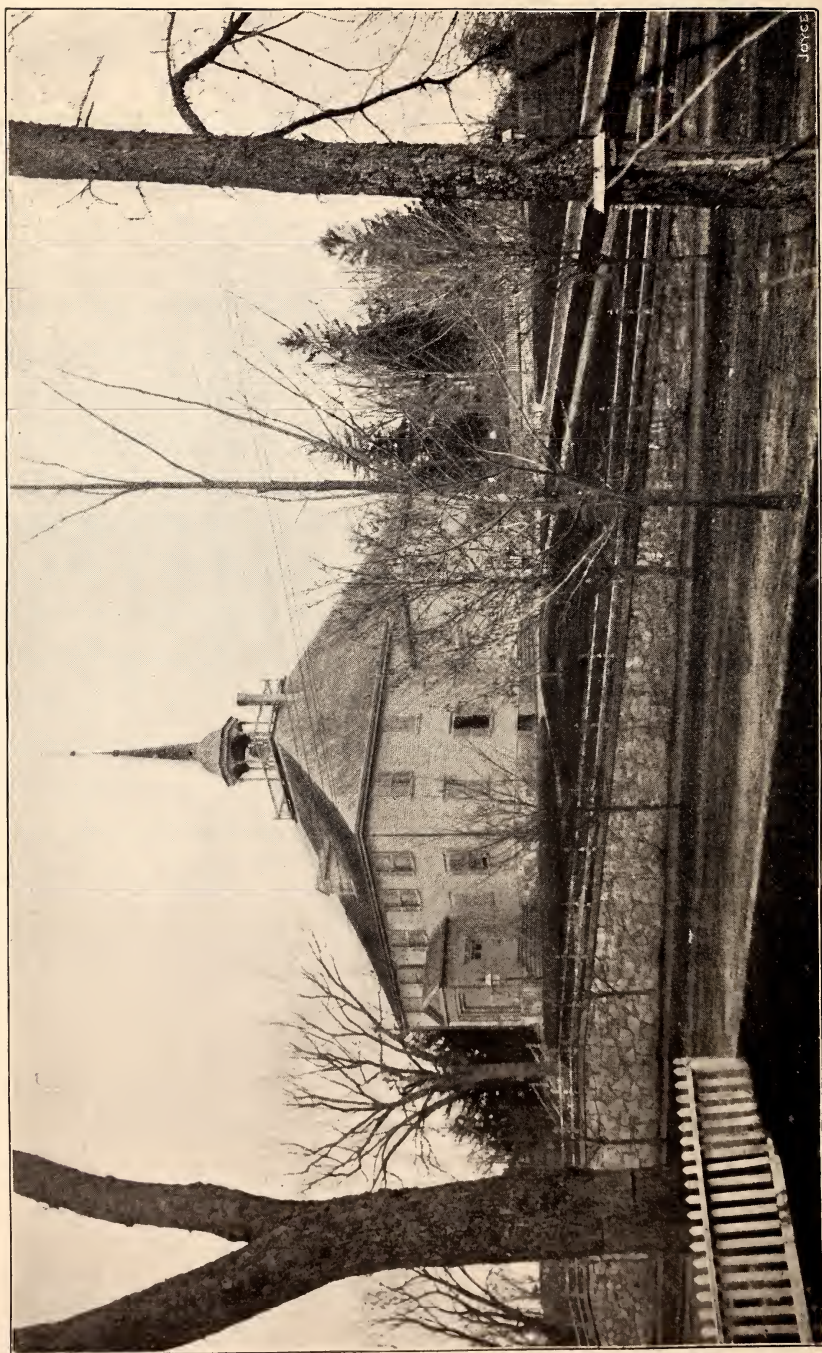
From Autumn frost to April rain,  
Too long her winter woods complain;  
From budding flower to falling leaf,  
Her summer time is all too brief.

Yet on her rocks and on her sands,  
And wintry hills, the school house stands,  
And what her rugged soil denies,  
The harvest of the mind supplies.

The richest of the commonwealth  
Are free, strong minds and hearts of health,  
And more to her than gold or grain,  
The cunning hand and cultured brain.

For well she keeps her ancient stock,  
The stubborn strength of Plymouth Rock;  
And still maintains, with milder laws,  
And clearer light, the Good Old Cause!

Nor heeds the sceptic's puny hands,  
While near her school the church-spire stands;  
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,  
While near her church-spire stands the school."



## THE SHIP

The Old Church at Hingham, Massachusetts





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## Robert Gray

By W. H. Gilstrap, Secretary Washington State Historical Society

It is with pleasure that I meet with you here to-day to do honor to one who by his acts, his courage and perseverance accomplished so much for his and our beloved nation. I feel honored that I have this privilege extended by the Robert Gray Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of speaking to this large audience of citizens on the life, character and deeds of Robert Gray, the American patriot, the courageous navigator and explorer, and the unassuming, modest, true man. You, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, may be proud of the name you have selected for your Chapter; you have no apologies to make for your name, for Captain Gray honored his calling in whatever place that was assigned to him.

First I want to say that but very little has been written about this great character, who has in later years become one of the most famous, if not the most famous, men of all our local history. Our histories have given but meager accounts of him and his work; even his log book gives very brief accounts of these, to us, most important events of the beginning of the history of this great State of Washington, which for historic lore cannot be surpassed by any other State this side of the colonial States.

Much of what I shall say to you to-day

has not been published in the histories of our country. In my research, covering a period of several years, I am indebted to the Oregon State Historical Society, to the published leaflet by the directors of the Old South work, Old South Meeting House, Boston; to the traditions of the aged chief Cultee of the Chinook Indians of Willapa Harbor and around the mouth of the Columbia River, to the late chief Howathlub, and other aged Indians of the Makahs, of Neah Bay, and the venerable chief of Dungeness.

Capt. Robert Gray was a native of Tiverton, R. I., and a descendant of one of the early settlers of Plymouth. After his marriage, in 1774, his home was in Boston, on Salem Street, where he raised a family of five children. His greatgrandson, Mr. Clifford Gray Twombly, of Newton, Mass., inherited one of the silver cups inscribed with the initials "R. G.," which the captain carried around the world. His sea-chest is also in a good state of preservation and is now in the Oregon State Historical Society collection. The chest was presented by Captain Gray's granddaughter, Miss Mary E. Bancroft, of Boston.

Captain Gray was an able seaman and had also been an officer in the Revolutionary Navy.

Captain Gray died in South Carolina in 1809.

The American Fur Company, of Boston, was composed of the following six gentlemen: Joseph Barrell, Charles Bulfinch, Samuel Brown, John Derby, Capt. Crowell Hatch, and John Marden Pintard. These six gentlemen subscribed \$50,000, divided in 14 equal shares, and purchased the *Columbia*. The *Columbia* was built in 1773 by James Briggs, at Hobart Landing, on the once little stream known as North River. She was a full-rigged ship, 83 feet long, and measured 212 tons. She had two decks, a figure-head and a square stern, and was mounted with ten guns.

A consort was provided for her in the *Washington*, or *Lady Washington*, as she was afterwards called, a sloop of 90 tons, designed especially to collect furs by cruising among the islands and inlets of the coast in the expected trade with the Indians.

The owners selected as master of the *Columbia* Capt. John Kendrick, an experienced officer of about 45 years of age, who had done service in privateering in the Revolution, and since had been in charge of several vessels in the merchant service. His home was at Wareham, where he had built a substantial home and reared a family of six children. The venerable homestead may still be seen, shaded by trees which the captain planted.

For the command of the sloop *Washington* Captain Gray was chosen as master, a man who had been already in the service of two of the owners, Messrs. Brown and Hatch, as master of their *Pacific*, in the South Carolina trade.

Sea letters were issued by the Federal and State governments for the use of the expedition, and a medal was struck to commemorate its departure; hundreds of these medals in bronze and pewter being put on board for distribution among the people whom the voyagers might meet.

Neither pains nor expense were spared to give these vessels a complete outfit. The cargo consisted chiefly of the necessary stores, and a good supply of hardware, useful tools and utensils to be exchanged for furs on the coast. There were also numerous trinkets to please the fancy of the natives, such as buttons, beads, toys, necklaces, jews-harps, combs, earrings, and looking-glasses.

Kendrick's first mate was Simeon Wood-

ruff, who had been one of Cook's officers in his last voyage to the Pacific. The second mate was Joseph Ingreham, who was destined to become a conspicuous figure in the trade which he helped to inaugurate. The third officer was Robert Haswell, the son of a lieutenant in the British Navy. Haswell was an accomplished young officer and kept a careful record of the expedition, from which much of our most accurate information is derived; he was also a clever artist and made many of the sketches of the vessels which have been reproduced. Next to him was John B. Cordis, of Charlestown; Richard S. Howe was the clerk, Dr. Roberts the surgeon, J. Nutting the astronomer, and a Mr. Treat shipped as furrier. Davis Coolidge was first mate of the sloop.

On the 30th day of September, 1787, the two vessels started on their long voyage. Many friends accompanied them down the harbor and bade them farewell.

The owners had given each commander minute instructions as to the manner of conducting their business with the natives; that no advantage be taken of them, and always to treat them with respect; giving them a fair compensation in trade; that they endeavor by honest conduct to impress on their minds a friendship for Americans. They were to avoid the Spaniards, if possible.

It was from captains Gray and Kendrick that the Indians got the name "Boston men," and from the Vancouver expedition that they got the name "King George's men."

An old chief (who, it was claimed, was over 100 years old) of the Dungeness Indians, whom I visited some twelve years ago, told me that the "Boston men" visited them first; that they came the second time before the Spaniards or "King George's men" came.

Some ten years ago I located in an Indian home near the mouth of the Columbia River a fine, large Wedgewood platter, 17 x 22 inches in size, which Captain Gray traded to an Indian maiden for beaver skins. This Indian girl afterwards became the mother of a famous chief of the Chinooks. He lived to a great age and died some 18 years ago, willing this platter to an Indian woman who was a friend of the old chief. It is seldom that a white person can have the privilege of seeing this



remarkable dish, which they keep as a valued relic, always locked up in a safe place. They call Captain Gray "E-lip Hy-ais Boston Man," the first great Boston man; "Hey-as kloshe Boston man," good or very good Boston man. This is the reputation that the traditions of the old Indians gave of Captain Gray.

At last on the 16th of August, 1788, the *Washington* reached its destined haven in Nootka Sound. One day, just a week after their arrival, they saw a sail in the offing, which by their glasses they soon recognized as the long-lost *Columbia*.

Great was their eagerness to know what had befallen her. As she drew nearer, it became evident that her crew were suffering from scruvy, for her top sails were reefed and her top gallant masts were down on the deck, although it was pleasant weather. Captain Gray immediately took the long boat and went out to meet her, and shortly before sunset she anchored within 40 yards of the sloop. She had lost two of her crew with scurvy, and many of the crew were in an advanced stage of that dreaded disease.

After parting off Cape Horn, they encountered terrific gales and suffered so much damage that they had to put in at Juan Fernandez, Robinson Crusoe Island, for help.

They were politely received by the Governor, Don Blas Gonzales, who supplied them with everything they needed. The kind Governor had to pay dearly for it, for when his superior, the Captain-General of Chili, heard of it, poor Gonzales was degraded from office. Jefferson interceded for him at Madrid, but he was never reinstated.

After tarrying at Juan Fernandez 17 days the *Columbia* continued on her voyage without further accident to Nootka.

In a few days occurred the anniversary of their departure from Boston, and they all observed it heartily. The officers of all the vessels were invited to dine on board the *Columbia*, and the evening was spent in festive cheer.

After some time an important change took place. Captain Kendrick concluded to put the ship's property on board the sloop and go on a cruise in her himself, with a crew of 20 men, while Gray should take the *Columbia* by the crew of a prize schooner to the Sandwich Islands and get provisions for the voyage to China to dis-

pose of the skins. Ingreham and Haskell decided to go with Captain Gray, while Cordis remained with Kendrick; and so the two vessels parted company.

The *Columbia* left Clayoquot July 30, 1789. Between Canton and Boston the *Columbia* took the usual route via Cape of Good Hope. She passed down the river February 12, 1790, on her homeward voyage. She reached her destination August 10, 1790, having sailed, by her log book, about 50,000 miles, and thus Captain Gray was the first American to circumnavigate the globe, carrying the stars and stripes around the world.

The arrival of the *Columbia* was greeted with salvos of artillery and repeated cheers from a great concourse of citizens. Governor Hancock gave an entertainment in honor of the officers and owners of the expedition. A procession was formed; Captain Gray walked arm in arm with the Hawaiian chief, the first of his race ever seen in Boston. He was a fine looking youth and wore a helmet and an exquisite cloak of yellow and scarlet plumage, which glittered in the sunlight.

The *Columbia* left Boston on the 28th of September, 1790, calling only at the Falkland Islands, and arrived at Clayoquot June 4, 1791, a quicker passage by nearly four months than the previous one.

Captain Gray spent the winter season in the vicinity of Vancouver Island, trading with the Indians.

In his report he says: "In the spring of 1792 I sailed south, and on April 29th met Captain Vancouver, near what is now Cape Flattery."

Captain Vancouver recorded this meeting in the following language, Sunday, April 29th:

"At four o'clock a sail was discovered to the westward, standing in shore. This was a very great novelty, not having seen any vessel but our consort during the last eight months. She soon hoisted American colors and fired a gun to leeward. At six we spoke her. She proved to be the ship *Columbia*, commanded by Mr. Robert Gray, belonging in Boston. Having little doubt of his being the same person who had formerly commanded the sloop *Washington*, I desired he would bring to, and sent Mr. Puget and Mr. Menzies on board to acquire such information as might be serviceable in our future operations. On

the return of our boat we found our conjectures had not been ill-grounded; that this was the same gentleman who had commanded the sloop *Washington*. Having obtained this information, our course was again directed along the coast to the northward."

Captain Gray in his log book gives the following:

"May 7, 1792.—Being within six miles of land, saw an entrance in the same which had a very good appearance of a harbor. Lowered away the jolly-boat and went in search of an anchoring place, the ship standing to and fro, with a very strong weather current. At one P.M. the boat returned, having found no place where the ship could anchor with safety; made sail for the ship; stood in for shore. We soon saw, from the mast-head, a passage between the sand-bars. At half past three bore away and ran in northeast by east, having from four to eight fathoms, sandy bottom; and, as we drew nearer between the bars, had from ten to thirteen fathoms, having a very strong tide of ebb to stem. Many canoes came alongside. At five P.M. came to in five fathoms of water, sandy bottom, in a safe harbor, well sheltered from the sea by long sand-bars and spits. Our latitude observed this day was 46 degrees 58 minutes north.

"May 10th.—Fresh breezes and pleasant weather; many natives alongside; at noon all of the canoes left us. At one P.M. began to unmoor, took up the best bower anchor, and hove short on the small bower anchor. At half past four (being high water) hove up the anchor and came to sail and a beating down the harbor."

This extract was made in 1816 by Mr. Bulfinch, of Boston, one of the owners of the *Columbia*, from the second volume of the log book, which was then in the possession of Captain Gray's heirs, but has since disappeared.

Vancouver's expedition was sent out to this northwest coast by King George III. It is evident that England knew that this territory was being explored by Americans and that her right of ownership would be questioned unless she could lay claim to it by virtue of actual discovery and exploration.

The directions given Vancouver on page 20, Vancouver, first volume, first edition, are as follows:

"It is, however, proper that you should, and you are therefore hereby required and directed, to pay particular attention to the examinations of the supposed straits of Juan de Fuca, said to be situated between 48 degrees and 49 degrees north latitude, and to have an opening through which the sloop *Washington* is reported to have passed in 1789 and to have come out again in the neighborhood of Nootka."

It is quite evident from these instructions that King George's sole desire of having Vancouver explore this territory was to secure it as a part of England's possessions.

While Captain Vancouver is deserving of great credit for the accuracy of his coast surveys, he never at any time gave the exact spot by longitude or distance from the sea coast of the mountains he named, his explorations of this territory and the names selected were with the idea that this territory was British soil, ignoring entirely the rights of the United States by virtue of Gray's earlier voyages.

On June 4, 1792, Captain Vancouver proclaimed this territory as British soil in the following words:

"And on Monday they, all hands, were served as good a dinner as we were able to provide them, with double allowance of grog to drink the King's health, it being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth; on which auspicious day I had long since designed to take formal possession of all countries we had lately been employed in exploring, in the name of and for His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors. To execute this purpose, accompanied by Mr. Broughton, and some of the officers, I went on shore about one o'clock, pursuing the usual formalities which are generally observed on such occasions, and, under the discharge of a royal salute from the vessels, took possession accordingly of the coast."

Much more could be said of this most remarkable navigator, Captain Gray, and his co-worker, Captain Kendrick, but enough has been said to convince all fair-minded men that we cannot do too much to honor his great achievements. We of this Gray's Harbor country should take especial interest, and it is very fitting that we should on this occasion commemorate his great achievements by the erection of this granite monument to his honor; for it was Captain Gray who, with the ship *Washington*, sailed into the Straits of Juan de Fuca



in 1789, two years prior to the Spanish vessel, *Princess Royal*, commanded by Altez Quimper, and over three years prior to the English vessels commanded by Captain Vancouver; and who, with the ship *Columbia*, was the first to sail into this now

famous Gray's Harbor, 119 years ago, May 7, and with his ship *Columbia* was the first to sail into the Columbia River, on May 11, 1792, and by these remarkable discoveries secured for this nation this grand northwest.

The above address was delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Robert Gray, the great navigator and discoverer, by the chapter which bears his name.

## Long Ago

By Mrs. C. W. Pember

Written for the Dedication of the Boulder in Memory of the Founding of the Town of Wells, Vermont

Gone are the days when through this valley  
fair,  
Echoed the voice of singing and of prayer;  
When all is hushed and the night winds  
whisper low,  
I hear those spirit voices of the long ago.

Refrain:

Hear them singing—hear them singing—  
In voices soft and low,  
I hear those spirit voices of the long ago.

Slowly they come, from homes among the  
wild,  
The old and the young, the mother with  
her child;  
'Mid summer's heat or winter's ice and  
snow,  
All clad in simple garments of the long ago.

Hear them singing—hear them singing—  
In voices soft and low,  
I hear those spirit voices of the long ago.

Gone are they now; no more they gather  
here;  
Gone are their homes, with all they held  
so dear;  
Under the flag, while seasons come and go,  
Watched over by the Father whom they  
served long ago.

They are sleeping—they are sleeping—  
While seasons come and go;  
They heard the Father calling in the long  
ago.

# Fort St. Vrain

By Judge John S. Jacobs

(Address Delivered at the Unveiling of a Monument to Mark the Site of the Fort)

The first white man to pass this historic spot, of whom we have record, was Major Long, for whom Long Peak was named, who passed here ninety-two years ago. He has pictured the general appearance of this country as it was at that time; St. Vrain and Boulder creeks and the Cache la Poudre, then unnamed, are mentioned by him.



For many years the country remained the wilderness which he described. In all this great desert there was no tower, nor roof, nor spire; there was no cabin on the prairie; there was no rumble of trains, no sound of bells of school and church, no checkerboard of cultivated lands, no cities or towns, or noises of masses of men like distant thunder. In all the wilderness, from the mountains to the Missouri River, practically no trace of man save the wigwam fires

and scattered tepees of the savages. The unbroken prairies rolled away for a thousand miles without evidence of civilized life—billowed as lonely as the open sea.

Desiring a post to the north for trading purposes, about 1837, Col. Ceran St. Vrain came where we now are and built this fort. Its walls were probably nine or ten feet high and were of sun-baked brick, the remains of a few of which you now see. Bastions were built at the corners to rake the walls with rifle fire to prevent undermining by the savages, and this entrance at the east was closed by huge wooden gates.

On July 10, 1842, a little file of men of the United States Army came winding along the east banks of the Platte to this fort. They were shaggy, dusty, weary men, far from civilization and badly in need of supplies. Urging their tired horses along the east bank of the Platte, their eyes were gladdened by a sight of this fort, which meant a temporary shelter for them. General Fremont, soldier-explorer, commanded this little party, and this brave man alone has made this spot historic. The following year, on July 4, he was again here, and on July 25 of that year he returned from the South and here reorganized his exploring party of that year—an expedition that was of great historic results and which meant so much to California, Oregon, and the United States—that expedition which will always live in the history of American exploration.

We can see them now, that little cavalcade of twenty men, as they prepared to depart; Fremont the ideal soldier, handsome, brilliant, impulsive, without physical fear of any kind, persistent as death, with all the qualities that so become a man; the wiry little horses, eager to be away; the men mounting, the rapid fire of guttural Indian words, nasal French, and English, all confounded; the clatter of accoutrements, the pack animals carrying their



loads; Kit Carson and his scouts in their fringed buckskin, bearded and defiant and resolute; faith in man, faith in God, faith in themselves, and always ready to care for themselves in moments of danger. Two or three peaceful Indians gazing stolid and indifferent, the Indian women further back, and we may not doubt, the little black-eyed papooses rolling in the dust in front of the doors of the apartments. The last good-bye is called in cheery farewell, salutes made and given. Good-bye. Out ride the file of men, typical of American explorers, typical of soldier-explorer, typical of the courage of the best type of American. They ride out, some of them to suffering, starvation and death.

In 1846 Francis Parkman, the great American historian, came here, riding down from the north on his Indian ponies with his half-savage companion. In his wonderful book, "The Old Oregon Trail," he has told of the appearance of this fort and how he urged his frightened horse past the fallen gates and into the inclosure. The fort was then abandoned and fallen in ruins.

We should not forget the second step in this drama of Western civilization—that the early settlers who followed the explorers had all these qualities of courage, persistence, endurance and indifference to hardships. They suffered to deliver this country to civilization and make it a home fit for men. What we say and do here to-day in

a narrow sense is for the explorer and pioneer, but in a wider sense we celebrate as well the men who followed and finished the work that the explorer began. This monument that we place here honors them as well as St. Vrain, and Fremont, and Carson, and Parkman.

Every happy home in this State and all the Western States is a monument to the work they did; every blade of useful plant which grows is a tiny monument to the work they did; these railroads, these wires that convey the messages and hopes of men, are all a monument to them. Every happy child and woman and man that lives here in our land of hope is a monument to them; every bee humming in blossomed field hums a song of praise to them. This civilization, these homes and all this life around us is their memorial of what they did and what they lived and what they died.

To-day, in marking with this stone the scene of historic deeds, we honor the doers, but in a larger and broader sense we honor ourselves more. They do not need us while we need them. Their gift to us was great. They passed a great part of their time in an unsettled, uncivilized land, destitute of all that makes life delightful, and they did it to gratify an inchoate desire to build and develop and create. There is something in such a life that fires us on to deeds of daring rectitude.

Westward ho! to lands unknown.

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It has been said that the United States adopted the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority and was prepared in law to inherit the land, and to this end fired the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year,  $1 + 7 + 7 + 6$ , equaled twenty-one.

THE newly formed Poage Chapter, Ashland, Ky., Mrs. E. H. Townsend, Regent, celebrated Flag Day by a flag supper.

THE play, "The Betrothal," which appears on another page, was written by Mrs. Abbie Johnston Grosvenor, Richmond, Ind. While it was still in manuscript it was presented before a grade school, a college fraternity, a house party, a woman's club, and before the G. A. R. It has been asked for by different Chapters. It may be interesting to know that it is based on fact.

TAMALPAIS CHAPTER, San Francisco, Cal., Miss Ethel C. Cooper, Regent. This Chapter was organized by sixteen young ladies, twelve of whom were graduates from the Valentine Hoyt Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Admission was limited to young unmarried ladies, but since the formation of the Chapter wedding bells have rung for eight of the members. The Chapter has united with other societies in the presentation of a flag and pole to the Columbia Park boys, and has distributed hundreds of copies of the California flag law. A mahogany chair has been given to the California Room in Continental Hall. The always valuable list of Revolutionary ancestors, with the membership, constitutes the final Chapter.

# The Town of Wells, Vermont

A vast rock, almost the only one of its kind in this vicinity, after a long journey, tossed by Nature's upheaval, rested in the exact place where it was needed to form a majestic setting for a memorial to the pioneers of the town of Wells. History tells us that "the first church was built in the town in 1790, thirty-six feet in length, one and one-half stories high, on the rise of land about midway between Pond Bridge and Pond Mountain, on the north side of the highway, as this was then the geographical center of the town." Near it was laid out the first burial ground, and many of the early settlers lie there. Long before it came into the possession of its present owners, the land was ploughed over, and every trace of the grave obliterated. The fondest hope of the Lake St. Catherine Chapter has been to rescue this place from oblivion. The bronze tablet was cast by Paul Cabaret & Co., of New York, is 18 x 24 inches, and bears the following inscription beside the insignia:

1790      1910  
Near this spot

Stood the first meeting house in Wells.

Here lie buried

Founders and Defenders of church and town.  
Erected by the Lake St. Catherine Chapter,  
Daughters American Revolution.

June 23 a vast concourse of people from this and other towns were present to view the dedication. The afternoon was perfect and the setting of lake and mountain ideal.

The Poultney Drum Corps gave the signal for the opening of the exercises. All joined in the Lord's Prayer. Then the salute to the flag was given by the school children. This was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" by the drum corps. Miss Georgia Goodspeed, Registrar of the Chapter, gave a "Sketch of the Early Settlers," with names of committees, the first minister, etc., closing with a glowing tribute to their memory. After "The Red, White and Blue," by the drum corps, Mrs. Blanche H. Nelson, Historian of the Chapter, gave a paper on "The Aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Then came the unveiling of the tablet. As the Stars and Stripes were drawn aside, the

notes of "Yankee Doodle" awoke the echoes and stirred the blood. The dainty little misses who unveiled the tablet were Miss Densia Brown and Carolyn J. Wood—the former a direct descendant of Daniel Culver, a Revolutionary soldier, who sleeps there on the hillside. The Regent presented the memorial to the town in the name of the Lake St. Catherine Chapter. S. J. Lobdell, as chairman of the Board of Selectmen, responded for the citizens of Wells.

The next number was a "Sketch of Israel Harris," by Mrs. Lucy Bishop Henry, founder of the Israel Harris Chapter, Granville. She gave a concise account of the life and services of her distinguished ancestor. Mrs. J. E. Buxton, State Historian and founder of the William McKinley Chapter, of Middletown Springs, said: "It is not necessary for me to give any time to explaining the objects and aims of this organization. In fact, to paraphrase the beautiful old couplet, we have, as a State organization, come to count that year lost whose dim December sun sees, ere it sets, no monument erected to mark the site of some heroic deed, or tablet dedicated to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution. Brattleboro Chapter has issued invitations for the 27th to dedicate a marker on the site of old Fort Bridgeman, which was burned for the third time one hundred and fifty-six years ago, the garrison slaughtered and the women and children carried away captives. And, Lake St. Catherine Chapter, it has made haste to come, while yet the year is in its seedtime, bearing in her arms this goodly sheaf of patriotic thoughts gleaned from the fast fading harvest fields of the historic past and laid it upon this imperishable tablet as a reminder to all coming generations of those who left this beautiful valley, their comfortable homes and firesides, the love of parents, the clinging arms of wives and children, to go out into the dreary wilderness, to encounter the lurking foe and the dangers of the open battlefield, to make possible for us the glorious heritage of this great and powerful nation. Lake St. Catherine Chapter, we salute you!"

The next number was "A Story of the



Olden Time," by Miss M. M. Tuttle, Regent of the Heber Allen Chapter, of Poultney. She held the closest attention of the audience as she gave in a clear, ringing voice the story of the thirteen Poultney women, who, while assembled for worship

Homes in the wilderness were theirs,  
Their neighbors, catamounts and bears,  
The eagle's scream, the owl's wild cry,  
Their sturdy infants' lullaby!  
No rural mails left at their gate!  
No telephones to make them wait!  
Nor autos whizzing through the air



MEMORIAL BOULDER

in a log school house near the head of the lake, were alarmed by the news that the British had been victorious in the battle of Hubbardton, and were coming that way. How they fled with their little ones down the east side of the lake, finally reaching Bennington in safety, whither their husbands had gone to assist in the battle. She contrasted their mode of travel with ours, and closed with an eloquent tribute to the mothers of the olden time.

Mrs. Stella N. Gray, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Granville, brought greetings from that organization. The Regent, Mrs. E. R. Pember, gave the following poem:

## THE POET'S MUSE.

Could this mute rock its "silence break,"  
And those who sleep around, awake,  
What might they tell us of the past?  
What shadows on our vision cast?  
Full six-score years have hurried by.  
Since those, who now forgotten lie,  
Assembled here to worship God—  
Or, lay their dear ones 'neath the sod.  
Like us, they had their work to do,  
For life was hard and comforts few.

To hurry them—no one knows where!  
But, when on errands they were sent,  
On horseback or on foot they went;  
And thus the mails were carried down  
From Rutland, to a distant town.  
Here, after Hubbardton's defeat,  
Our troops marched through in sad retreat  
Toward Bennington—a weary way.  
To rally there, and save the day!  
And Poultney women, brave and true,  
Came safely down this valley through.  
In spite of wolves and Tory hate,  
To learn, perchance, their husbands' fate.  
All this—and more—this rock could tell  
Of those who sleep here, long and well;  
For tongue and pen alike would fail!  
They blazed for us a lonesome trail!  
Here let them rest! Yon mountain bold,  
Their sentinel through heat and cold;  
While rippling lake and mountain pine  
Sing them a requiem, divine!  
Then wreath the laurel, twine the bay,  
And tardy justice do to-day!

The last number was the address of the beloved State Regent, Mrs. C. N. North, of Shoreham, whose ancestors once lived in Wells. She said in part:

"Madam Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been said that 'territory is but

the body of a nation, the people who inhabit its hills and its valleys are its soil, its spirit, its life.' You will pardon the personal note when I say I am proud of being a descendant of one of the old families, the Wy-mans, who were themselves a part of the early life and spirit of this town, and whose footprints may have pressed this very earth where we now stand, and I now join with you in these exercises with a filial and affectionate interest."

"In behalf of our National Society and the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution, I congratulate the Lake St. Catherine Chapter upon this celebration in honor of

"The settler who came in days of yore,  
And pitched his tent in this forest wild,  
'Twas little he brought save courage and hope,  
As a dwelling he sought for mother and child;  
Though the land was new and the winters long,  
His heart was brave and his hands were strong,  
In the early days of this township fair.  
By the shores of Lake St. Catherine."

"It was our own Historian, Mr. Benedict, who said: 'During the last quarter of a century much history has been written in tablets, monuments, and wayside stones.' In this patriotic work the women of this State have taken a creditable part. This town should now be grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this memorial. To-day the Lake St. Catherine Chapter needs no eulogy; it speaks for itself."

"Erecting markers is not the chief work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our greatest opportunity is in patriotic education, developing an enlightened public opinion, fostering true patriotism, love of country, and loyalty to God and the flag.

"As Daughters of the American Revolution we shall never come into our full kingdom until we realize that it is our mission to teach religion as well as patriotism and Americanism.

"Time, the great Artificer, makes men and women, as well as things for their own day and use,' and we, women of the twentieth century know, as did the women of 1776, that 'The soul's armor is never well set unless a woman's hand has laced it, and it is only when she has laced it loosely that the honor of manhood fails.'

"In the name of the Lake St. Catherine Chapter, in the name of Freedom and Unity, I now dedicate this memorial to the memory of the men and women who erected this first church in Wells. May it endure, teaching courage, fortitude, and loyalty to God and the flag as long as the sunshine follows the rain, as long as these hills cast their shadows, as long as this lake reflects those shadows, and I now sign it with the sign of the cross in token that God lives and reigns and watches these green hills and fertile valleys, and I sign it again with the sign of the cross in token that 'God smiles as He has always smiled upon the doe's head and the pine.'

"The pine is the mother of legends."

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CERTAINLY I will renew my subscription to our official organ, which I have taken since the first number was issued, and which I consider invaluable to all members, especially to officers, who thus keep in touch with the Board and with other Chapters, as our society is national and not local. It should be the duty of every Regent to call attention to this magazine continually until all her members have subscribed. Every new member should be urged to subscribe, not only for her own benefit but to encourage those who are so faithfully trying to give us "our money's worth."

Yours in appreciation,

(Signed) MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER,

Founder and Regent of John Paul Jones Chapter, former Publisher of the Patriotic Review.

MANY articles of interest already in type are held over to make room for the June minutes of the Board of Management. The Daughters wish to know as soon as possible what their representatives are doing to advance the interests of the society.

THE article on the Real Daughters that appeared in the August number was furnished by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. It has been of much interest to members everywhere.



# Fort Bridgman

Vernon, Vermont

Bridgman's Fort was built by Orlando Bridgman in 1737 in the town of Vernon, about four miles south of Brattleboro. It was situated on a bluff overlooking the Connecticut River, and is located about one hundred rods from the river and twenty east of the present home of John E. Hubbard and George H. Hubbard. Fort Bridgman and Fort Dummer were the only forts in the vicinity that were considered safe on account of being picketed. Fort Bridgman was built of yellow pine logs hewn to lie flat, crossed at the corners and secured by wooden pins. It contained two floors, and the upper floor projected over the lower story, and was well supplied with portholes for gun practice in times of danger. It was inclosed with a sharpened picket fence twenty feet high.

The Fort was attacked by a band of Indians on June 24, 1746, and burned to the ground. Two men were killed in the meadow nearby and four others wounded or taken prisoners. The Fort was soon rebuilt again and made much stronger, but in a little over a year it was again attacked by a party of thirty-five French and Indians on a scouting expedition from Fort Frederick and was burned to the ground on October 22, 1747. The Fort was again rebuilt even stronger by the sturdy pioneers, who were prospered for eight years, until Fort Bridgman was burned for the third time on June 27, 1755.

The story of the life of Jemima Howe and her four years of captivity is closely interwoven with the history of this section.

The last structure of Fort Bridgman remained standing in a dilapidated condition until 1838, and much of the local history of the building has been handed down through the Hubbard family, who have owned the Fort Bridgman farm for several



generations. Orlando Bridgman built the first dwelling house on the site of the present Hubbard home, and this structure, together with all the town records, was destroyed by fire on June 11, 1797, and Mrs. Ruth Robinson, a daughter of John Bridgman, perished in the flames.

VERMONT was known during its early history as the New Hampshire grants. The district was claimed both by New York and New Hampshire, but refused to acknowledge the authority of either. New York obtained a decision of the king in her favor in 1764 and endeavored to compel the settlers to pay for their land again. The people of Vermont resisted, organized militia and remained independent. Many Vermonters insist that the number of the original colonies should be fourteen; that Vermont fought for independence of the colonies as a colony.

"Not stones, nor wood, nor the art of artisans make a state; but where men are who know how to take care of themselves, these are cities and walls."

"There was a state without kings and nobles; there was a church without a bishop; there was a people governed by grave magistrates which it had elected, and equal laws which it had framed."

# Work of the Chapters

*(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)*

**The Falls Church Chapter** (Falls Church, Virginia).—The Falls Church Chapter was organized through the efforts of Mrs. W. Edward Callender, Regent, in June, 1910.

We have just closed our first year, which was a success in every way.



MRS. W. EDWARD CALLENDER

Along patriotic lines the Chapter gave a gold medal and book prizes to the public school for the best essays on "Revolutionary Subjects."

We had a patriotic service in the old Colonial church, from which the town and Chapter derive their name. George Washington and his father were vestrymen, and we hope soon to place a tablet on this church, as it is the only Colonial one not marked. This will be our special work until accomplished.

We have contributed to the furnishing of the Virginia Room, Continental Hall.

The 22d of February was observed by a unique entertainment; the members received the guests in Colonial costume at our Historian's home (Mrs. Dudley), which had been beautified with flags, flowers, and candles. The minuet was danced. Music, singing, and a talk on the life of Washington completed the programme, after which refreshments were served and general dancing indulged in.

New members are being added to our Chapter, all being interested and enthusiastic in the work.

**Xavier Chapter** (Rome, Georgia) held its last meeting for the season with its Regent, Mrs. W. M. Henry. Discussion of the year's business was first in order. The first work taken up by the Regent and her committee was the compilation and publication of a beautiful year book, the first the Chapter has gotten out for several years.

In February the Chapter gave a Colonial tea at the Cherokee Hotel. The picture the Colonial Dames made in their Colonial gowns will never be surpassed. A miniature Martha and Priscilla, with their long court trains and powdered hair, were generally admired, and quite a neat sum was realized. In March, Miss Martha Berry invited the Chapter to a reception at the Berry School. The guests of honor were our own State Regent, Mrs. Graham, of Marietta; Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Woodberry School, Atlanta, and Mrs. Lipscomb, of Macon. After a delightful visit to both the boys' and girls' school, refreshments were served at the log cabin by Miss Berry, assisted by the teachers. The cakes served were baked by the girls at their school. An invitation to Kingston was accepted, extended by Mrs. Irby and Miss Bell Bayless at their beautiful country home. The house was filled with relics of the Revolutionary period. The Daughters of the American Revolution monument, commemorating a notable battle with the



Indians, has been relettered in white enamel, and the contract has been let for a chain fence with handsome marble. The lineage books will soon be bound and placed in Carnegie Library for the use of the public.—MRS. RAVERTA TURNER, *Recording Secretary*.

**Centennial State Chapter** (Greeley, Colorado).—Historic ground was marked when the Centennial State Chapter with appropriate exercises marked the site of old Fort St. Vrain with a monument of Colorado granite, suitably inscribed.

Nearly two hundred persons gathered at the old Fort. The monument, which is set in the center of the old adobe enclosure, was covered with the Stars and Stripes, as members and officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, their friends, and many old pioneers took position in front of it, while the Rev. T. C. Brockway, in solemn invocation, recited Kipling's "Recessional."

Judge John T. Jacobs spoke briefly of the old Fort and its history, and was followed by several old pioneers with short reminiscences of events occurring in and near the old Fort fifty years ago.

Mrs. Mary Sopris, wife of General Sopris, of Denver, is a daughter of Marcellus St. Vrain and a niece of Col. Ceran St. Vrain, after whom the Fort was named. She was born inside the walls of the Fort in 1848, and was present at the unveiling.

Mrs. E. R. Thayer, of Greeley, State Vice-Regent of the order, spoke a few words of explanation of the work and aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose self-imposed task is that of tracing and marking battlefields and other historic spots with permanent monuments.

The monument was unveiled by Mrs. N. D. Sanborn, Regent of the Centennial State Chapter, D. A. R., and Mrs. Sopris.

The monument is a substantial affair of Colorado granite, rough hewn, four feet high by three feet wide, mounted on a larger base of the same material, all standing six feet above the earth. On the front, which faces west, is the following inscription:

FORT ST. VRAIN,  
Built about 1837 by  
Colonel Ceran St. Vrain.

Gen. Fremont reorganized his historic  
exploring expedition here July 23, 1843.  
This fort was also visited by Francis

Parkman and Kit Carson.  
Erected by Centennial State Chapter,  
D. A. R., 1911.

The four corners of the Fort are marked by small granite blocks, the gift of Capt. Thos. G. Macy, one of the pioneers.

On a temporary flag pole, the recently adopted State flag of Colorado floated below Old Glory.

Fort St. Vrain was the first of the trading posts built to protect the pioneers against the Indians. Other posts will be marked from time to time.

Colonel St. Vrain was a Frenchman, and he and his brother Marcellus took for their wives full-blooded Sioux Indian girls.

**The Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter** (Newport, Kentucky).—Our Chapter has accomplished much during the past year, and has been a credit to the organization in the State. We have contributed to and aroused interest in the education of mountain girls, and hope to establish a permanent scholarship at Morehead School by the aid of a penny subscription in the public schools of Kentucky. This plan has the hearty indorsement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and we hope that all the Chapters in the State will give this their support in their own community.

It has been the aim of this Chapter since its organization to erect a drinking fountain in the city of Newport, and the work seems to be progressing favorably to this end.

It is also the Chapter's aim to help establish a public play ground as well as to help with all other civic improvements.

Our study for the coming year is a continuation of Colonial history, by which we hope to gain a better knowledge of our Colonial ancestors.

**Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter** (Medford, Massachusetts).—During the past year the Chapter has done admirable work along many lines. It has contributed money both to national and local causes—namely, Continental Hall, Martha Berry School, Edward Devotion House Association, Boys' Union, and the Bureau of Friendly Aid—the last two both of Medford. In connection with the Medford Historical Society it shared the labor and expense of decorating the graves of Revolutionary patriots on Memorial Day.

Its care and patronage of the house,

which is the headquarters of our Chapter, has materially assisted the Royal House Association.

At the annual business meeting in May, Miss Ida L. Hartshorn was elected Regent.

The Regent appointed committees on entertainment, hospitality, patriotic work, historic spots, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, new members, and a House Committee.

At this meeting reports of their year's work were read by all the officers. Excellent reports of the doings of the Continental Congress were given by Mrs. Ellen Tisdale and Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, who represented the Chapter in Washington.

Besides the regular meeting in June on the 22d the Chapter entertained the Massachusetts State officers at its headquarters instead of at the State quarters, where most Chapters are wont to do.

The Royal House is admirably well adapted for such an occasion.—ELIZA M. GILL, *Corresponding Secretary*.

**Quequechan Chapter** (Fall River, Massachusetts).—Last summer a State outing was held in our city. Mrs. Dunning and other State officers, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, former Vice-President General, and representatives from nearly every Chapter in the State, came to be our guests. They were taken for a ten-mile ride around our city and along the shore of the Taunton River to Dighton Rock Park, where a clam-bake was served.

Our regular season was a busy one. Extra money was raised by means of whist parties, thimble parties, and a food sale. Of this money, twenty-five dollars was sent to the Martha Berry School.

The part which Quequechan Chapter took in the Cotton Centennial Carnival during the week of the nineteenth of June deserves mention. This carnival celebrated the building of the first cotton mill in Fall River one hundred years ago by Col. Joseph Durfee. He it was who repulsed the Brit-

ish in the Battle of Fall River, May 25, 1778. Quequechan Chapter gave a loan exhibit of antiques during carnival week. A descendant of Colonel Durfee, Mrs. Elmer B. Young, was chairman of the committee, assisted by Mrs. Clarence E. Hambley, Regent, Mrs. John R. Allen, and other members. She collected articles of historic value and arranged them in Music Hall. Chapter ladies attended daily dressed in costumes of "Ye olden tyme." An admission fee was charged and a good sum was realized. In connection with the historical exhibit, a lunch room was managed by Mrs. Davol, Chapter Historian.—J. L. M.

**Chemung Chapter** (Elmira, New York). The work of Chemung Chapter during the past year has been gratifying. The regular meetings have been largely attended, and an interesting paper has been given by one of the members at each meeting.

We have a membership of one hundred and ninety-eight.

Each year a sum is appropriated for the placing of markers at Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Fifty dollars was used for the work this year.

Prizes in money, amounting to twenty-five dollars, are given yearly to academy students for the best written essays on historical subjects. Interest has been taken in the Martha Berry School, the Chapter having sent fifty dollars, making it possible for one girl to receive instructions in the school for one year.

The flag day reception given at the home of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Wyckoff, deserves special mention, not only for the delightful social occasion which it afforded and its artistic patriotic decorations, but because at that time we were fortunate enough to have with us Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Henry S. Bowron from the National Society, who, by their eloquence and enthusiasm, added even new interest to our work.—ADA HATHORN MEDDAUGH, *Historian*.

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THE reports of the following chapters are already in type and will appear in the October issue: Oklahoma City, Brattleboro, General Lewis Morris, and Virginia Dare. With September the work of the year will be taken up with renewed activity along lines of patriotic education and the betterment of the conditions surrounding women and children.



# Historic Churches of Massachusetts

In 1620 a little company of men, composing the immigrant church, halted to worship God, before fearsomely setting forth to conquer the unknown, and thus was gathered the first Protestant church on the new soil. They established, promoted and defended God and His word with all the cunning of obstinate and cautious tacticians. They did not at first establish their citadels upon a hilltop, but sought the lowlands. New world homes were compulsorily set up within half a mile of New England meeting houses. Thus the church became the material as well as the spiritual nucleus of all things.

## The First Church of Boston

The First Church of Boston, Mass., was established by four Englishmen covenanting together. John Winthrop was one. The church was without a preacher for a time, but in the vacancy John Winthrop "exercised in the way of prophesying," which means that he preached. On the Sunday following the organization five more were added, and in this way, gaining a few at a time, the church grew and acquired a congregation and a membership.

Besides John Winthrop, the First Church of Boston had as leaders Roger Williams, the progressive; Eliot, the faithful, and Wilson, the affectionate. Later are mentioned Rufus Ellis, Hugh Peters, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mr. Cotton.

## The Old South Church

Old South Church left the First Church upon the question of whether belonging to the church should entitle a man to vote or being baptised, the Old South folk contending that baptism alone should qualify a man to vote. The Old South was really the third church of Boston, the second already existing. The fight between the original society and the offshoot was no sham. The Bishop of London was notified that bitterness ran high, that there was imprisoning of parties and great disturbance. This departure was practically

the birth of the first political party in America. Samuel Adams called for war from this pulpit long before he got it. More sedition and revolution had its nesting and homing place in this church than almost anywhere else. If the King's troopers rollicked and rode within the church's walls, making it a riding school, so had Hancock, Warren and Quincy spoken in the same place words that were to put those same troopers out of commission. As a Christian body it was not much, but as an agitator it proved to be worth a kingdom. Until South Church existed the church and State were one, but with this church came equal rights and citizenship, untrammelled by sectarianism. This is one of this church's greatest glories. It marked a period of true progress in this country. It was not until after an election of 1690 that the Old South or Third Church had a meeting house. This house was made of cedar, was two stories high and had a steeple. It stood upon the green. Geographically its location was south, but it was not the Old South until after a church was built in Summer Street. Then in order to distinguish one from the other, both being South, the original became the Old South. Benjamin Franklin was baptized in this church.

The first preacher was the Rev. Thomas Thatcher. He came before the cedar house. After him was Samuel Willard. Whitefield preached here and is said by his fervor to have added at least a hundred converts. Dr. Joseph Sewall served the Old South for fifty years and died on its hundredth anniversary. Samuel Adams was active in this church.

## Old North or Second Church of Boston

The Second Church of Boston was the direct result of the King killing in England in 1649. The Rev. Mr. Van Ness said that "the more visionary of the Puritans felt that the King's downfall was synonymous with the establishment of God's commonwealth." The geographical situation of this church gave it the name of Old North. Chronologically it was the second

church. The New Brick Church was an offshoot from this society. The strong words of the covenant were "We here freely this day do this thing," and that spirit hung over the church. The Second Church is a monument to the political as well as the religious liberty of that time. It was born when the New World was in a ferment. The pent up British general called it a "nest of traitors," which was enough to endear it to more than its actual members. The church was established in 1650, but it was 1655 before it had its first preacher. The Second Church never stood for creed or dogma. It has never had in its pulpit the founder of any logical system of theology. The Second Church is now called Unitarian, but its original covenant has never been altered or erased from the membership book. Just when the change in thought took place no one can determine. Their first established preacher was the Rev. John Mayo. Then came Increase and Cotton Mather. Mr. Van Ness was a strong man in this church, as were Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Ware, Jr.

### King's Chapel of Boston

King's Chapel was the first Episcopal church to be built in New England. It was a missionary enterprise, pure and simple. Andres had charge of this organization, and, while he did not prosecute the Puritans, he committed an offense which colors history of Colonial times to this day. The Puritans refused to accede to Andres' request to use their church to worship in, so Andres demanded that the property be turned over for that purpose, which the Governor caused to be done, and the King's Chapel folk held their services in Old South Church for some time. They tried for some time to get some one to sell them a little ground to build a church on, and at last the Governor again interfered and gave them a corner of the burial ground for their use, and from this time on King's Chapel began to rise. When the British evacuated Boston all of the Episcopal ministers but one went back to England and took all of the church plate. The minister left was assistant at Trinity and he also served King's Chapel. The congregation went over to Trinity and opened its doors to the Old South Church, whose building had been ruined by the British. The Old South was then more appreciative than it had been hospitable, when the King's

Chapel sought to worship in its building. King's Chapel was furnished at the time by King William III. and later by King George III. The famous Brattle organ given by Thomas Brattle belonged to this church before it found its abiding place in Portsmouth. King's Chapel still has its furniture, given by him who was once its king. One row of pipes is left of that organ, which Handel himself doubtless chose. Three of the four royal governors of revolutionary times sat in this church, the Governor's pew being resplendent, canopied and double the size of the others. King's Chapel grew very independent after the leaving of the ministers for England and became later a Unitarian church.

It was Radcliffe who bore the burden and heat of the first day of Episcopalianism in America, and it was the son of a Baptist minister who succeeded him.

### Church of the Pilgrimage, Plymouth

The first printed sermon delivered in New England was delivered in Plymouth, December 21, 1621, as a Thanksgiving sermon because "our harvest has been gotten in." Then came a drear winter and an uncertain spring, followed by a severe drought, and in July, 1623, the first fast day was observed and prayers for rain were offered. These prayers were remarkably personal and specific, such as this one, offered by the Rev. Mr. Miles: "Oh, Lord, Thou knowest that we do not want Thee to send us rain which shall pour down in a fury and swell our streams and carry away our haycocks, fences and bridges, but, Lord, we want it to come drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, for about a week. Amen."

Lyford and Rogers were the two who in succession took charge of this church, but it is recorded that by reason of their lack of character they did not succeed, and the Rev. Ralph Smith was called to the pulpit. Then came Roger Williams, broad and generous minded. After 1654 the church was without a pastor for fifteen years. Then came John Cotton, son of Cotton of Boston; after him came Ephraim Little; then came Whitefield. In 1800 James Kendall had charge of the church.

### First Church at Dedham, Mass.

Dedham, unlike most of the settlements, formed her civil institutions before she established her church. In Dedham and



New Haven the settlers first worshiped under a spreading tree and did not wait for a meeting house. It was not until 1647 that they felt ready to declare that "they would have a meeting house lathed upon the studs and so daubed and whitened over, workmenlike." That first house occupied less ground than the vestry of the present one, and yet it was not in order until 1658. The early history of the church recounts no quarrels worthy of record, no extraordinary happenings of any sort.

John Allen was the first minister and he served thirty families.

### First Church, Lexington, Mass.

The first meeting of this new parish was held on April 22, 1692. The meeting house was not yet built, but it was begun. It was a rude structure with a shingle roof, had no steeple, and was unpainted. It had a turret where the bell was hung. The Lexington folk, who had had to fight for their church, sat upon plain benches, wind and weather coming through the unchinked, rude structure, and there were holes left in the floor, through which the men spat. The house was galleried and had separate stairs for men and women. The seats were apportioned according to age, dignity and wealth, a procedure being given to age, which was not so in other parishes. That first church cost about three hundred dollars, and this sum was contributed by forty-three persons bearing twenty-two different family names. Lawyers were not permitted to live in this community, their profession being objectionable, so that the preacher settled all disputes. It was in his capacity as preacher that John Hancock settled a dispute in a manner characteristic not only of himself, but of the time. "Now, Reuben and Joseph, your line runs there, and there let it run forever!" "That is your land, Joseph, and that is your land, Reuben, and let us have no more quarreling about this matter."

Mr. Benjamin Easterbrook was the first minister to this church, he having been invited to preach one year. John Hancock and Jonas Clark, who followed him, served this church nearly one hundred years.

### Quincy Church, Quincy, Mass.

There is no record of the time when the

first meeting house was built nor of the site on which it stood. The Stone Church existed in 1666, for a weather vane pulled down from it bore that date. This Quincy meeting house is about the only instance we have of a colonial church built of stone. It had a turret and gutters and was altogether modern in many things, but, like all other congregations of the time, Quincy's shivered. It did not even have foot stoves, but they preached brimstone theology with such power that it kept them warm in the coldest weather. In 1695 the old church was obliged to have leaks stopped in the walls and thirty-five years after two of the members were paid twenty shillings to clean the snow from the inside, and the same men were paid to rid the church of *dogs*. They had become such a nuisance that a law was passed which read: "Every dog that comes to the meeting house, either on Lord's Day or lecture day, except it be their dogs that pay for a dog whipper, the owner of those dogs shall pay six pence for every time they come to the meeting house that doth not pay the dog whipper." Dogs were necessary to the colonists, because they helped to scare away the wolves, and a man was compelled by law to keep them. In the building of the third meeting house there was much delay, hesitancy and dissatisfaction, and it was a good while before it got so far as bread, cheese, sugar, rum, cider and beer at the cost of the precinct, without which a meeting house could hardly have been built. Finally the motion carried and with the help of this refreshment the town people raised the meeting house. To-day public opinion is somewhat changed, and it is more proper to be sober than drunk, but in those days liquor was essential to all public effort, and it was as natural to be drunk as sober. The stone which was used in the church built in 1827 was taken from President John Adams' quarries, and John Quincy Adams assisted in laying the cornerstone. Under the portico of the church, in a granite tomb, are the remains of President John Adams and Abigail Adams, his wife, and there, too, lie the remains of J. Q. Adams and his wife.

### Eliot Church at Roxbury, Mass.

The first meeting house erected in Roxbury was built of logs, with a thatched roof and a clay floor, but without spire, gallery, pew or plaster, was erected in 1632, and,

owing to fear of attack by Indians, all citizens were required to live within a half mile of the church, and the men were ordered to bring their firearms to church on the Sabbath. Wolves' heads were nailed to the meeting house. Bears and other wild animals were common in the neighborhood. More than a century passed before they were exterminated. The people were called together by the beating of a drum. The people sat on plain benches, men and women apart on their respective sides of the house, while the boys had a place separate from both, with a tithing man to keep them in order. Two services were held on Sunday, in the morning and afternoon, with a short interval between. They consisted of, first a prayer, then a reading of and expounding of scripture by the teacher, then the singing of a psalm in a metrical version, without instrumental accompaniment, which was dictated or lined by the ruling elder, and a sermon an hour long, measured by an hour glass which stood upon the pulpit. The services concluded with a prayer and a blessing from the teacher. At first ministers were paid by voluntary contribution, but soon other methods were found, and the salary raised by taxation and in other ways. Children were baptized in church, and usually on the next Sunday after they were born. Ministers did not officiate at marriages, and no religious service took place at the burial of the dead.

#### Church of the Holy Cross, Boston

In 1903 the Catholics of Boston celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the first Catholic church built in New England. It was the Church of the Holy Cross, on Franklin Street, which was disposed of in 1860 and which was the precursor of the present Cathedral of the Holy Cross, on Washington Street.

#### St. Michael's, Marblehead, Mass.

The cornerstone of St. Michael's was laid in September, 1714, and to-day the building is still used for divine service. Of the thirty-three persons whose names appear as supporters of this church, twenty-four were sea captains, who were in the habit of coming to port on trading trips and who not only gave liberally themselves, but brought from England on their ships nearly all the material for building the church, including a coat of arms that was the hand-

somest that had been brought to America. When the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence reached Marblehead a mob of patriots broke into St. Michael's and stole the coat of arms and rang the old bell for liberty till it cracked. They took the highly prized communion service and the parish records. The latter were returned, but not the silver.

#### Concord Church, Concord, Mass.

Concord did not exist as a town until fifteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, and it was five years behind Boston in settlement.

In that year, 1635, the General Court declared that "No new building should be built more than half a mile from the church." Concord was doubtless the first of the settlements to insist upon the meeting house being its nucleus. The name Concord seems to stand for the united condition of the settlers, but the name did not secure the church from much difficulty, for we find twenty-two articles of grievance chronicled.

The chief object of this church was to christianize the Indian, and Concord was the seat of Christian learning and counsel for the Indian, and while this lasted both the settlers and Indians profited; but the Indians soon learned to drink and do other things, which led the settlers to make laws for them which were not applied to the whites. For instance, if an Indian got drunk he must pay a fine, but that could not be applied to the settlers, for how could they raise their meeting house, which raising was mostly done on strong liquors, the grace of God not being strong enough? There were twenty-nine of these rules and regulations, and under these the Indian began to become more like the settlers, which was not quite a reform. There were no records of the Concord church for one hundred years after it was established. It was the great fortune of Concord church to number an intellectual Emerson among its preachers.

Peter Bulkley was the first preacher, followed by the Rev. John Whiting and then Mr. Bliss.

#### Old Ship Church, Hingham, Mass.

The first church was probably built for Massachusetts soon after the settlement was made in 1635. It was surrounded by



the usual stockade and from the beginning it had the advantage over the other colonial churches of possessing a belfry with a bell in it. In this meeting house, in the cold, comfortless days of its early history, the good folk of Hingham were compelled to stamp upon the floor and strike their hands together to keep warm, thereby drowning the sermon without being able to call it applause. To applaud anything in this world at that time was a sin. "Lining the hymn" was practiced, because so many of the people could not read the hymns for themselves. The pitch pipe was first used, then the flute, and after that the clarinet. There was no reading of the scripture till the hour glass had run out twice. One preacher, whose congregation had become restless, cried, "I know you are good fellows; stay and take another glass." And he turned the hour glass. Another, whose pulpit had its back to the cemetery, found several of his hearers asleep, and gently remarked that those behind him heard as well as those in front. Another who had reached his seventeenthly and announced his "finally," an old farmer declared he was glad, as the milking had to be done and he was six miles from home and he was afraid he would be late. The tithing man hauled a man before the court for common sleeping during the public services on the Lord's Day and for striking him who waked him, and since he was not sorry he was sentenced to be severely whipped. Whipping was a favorite means of discipline. Even the aristocrats caught it, though it was legally forbidden that any true gentleman be punished with a whip unless his crime be very shameful and his course of life vicious and profligate. Sermons were taken in shorthand frequently, which proves that that is not so modern as we may suppose. The weekly lecture lasted so long that an edict was brought about stating that general assemblies must ordinarily break up in such season that people who dwell a mile or two off might get home by daylight.

The parson was *the* person of that day. Any one speaking against the parson made himself subject to having his ears cut off. The days of the week and the month of the year were called first, second, etc. Alphabetical punishments were common. Drunkard wore a letter D in red cloth set upon white. A Quaker an H, denoting heresy. A tramp an R, meaning rogue,

and who does not know of the scarlet letter, "A"? Hobert, Lincoln, Thaxter Beal, Cushing, Fearing, Loring, Whiton, Sprague and others were connected with this church. In almost all the colonies the first settlers gathered under an oak tree; so did the Hingham settlers, and they were led by Peter Hobert, as pastor. Governor Winthrop had called him a "bold man and who did speak his mind." He had fifteen children, four of them becoming preachers. John Norton and Ebenezer Gray, a graduate of Boston, also preached in this church. Calvin Lincoln, a nephew of Peter Hobert, became assistant pastor in 1855 and died during the service held September 8 for the recovery of President Garfield.

#### Long Meadow Church, also Called First Church, at Long Meadow, Mass.

This church was built in 1714. It was the usual kind, logs, thatch and clay, and it served them for fifty years. By that time they were able to build a new house, aided by bequests. One of Long Meadow preachers was the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., father of the famous preacher in the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn. Edward O. Wolcott, Senator from Colorado, was born in Long Meadow parsonage. Long Meadow stands as a maker of romance of several kinds. In the cemetery of this church is buried a woman who postponed her funeral by rising from her coffin. Later she married and became the mother of seventeen children.

There is a gentle and unique custom of this church which has prevailed for a generation or more. After the children's day services in the church the long procession marches down the central walks of this beautiful "God's acre," the Sunday-school children leading, laden with flowers, with which they strew the graves of all who in the last twelve months have been laid to rest. With a history as long as its street, with sympathies as broad, and with a constitution as sturdy as its ranks of elms, the First Church of Long Meadow has for one hundred and ninety years maintained alone the Protestant worship of the community, happily incorporating into its membership those of many other communities who have found a home in the old town.

#### First Congregational Church, Salem, Mass.

The Salem church was the first Con-

gregational church completely formed in the American continent. The organization was made in July and August, 1629, and the only freemen in Salem at that time were necessarily church members. The congregation worshiped from 1629 to 1634 in an unfinished building. These people occupied their third house in 1718 and worshiped there one hundred and eight years, till the present brick structure was dedicated in 1826. Woe to him who was not in accord with the Salem church. It was for hard speeches against the church that Philip Ratclif was sentenced to pay forty pounds fine and have his ears clipped and to be banished. One man was cut off from the church for not having his child baptized. It was the scene of more than one riot, and at last the dissensions became so great that the first church of Gloucester passed the sentence of non-communion upon it.

#### Brookfield Church, Brookfield, Mass.

Although we have no details covering it, there had been a church building and worship thirteen years before the settlement was incorporated and called Brookfield. On August 4, 1675, the little settlement and its church were wiped out by the Indians, who fired the village and destroyed it. Those who escaped came back later and brought others with them, but their formal worship was not regular. The year 1698 was the beginning of continuous church and ministry. This church was changed from Trinitarian to Unitarian about 1780; then the Rev. George R. Noyes took charge of it. The communion service had been made by Paul Revere in six pieces, and it was the gift of the widow of Ephiram Bartell, who left one hundred pounds for its purchase.

#### First Church, Dorchester, Mass.

The second Sunday after the arrival of

the flagship *Arbella* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in Dorchester. This was made possible because the settlers had come from England a regularly organized church, with pastor and officers, the only instance of the kind in America. This ship brought Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley and all their company to lay the foundation of the Massachusetts Colony. They had the royal charter. The whole history of this first church of Dorchester is more or less indefinite. It refused to have an organ until 1841. The cold of those winter days may be imagined by this extract from Judge Sewall's diary: "The communion bread was frozen pretty hard and rattled sadly in the plates. Bread frozen at the Lord's table, and yet it was a very comfortable meeting!" A new born babe was brought into this frightful atmosphere to be baptized. Stoves were unknown for nearly one hundred years, and then only after much controversy among the advanced minds. In his history of this church Capt. John Cadman says: "At last the stove party was victorious. Old Ned Foster was foremost in the opposition. He threatened to sign over, but finally concluded to remain loyal and sit it out. So on the first Sunday after the stoves had been put in he occupied his pew as usual, the pipe being over his head. He sat there with no saintlike expression, a red bandanna spread over his head, his face the same color. A general smile spread over the house. The minister himself feeling it for everybody except Uncle Ned, knew that as the day was warm no fire had been lighted. The sexton had charge of the foot warmers, placing them before service for those who paid for them. —JENNETTE ADAMS WICKHAM, *Livingston Manor Chapter*.

"Spires whose silent finger points to heaven."

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THE first coins struck in America are supposed to be the Sommer Island shilling and sixpence. The Sommer Islands are the present Bermudas. The shilling was called a "Hogge Penny," composed of copper.



# The Betrothal

## A Revolutionary Comedy in One Act

By Abbie Johnston Grosvenor

### CHARACTERS.

Madame Margaret McArthur, a Scotch colonist.

Peggy, her daughter.

Patsy McCarty, Peggy's lover.

Daniel Bird, a fighting parson.

Eunice, his daughter.

John Lord, a soldier of fortune.

Sambo, a negro slave boy.

### COSTUMES.

Margaret. *White Puritan cap, kerchief and cuffs, linsey-woolsey gown.*

Peggy. *Hair dressed high, with a big shell comb; homespun frock dyed red in pokeberry juice; gold brooch and buckled shoes.*

Patsy. *Ragged Continental uniform.*

Bird. *Suit of clerical black; white stock and wrist ruffles; gray queue tied with black.*

Eunice. *Light blue dimity slip, short puffed sleeves and square neck; embroidered reticule; hair arranged in blue snood.*

John Lord. *Officer's uniform of buff and blue, new.*

Sambo. *Green livery, brass buttons; gold hoops in his ears.*

PLACE, SALISBURY, CONN.

TIME, AN AUTUMN DAY IN THE YEAR 1781. EARLY TWILIGHT.

SCENE, A NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.

### STAGE SETTING.

*In the center back a huge fireplace, a doorway on each side of it. A bed of glowing oak coals fills the hearth. A bubbling kettle swings from the crane. A fowl turns on a spit. A row of hoe-cakes on a new board is tilted toward the heat. Three fresh candles, in tin candlesticks, stand on the mantel shelf. At the left is a dresser with covered bread basket on it. Nearer front is a block table and a three-legged stool. At the right is a window; forward a spinning wheel and hand loom.*

*(Without, the sound of fife and drum advancing. Enter PEGGY at left.)*

PEGGY *(breathlessly)*: The soldiers! *(Runs to the window and looks out.)*

*(Enter EUNICE at right.)*

EUNICE: Our army! *(Pulls Peggy away and leans far out.)*

PEGGY: Are they really coming? *(Drags Eunice in, and hanging to the casement with one hand, waves her handkerchief with the other.)*

EUNICE: Peggy, oh, Peggy, can you see them? *(Cranes out over Peggy.)*

BOTH GIRLS: Hurrah! Hurrah!

PEGGY *(sinking on the crossbar of the spinning wheel)*: Only two boys!

EUNICE *(drooping against the wall)*: Two miserable little boys!

PEGGY: Oh, Eunice, I am so disappointed. Isn't it too bad? I cannot abide waiting. Can you?

EUNICE *(recovering her dignity)*: It matters very little. I have small interest in soldiers.

PEGGY *(staring)*: I have small interest in soldiers! Oh, oh!

*(SAMBO enters at left, bearing on his head a wooden trencher full of silver spoons. Goes to the table, sets the trencher down and perches himself on the stool.)*

EUNICE *(taking a bowl and a piece of skin from the dresser)*: Sambo, put corn meal on this deerskin and polish each spoon, so.

*(SAMBO obeys vigorously when she watches him, indolently when she does not.)*

*(EUNICE seats herself upon the spinning wheel bar, takes up the hand loom and removes the finished cloth from it.)*

PEGGY: Well, when they do come, whether it be many or few of the returning soldiers who are quartered upon us, our hospitality will be equal to the demand. *(Dips some beans from the pot with a long-handled spoon, examines them, then stirs them in again.)* Mother says 'tis reported that from the time the army was disbanded

the Connecticut soldiers kept well together and marched homeward under discipline until they reached the State line. (*She turns the spit.*) Then they began to scatter. Some stopped to visit friends and rest. Some hurried ahead to reach their own towns. (*She moves the row of hoe-cakes nearer the heat.*) The people feel so laudatory, so indulgent toward the worn-out heroes, that the officers are forced to let the men do as they please, and they please to do—variously. (*Lifts a turkey wing from a peg and brushes the hearth.*) The foremost officers may reach here to-night to provide for commissary. (*Lights a candle at the coals and replaces it on the mantel shelf.*) But we won't see many soldiers until to-morrow, I think. (*Peeps at the dough rising in the basket on the dresser. Her eyes fall on SAMBO. She frowns at him.*)

(SAMBO becomes exceedingly industrious.)

PEGGY: Be neater, Sambo. Not so slack. (*Runs her finger daintily along the table's edge and inspects it anxiously for dust. She glances about the floor.*)

EUNICE: Peggy, dear, your commendable industry is wearing on me, merely in the watching of it. Your superabundance of faculty oppresses me with a sense of mine own unworthiness. You are the cleverest and thriftiest girl I know. But do you think any victorious conqueror coming to receive a laurel crown (or a full dinner) at your hands is going to spoil his buff and blue by getting down on his side to hunt for dirt under the dresser?

PEGGY: He couldn't hurt his clothes on my floor. 'Tis too clean. Mine own conscience, not to speak of Madame mother, would not let me sleep one wink if there were the least speck of dust in the whole house.

EUNICE: After all the pewter plates were cut up for bullets and we had run them through the molds, I was twice glad; in part, because I was doing for my country's need, but more, because I am disinclined to be always scouring something.

(SAMBO rubs with elaboration.)

PEGGY: I am persuaded your housekeeping skill might be improved upon, since you work by proxy. (*Glowers at SAMBO.*) But, oh, the beautiful results you accomplish with your wheel and loom and needle! If I could spin and weave and cross-stitch

as you do, I would wish no farther. (*Examines the cloth.*) Cousin mine, this web is most delicate. What shall you do with it?

EUNICE: Use it. 'Tis a towel.

PEGGY: And such a success! Let me make an apron of it for you. (*Fastens the towel coquettishly across the front of EUNICE's slip.*) There, that is a useful protection. It hangs well. You look so pretty in it. You are really lovely. I was perfectly happy when you came back last week from your year's sojourn in Virginia. I hope you like Salisbury, Connecticut, better than you do Westover, Virginia. When all the men were gone to war and you were gone to visit, 'twas lonely for poor me. I am charmed to have again the dearest girl in all the world. (*Hugs EUNICE rapturously and kisses her. Stands off and admires the effect of the apron. Readjusts it.*) You will look most comely with this on thee whilst you are serving dinner to-morrow to the soldiers on the Common.

EUNICE: Are you going to help at the barbecue? Hand around food to all sorts of people?

PEGGY: Certainly. We all are.

EUNICE: I am not.

PEGGY (*surprised*): Why not?

EUNICE: Because, my coz, I do not think it a decorous thing for maids to do.

PEGGY: It is, too.

EUNICE: It is not. Within the shelter of the house, I am willing to prepare eatables for them and send stuff to them, generously. I shall wait upon, as hostess, such officers as are quartered between these walls, our guests; but as far as I am concerned common soldiers must serve themselves.

PEGGY: Eunice Bird! Since you have acquired one do-less half-grown servant you do not want to exert yourself at all. You are a selfish aristocrat! Feel you no gratitude toward these brave men, our own townspeople, who have saved our country, saved our lives, saved our honor? What mean you? You are not one bit nice any more, with your airs and your graces and your top-lofty notions. Virginia has spoiled you. Common soldiers, indeed! Doesn't the Declaration of Independence say "all men are created equal"?

EUNICE (*coldly*): All men! Men, yes; but women, never! No written theory can



make women abandon social caste. I am a lady, and I will not go through the public streets waiting upon a lot of men to whom I have never spoken.

(PATSY enters at left; stops, amused. JOHN enters at right; stops, amazed. SAMBO rolls his eyes from the girls to the men, then back to the unobserving girls again, grins, and ceases working altogether.)

PEGGY: Because, forsooth, that adventurous Scotchman, heir to a title, looked at you admiringly a few times, more than a year ago, you bethink yourself a candidate for the nobility; lifted above your kinsfolk; too finical to do your bounden share toward rewarding our own regiment with feasting. Do you suppose since John Lord is on the General's staff he will still fancy a poor country girl?

EUNICE: Peggy! (She makes herself as tall as possible and holds her chin high.)

PEGGY: Perhaps you have been seeing him at Westover? (EUNICE stirs uneasily.)

PEGGY: Oh, if that's the case, I shall tell you what I think. He is a nameless runaway. No one knows what he should truly be called. Men dub him Lord on account of the visionary title. And that's not the worst! John doth not agree with our preacher on doctrine; so our preacher knoweth that John is opinionated, bigoted, and unsound. Think on that! When he comes marching along, so starched and solemn (illustrates), the soldiers all groan and say, "John Lord, mi lord; oh, Lord!" Patsy says that John is the best fighter in the company, when—he—is—praying!"

EUNICE (with glacial calmness): Patsy McCarty is not the only man.

PATSY (in the background, smiles broadly and repeats in dumb show): Patsy McCarty is not the only man! (He salutes JOHN.)

(JOHN, vexed, returns the salute stiffly.)

EUNICE: I understand that the very best fighter in the company is the Irish Patsy, when—he—is—drunk!

PEGGY (furiously): How can you use such an awful word! 'Tis wicked on a woman's lips. If you speak thus unrighteously, you are not a lady, and I hope you will never have a chance to be one, so there! (She stamps her foot and turns to rush out at left.)

EUNICE perceives PATSY and JOHN.

PATSY (catching PEGGY by both hands): Colleen! Art the same bit of a spark?

Still a-sputterin'? (He jigs round and round with her, whistling "Yankee Doodle.")

(SAMBO produces bones and rattles them very softly in time.)

PATSY (singing):

Patsy Carty went to war,

Hot patri'tism led him;

If he should serve his country well

Some pretty girl might wed him!

(Significantly.)

PEGGY (singing):

Patsy Carty's back from war,

'Gainst Johnny Bull defend him!

As a reward for battles won

I think perhaps——"

(looking his tatters up and down)

I'll mend him!

(SAMBO plays with more emphasis and faster, and PATSY jigs PEGGY to the left.)

(Exit PATSY and PEGGY.)

(EUNICE silences SAMBO with a gesture. SAMBO stars to work again.)

EUNICE (makes a courtesy to JOHN; extends her hand with much formality): Connecticut welcomes you, my lord.

JOHN (bows and kisses her hand ceremoniously): I thank you and present my compliments.

EUNICE: Your adopted State will rejoice to receive so successful an officer.

JOHN: I'd rather hear you say, "I am happy to see you, John." Haven't you, Eunice, any more special greeting for me?

(Enter MARGARET at left.)

MARGARET: Ah, John, my bra' lad! 'Tis muckled cheered I am to see 'ee.

JOHN (bows and kisses her hand): With all dutiful respect, I am your humble servant.

MARGARET: How bony are ye fighters all and skinny, belike, poor bairnies! (She pulls his head down and kisses him resoundingly on each cheek.) Woman's cooking ye need and soft mithering. Food for yerself ye should ha' bought and (eyeing his uniform) not the fine clothes and the gifts. Patsy says he kens ye put yer last penny in a ring for Eunice. That's nay thrifty. (To EUNICE.) And ha' ye thanked him properly for ut, lass?

EUNICE (much confused): He has but come. We have scarce spoken.

MARGARET: Gin ut to her, John. I want to see ut and to learn the new fashions in goldsmithy. Rings are costly in these far-part countries and worth attention.

JOHN (*ill at ease*): 'Tis of small moment. The ring's not worth the mentioning.

MARGARET: The ring's not worth the mentioning! And paid fair coin for ut? And thou going without food and shelter to save for the gewgaw. Come, come! We both want to view ut. Eunice is one to be favored with trinkets, so bonnie is she, the lassie! She cuddles in all our hearts. (*She puts back EUNICE's hair caressingly, fixes her ribbons and pats her.*) Can't ye think of naught better to do, John, than to fumble with the sword of ye? The Virginia manner ye both take on gives a bit chill to me. (*She shivers and laughs; goes to the fire and warms her hands. Dips some beans from the pot with the long-handled spoon, examines them, then stirs them in again.*) A bite and sup will thaw ye both. (*She turns the spit.*) And supper together we a' will ha' in gratitude that strife be ended and peace is with us forevermore. (*She moves the row of hoecakes nearer to the heat.*) 'Tis the end of rough living. (*Lifts the turkey wing from the peg and brushes the hearth.*) And the last of yer troubles. (*Lights a candle at the coals and replaces it on the shelf.*) And ye gude men and true shall ha' the best we've got and all we've got. *Peeps at the bread rising in the basket on the dresser. Her eyes fall on SAMBO.*) Highty, tighty, what's this heathen doing with my spoons?

EUNICE: He is cleaning them, aunt.

MARGARET: For why?

EUNICE: I thought if many soldiers were to be fed to-morrow we would need all the spoons and I'd have them ready.

MARGARET: Eunice Bur-r-r-d! Are ye daft in the noggin? These spoons be sillier. Would ye feed common soldiers wi' spoons of sillier?

EUNICE: Why not, aunt? They are all honest men, our townsmen, and our deliverers. I thought you would be proud to have your spoons so used. The Declaration of Independence says that all men are—

MARGARET: Eunice, Eunice! That sillier came in my dower chist from hame. 'Thas the hallmark for each scrap of ut. That winter in Philadelphia, twice did General Washington dine from my sillier. A common soldier use the bit stuff that has fed the first gentleman in all the land! Ye're wry! From a mitherless babby have

I fetched ye up, the proprieties to know. With such like whimsies thou art nay a leddy, and nay 'll be one! (*She jumps at SAMBO, cuffs him, chucks him up and down on the stool, grabs the trencher of spoons, and sails to the left.*)

(Exit MARGARET.)

EUNICE: Oh, John!

JOHN: Don't be distressed (*he takes her hand and bends over her tenderly*) Eunice!

(Enter BIRD at left.)

BIRD: Dear daughter.

EUNICE: Oh, father!

BIRD: I knew you would be overcome to see me. It was so important for me to arrive expeditiously that John and Patsy both gave me great help over the difficulties of the road. (*Regards her fondly.*) How well you look. Such a high color! My own precious one! The ocean voyage from Hampton Roads was an excellent tonic for you. Didst find the cruise agreeable?

EUNICE: Yes, father.

BIRD (*sonorously preacher's voice*): For my daughter kept safe in the peril of the sea; for our own preservation mid the ravages of war, I am most humbly thankful. (*Goes toward the fire.*) This gleaming ingle has shone like a beacon in my thoughts through many dreary nights far away. (*Dips some of the beans from the pot with the long-handled spoon, examines them, then stirs them in again.*) It is blessed to be home again. (*He turns the spit.*) Sister Margaret has ever been most generous to shelter us under her roof. (*He moves the row of hoecakes nearer to the heat.*) Our debt of gratitude to her can never be repaid. (*He lifts the turkey wing from the peg and brushes the hearth.*) I hope, daughter, that you do so order your daily conduct that every detail of your behavior is perfectly satisfactory to your Aunt Margaret.

(JOHN and EUNICE exchange dismayed glances behind his back.)

(SAMBO falls asleep with his head against the wall.)

BIRD (*lights a candle at the coals and replaces it on the shelf*): Domestic quietude is the exceeding great reward of the battle-scarred trooper. (*He peeps at the dough rising in the basket on the dresser. His eyes fall on SAMBO.*) Who is this person?

EUNICE: That is Sambo, father.

BIRD: Sambo, Sambo. Who is Sambo?

EUNICE: He is my little slavey. Uncle



Bird gave him to me, very kindly, to wait upon me during the tedious return trip and to work for me in the drudgery of this northern climate. His devotion is pleasant to me.

BIRD: Devotion is pleasant to me! (*Throws out his hands in consternation. Casts up his eyes in horror.*) Eunice Bird! I can't believe my own ears. That you, daughter, should be mistress over another's soul, should domineer a captive, should own a human chattel! To think that I, under suffering and cold, with prayer and fasting, through labor and strife incredible, should give five of the best years of my life to the cause which makes men free, the while a child of mine harbors a bondman under her hand! Eunice, Eunice, what evil spirit hath bewitched thee?

EUNICE: Father!

BIRD: If I had my will there would never be another slave in all this free and United States of America. Don't ever let me hear of anything like this Sambo business again in my family. Back I start him to Virginia this very night!

EUNICE: But father——. Uncle Bird will be offended. He meant no harm. He thinks a little darkey gives fitting service to a lady.

BIRD: Tut, tut, tut. Whence came these fine fancies to make a lady of a needy parson's daughter? To wear ribbons and laces and order negroes about? A lady! I' faith, the quality of a lady is not in outward show. 'Tis in the heart which is always kind, in the hand which is generous to help. Any more of these highfalutin' ideas and you will lose what claim you have to gentleness and you never, never will be a lady.

(SAMBO awakened by the booming of BIRD's voice, gazes vacantly about him.)

(BIRD starts excitedly toward SAMBO.)

(SAMBO, frightened, gets to his feet, grasps the stool as a weapon of offense and threatens BIRD.)

(JOHN, alarmed, draws his sword and thrusts between them. BIRD, distracted, backs away, draws his sword and makes a lunge at JOHN. They clash. Sparks fly. SAMBO throws his stool at the moving swords. They fall, clattering, to the floor. BIRD clutches SAMBO by the collar.)

(Exit BIRD and SAMBO, struggling, at right.)

JOHN (*picking up his sword and col-*

*lapsing on the table*): Ha, ha, ha, ha!

EUNICE (*sinking on the wheel bar*): Boo-hoo-hoo-hoo!

JOHN (*goes to her, draws her into the center of the kitchen and wipes away her tears with the towel apron*): Eunice! (*He puts his arm about her.*) Art set upon the state of lady?

EUNICE: I hate the word.

JOHN: My wandering older brother hath appeared intact. To him belongs the title. If thou wilt take me it must be as an American citizen, with a small grant of Connecticut land; mere soldiers' wages. Such are the worldly goods I offer thee. My heart has long been thine. Eunice, I love thee! (*Drops upon one knee, holding her hand.*)

(Tableau.)

(*Enter in rapid succession* PEGGY, then PATSY at left; MARGARET, then BIRD at right. SAMBO pokes his head in at the window.)

PEGGY: I have small interest in soldiers!

PATSY: Patsy McCarty is not the only man!

MARGARET: The ring's not worth the mentioning!

BIRD: Devotion is pleasant to me!

(*Sambo rolls his eyes and grins.*)

(JOHN springs to his feet and glares at them. Claps his hand to his sword.)

CHORUS OF PEGGY, PATSY, MARGARET AND BIRD: Ha, ha, ha, ha!

JOHN (*smiling*): Oh—well, we are past harm. The thing is done. (*He pulls a ring from his pocket and slips it on EUNICE's finger.*) Eunice and I are betrothed!

(PEGGY, PATSY, MARGARET and BIRD clap their hands heartily and beam with friendliness.)

(PATSY gives one hand to MARGARET, one to PEGGY. BIRD joins them and they dance round and round JOHN and EUNICE to the tune of SAMBO's whistling and rattle bones, and drum and fife (without) in "Yankee Doodle.")

CHORUS:

'Tis a land of joyous hearts.

This country free of ours,

When blithe content round kindling hearths  
Can bless the passing hours.

(PATSY takes the center; the others dance around him. He unfurls a large flag. All instantly stand at attention and salute.)

(Tableau.)

(Curtain.)

# State Conferences

## Massachusetts

The annual May conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held May 23 in artistic Tuckerman Hall of the beautiful Woman's Club Building, Worcester.

The members of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter were the gracious hostesses, and extended a royal welcome to the large number of delegates and visiting Daughters.

The conference opened with the singing of "America," followed by the roll-call. Miss Isabel Gordon, Regent of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, in her address of welcome, spoke of their beautiful city, its many advantages and privileges, and extended hearty greetings to all.

The State Regent, Mrs. James G. Dunning, in her reply, paid tribute to the work of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, and gave an eloquent address on the year's work and future plans, saying: "No tasks were too great to be undertaken, no heights too great to be ascended." And that "We take the look backward only to encourage us to go forward." She reported seventy-seven Chapters, three formed this year, the latest the Major Peter Harwood, of Brookfield. Massachusetts has given this year three thousand six hundred dollars for patriotic education, three thousand dollars for marking historic spots, one thousand two hundred dollars for Continental Hall, four hundred dollars for Real Daughters.

In speaking of the patriotic work to be done, the State Regent made a strong plea for work among the illiterate foreigners here in Massachusetts. The American International College at Springfield is the only institution in our State for the education of adult foreigners in American citizenship, and it should have our hearty support and co-operation. The members of the conference were much interested in the State Regent's announcement in regard to the proposed new building for the New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston, formed in 1844, and the oldest

Society of its kind in the United States and with the largest historical and genealogical library in this country. She spoke of the combustible building inadequate to hold the priceless collection, of how dependent our own Society is on these records for membership, of how some of the Chapters have, as it were, been born in these rooms. Not only Massachusetts, but people from all parts of the world come to consult these valuable records. A modern fire-proof building is needed at once, as this has already been declared unsafe. The State Regent felt that to help in preserving the records of our sterling ancestors was certainly our work, and that we could do no greater service to the whole Society than in assisting this cause. It is proposed to make the new building a center for all patriotic societies, and will enable the Daughters to have permanent headquarters there.

The plan for paying off the indebtedness on Continental Hall by means of certificates was explained.

We were much pleased to hear that out of a possible one hundred and twenty-eight delegates one hundred and two were presented at the Continental Congress in April.

In closing the State Regent quoted from the address of the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, on her re-election, saying the words best expressed her feelings: "One in heart, hand, soul, mind, and purpose, one bond that knows no North, no South, no East, no West." At the close of this inspiring address, Mrs. Mary Welton sang the State song composed by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, a member of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

Interesting reports were given by all the State officers, showing continued interest and enthusiasm in the work of the Society.

The following officers were unanimously elected: State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Geo. O. Jenkins; State Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick S. Davis; State Historian, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins.



At the afternoon session reports of the chairmen of State Committees all showed excellent work done. Our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Chas. H. Masury, in concluding her report as chairman of the Permanent Headquarters Committee, recommended that the State hold a bazaar in the fall to raise money for the Historical and Genealogical Society Building. This recommendation was enthusiastically adopted by the conference.

The report of the Committee on Patriotic Education showed that the work is growing more and more in all sections of the State. Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland, chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Continental Hall, reported some interesting gifts, and asked each Regent to interest her Chapter in this work.

Mrs. Ida L. Gibbs, chairman of the Committee for the Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, stated that the leaflets, "The American Flag, Its Use, Its Forbidden Abuse," had been printed and were ready for distribution. They are to be pasted on the fly leaf of the first American history used by the school children. Already they have been placed in several schools and the Regents were asked to use

their influence to have them accepted in the schools of their own towns.

Mrs. Elmer H. Allen, chairman of Real Daughters Committee, reported thirteen Real Daughters, four having died during the year. One Real Daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, is 104 years old, another 92, and does all the work of the garden.

Miss Harriet A. Dean, chairman of the Martha Berry School, reported six hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents contributed by Massachusetts Chapters and a one thousand dollar scholarship by the husband of one of the Regents.

It was voted to indorse the Peace Movement, and a committee on this subject was appointed.

At the close of the afternoon session a delightful reception and tea was given by the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, and a social hour was greatly enjoyed by all.

After mutual good wishes and farewells the Daughters parted, taking trains to their respective homes, thus bringing to a close one of the most enjoyable and harmonious conferences the State has ever held an earnest of conferences yet to be.—H. JOSEPHINE HAYWARD, *Assistant State Historian*.

## Tacoma Daughters and Civic Work

Tacoma is just taking up its big civic enterprises like the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., Parental Schools, and missions where little foreigners are taught a full realization of what American citizenship means. A majority of Virginia Dare women are vitally interested in these public problems, and are giving time and money to them. The accomplishment of all these enterprises is a direct showing of patriotism. It cannot possibly be for ourselves, it is for the good of the city, and since the city is an integral part of the country, that kind of work is patriotic.

Tacoma has been in the throes of a political war for months. Many of the husbands of Chapter women assisted in framing the charter for the new commission form of government. When instituted it seemed that the city was not being run according to either the letter or the spirit of the charter. The entire country had its eye upon us when we recalled the commissioners who were supposed to execute the terms of the

charter and apparently had failed to do so. The privilege of the ballot had just been given to women in Washington, and certain it is that the women of this city helped; in fact, accomplished the change in the Mayor's chair, and helped to awaken the wholesome spirit in public affairs, which now pervades this city. It was a big, hard task; it took time and strength, and many members from this Chapter contributed to the happy result in the Mayoralty campaign. Surely, this is the real, the vital work which should be taken up by truly patriotic women. Such work makes not only the city, but our whole country better, and educates the masses of the people in the feeling of loyalty and civic righteousness, and also shows the rest of the country what can be done by women to make this land of ours clean and wholesome to live in.

Surely our forbears would say that we have fought a good fight, and won in Tacoma a splendid victory for high ideals of citizenship and civic righteousness.

# Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor.  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS.

1823. HUBBELL.—Miss Janie Hubbell, of Springfield, Mo., writes that Joel was not the son of John Hubbell; but of Justus Hubbell and Waitstill Bishop. Justus was a Rev. soldier; was a member of the N. Y. militia, in Levi Pawling's regiment in 1776; signed articles of Association in New Paltz, N. Y.

1917 (3) BOISE—HAMILTON.—MRS. A. B. Johnson, of Caledonia, N. Y., sends the following interesting notes on the Boice Family, which although not a direct answer to K. S. H. may assist others of the same family. Benjamin Boyce (or Boise) Sen. m. Sarah Atwater, and had: Isaac, John, David, and Phebe. He m. (2) — and had: Patience, who. m. Elias Manchester, of Cambridge, N. Y.; Lydia, b. Jan. 18, 1773, m. Peter Boyce, and lived in Granville, N. Y.; Caleb; and Benjamin, Jr. According to family tradition Benjamin the Senior came from Wales. He had one son that was a judge, and two that were farmers in the town of Hoosick. Did he serve in the Rev.? There was another family by name of Bois or Boyce, who came from Holland. Wm., the emigrant of this family, m. Elizabeth Snyder, and had: Peter, b. Aug. 21, 1766; m. Oct. 20, 1799; Lydia Boyce (mentioned above); John, who lived at Fort Ann, N. Y.; Abram; Benjamin; William; Rachel; and Polly, who m. Black. Peter and Lydia had: Wm., b. 1792, m. Northrop; Sarah, b. 1794, d. inf.; Benjamin, b. 1797, and lived to marry; Patience, b. 1799, m. Samuel Hale; Manchester, b. 1802, m. Thankful Congdon; Lydia, b. 1804, m. Silas Cotton; Eliza, b. 1807, m. Sweet Brayton; Peter, b. 1811, m. Eunice Davis; Minerva, b. 1814, m. Ezra Phelps; Laura, b. 1817, m. Norman Endsley, D. D., and Electa Ann, b. 1820, m. Henry Brewster.

1937. McCUNE.—Wm. McCune moved from Penna. to what was then Bourbon Co., Ky. (now Harrison Co.); lived near where Cynthia, the county seat of Harrison Co. now is. He then moved to Pike Co. (then Charles Co.), Mo., in 1817. His (1) wife's name is unknown, by whom he had: Nancy, who m.

George Reading; John, who m. (1) Polly Shannon, m. (2) Rebecca Ravenscroft; Hugh; Susanna, who m. John Patton; Margaret (or Peggy), who m. Shannon; Betsey, who m. Benjamin Gray; William McCune m. (2) Elizabeth (Patton) Maxwell. By her (1) husband, Sandy Maxwell, she had two children, Jane and Sallie. By Wm. McCune she had: Wm. P.; Joe; Polly, who m. (1) Booker Edwards; m. (2) Wm. Smith; and Susan, who m. John J. Miles. All the above information has been received from the writer of Query 1937, but she is still anxious for the official proof of service, the name of Wm. McCune's (1) wife, and dates and places of birth and any items about his ancestry.

1937 (4) SHANNON—EASTIN.—The writer of this Query has also obtained the information that the father of Wm. Shannon who m. Margaret Eastin was John Shannon, b. Jan. 20, 1746, and had: Mary (Polly), who was the first wife of John McCune; Isabel; Jane; Margaret; Jacob; Susanna, and Nancy, in addition to Wm., who at one time lived near Lexington, Mo., and then moved to Pike Co. (then Charles Co.), Mo., where he lived until his death. What was the name of the wife of John Shannon, and who were the parents of Margaret Eastin? and what was the Rev. service of any of them? Answers to these questions are still shrouded in mystery.

1947. MORRIS—ROACH.—The only daughters of the Signer, Lewis Morris, of N. Y., were: Catherine, Mary, Sarah and Helena; and none of them married a man by the name of Roach.—Mrs. J. S. Gale, Greeley, Col.

1968. WILLIAMSON. — Hugh Williamson, signer of the Articles of the Constitution, was b. in West Nottingham, Pa., in 1735; moved to N. C. ab. 1778; was surgeon in the Rev. from N. C. A sketch of his life can be found in the International Encyclopedia. He was a bachelor until 1781; may have married later; was an uncle of Sallie McClintock Houston, who related several interesting incidents of his private life and was an ancestress of Mrs. Thomas Currie, Amarillo, Texas.

1976. WALLACE.—In the History and Genealogies of the Families of Miller, Woods Harris, Wallace, etc., pub. in 1907 by W. H.



Miller, Richmond, Ky., a sketch is given of Andrew Wallace, who removed with his family from Va. to Madison Co., Ky., after the Rev. This is probably the family desired, but one cannot be sure without more facts.—*Mrs. Ryland Todhunter*, Lexington, Mo.

1977. Mrs. W. E. Bell, Lakeside, Utah, a descendant of Samuel Hall, brother of Lyman Hall, the signer, writes that much information can be obtained about the family of Lyman Hall from the History of Wallingford and Meriden, Conn., by Charles Henry Stanley Davis, a book that should be in every Genealogical Library. There is also a Hall Genealogy by Parson Hall, and much information can be obtained from the Lineage Books published every year by the D. A. R. (thirty-two volumes in all); also from American Ancestry, Vol. XII., p. 127.

1977 (5) The same authority also writes that if you have the name of ancestor, and dates and places of birth and death, you can get military record free, by addressing The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, adding that she got two records there herself. The Gen. Editor gladly prints this information again, in order, if possible, to impress it on the minds of those searching for ancestors; but would recall to them the rule of the War Department to answer inquiries in regard to two, only, Rev. ancestors. She would again call attention to the little pamphlet, full of timely information, and invaluable for a reference when searching for one's own ancestors, or those of others, "How to Become a Member," issued by the D. A. R., and sent free to any address upon application.

1983. TYLER—POLK.—Delilah Tyler (1755-1797), who m. Capt. Polk (1744-1823), was the dau. of Edward Tyler (b. 1719) and Anne Langley; he was the son of Edward Tyler, Sen., and Elizabeth Du Val; he was the son of Robert Tyler, Jr. (1664-1738), and Susannah Du Val; and he was the son of Robert Tyler, Sen., the emigrant, who m. Joane.—*Mrs. Oreal S. Ward*, Lincoln, Neb.

1984 (4) WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Andrew Rose, Texarkana, Texas, has a genealogy of her branch of the Williams Family, being the descendants of the Rev. soldier, George Williams, who went to S. C. from Va. ab. 1790. Later he returned to Va., but several of his sons remained in Lancaster Co., and their descendants have settled in Lancaster and York Counties, S. C., and Union Co., N. C.

1985. MOTT.—Many of the Mott wills can be found at Riverhead, the county seat of Suffolk Co., N. Y., and at Goshen, the county seat of Orange County. These and also the transfers of property recorded there will answer the questions satisfactorily.—*Gen. Ed.*

1992. JOHNSON.—John, Daniel and William Johnson, all soldiers in War of 1812, moved to Ky., finally settling at Lexington. They obtained land warrants from the Gov't for their services, and located in Ill. They married into the Cave and Fleming Families.—*Mrs. Sarah L. Berliner*, Texarkana, Texas.

2012. WILLIS.—The mother of Nathaniel P. Willis was Lucy Douglas, b. New London, Conn., Sept. 22, 1755, dau. of Nathan Douglas

(1720-1786) and Anne Dennis (1724-1790). She m. Nathaniel Willis, father of the poet, and died in Boston, Mass., April, 1794. The Douglas Genealogy, compiled by Charles Henry James Douglas, and pub. in Providence in 1879, contains much regarding the Willis family.—*Mrs. Albert B. Tuma*, 1279 Locust Street, Riverside, Cal.

2015. THAYER.—Mrs. H. C. Liggett, Hampton, Iowa, finds another Ephraim Thayer, who died in Boston, Mass., in 1836, b. Oct. 14, 1749, m. Rebecca Porter in 1780, and had: Ephraim, b. 1780, d. 1782; Ephraim 2nd, b. 1783, d. 1819; Rebecca, b. 1785, d. 1796; Sally, b. 1786, d. 1806; Betsey, Lucinda and Debby, all of whom d. y. His wife died in 1817, but he had no son, Harvey.

2042. LEAR.—In the Leighton Gen., p. 39, "Tobias Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H., m. in 1656, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Rebecca (Gibbons) Sherburne. He died July 27, 1664, and his widow m. (2) Tobias Lear, whose great grandson was Tobias Lear (Harvard, 1783), private Sec. of Gen. Washington from 1783 until his death.—*Miss Anna Pegram*, Lincoln, Ill.

2046. Mrs. E. O. Chaney, 33 St. John's Place, Buffalo, N. Y., is descended from the same lines as M. C., having entered the D. A. R. on the services of John Welch, b. 1758, whose wife, Jemima Morgan, was a dau. of Samuel Morgan, b. 1711, and Abigail Heath. She can trace the Avery line back to Christopher Avery, the emigrant, b. 1590, and would be glad to correspond with M. C.

American Ancestry also carries back the Dymond line to the emigrant.

2054. KNOX—TAGERT.—Mrs. Joseph Fornance, Norristown, Pa., a descendant of the brother of Abner Knox, writes that David Knox, who emigrated to this country in 1732, died in March, 1780. She will gladly furnish J. K. W. any other information in her possession in regard to the Knox family, but has no Tagert data.

2055. HOXIE—SHERMAN.—A friend, who prefers to remain unknown, sends the following valuable suggestions to J. S. N. in her search for the ancestors of Elizabeth Hoxie, who m. Palmer Sherman, of R. I., and was b. in 1778. In the Collins family there is a record of Joseph Collins (Hezekiah, John, John, Henry), b. 1738 at South Kingston, R. I., who m. in 1764 Bathsheba Hoxie, at Hopkinton, and d. there in 1827. She was b. 1740, and was the dau. of Solomon and Mary Hoxie. Catherine Collins, the younger sister of the above Joseph, b. 1747, m. for her second husband, Benjamin Hoxie, Feb. 7, 1782. Hezekiah Collins, eldest son of above Joseph and Bathsheba (Hoxie) Collins, b. 1765, in Hopkinton, R. I., m. at Charlestown, R. I., in 1787 Mary Hoxie (b. 1769 and dau. of Stephen Hoxie, Jr.). They lived in Hopkinton, R. I., and then moved to Brookfield, N. Y. Their son, Hoxie Collins, b. 1796, d. there in 1873, and m. (1) Deborah Kenyon; and their oldest dau., Naomi J. Collins, b. 1823, m. Gideon Hoxie, son of Joshua Hoxie, and his wife, Elizabeth Kenyon. The Hoxies still live in Brookfield, and ever since 1650 the families

of Hoxie, Kenyon, Collins and Hall have married and intermarried, and the names are used both as Christian and surnames. Would suggest that J. S. N. write the town clerk, A. J. Stillman, Brookfield, N. Y., and get into communication with the Hoxies there; also write the town clerk, Edwin R. Allen, Hopkinton, R. I., or the town clerk, Geo. C. Cross, Charlestown, R. I., or the town clerk, E. E. Whipple, Westerly, R. I., and ask for vital records of Elizabeth Hoxie, b. 1778, who doubtless belongs to this family. Vital records were recorded in rather a hit and miss way by the early residents of R. I., and I have found children of the same parents recorded in vital records in opposite directions from the home of the parents. Consequently this record might be found in any of these places; or possibly in Arnold's "Records of R. I.," or in Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary."

2058. DICKINSON—BURRUS.—Mrs. C. A. Reeve, 500 N. Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind., is a descendant of Thomas Burrus and his wife, Mary. They had two children, Thomas, Jr., who m. Lettie Kindall, of Culpepper Co., Va., and had five children; and Patsy, who m. James Stanford. She writes that the name Burrus is spelled also Burris, Burroughs and Boroughs.

2065 (5) PITTMAN—BOW.—John Pittman and Polly Bow were living in Amelia Co., Va., in 1756; and in 1776, their son, James, who was twenty years old, enlisted in Rev. War from Columbia Co., Ga. In all probability his parents had moved from Va. to Ga. during that time.

#### QUERIES.

2133. WILLIS—JESSUP.—Wm. Willis, of York, Pa., was the father of Joel Willis, b. York, 1764; m. Hannah Jessup (b. 1773 or '4 at Guilford, N. C.) in York, at Friends' Meeting House, and later removed to Guilford, N. C., the old home. Was he the Sheriff of York Co. during the Rev.? If not, did he have any Rev. service? He had a brother, Joel, of Lancaster, Pa. Where can more information in regard to the family be obtained? Were they related to Thomas Willis in Eastern Mass., who d. Dec., 1836, aet. 98 years?

(2) O'MEIL—MANSFIELD.—Information desired of Capt. Daniel O'Meil, b. Dublin, Ire., 1765, m. Prudence Mansfield (b. S. C., 1776), and had three ch., James, Susanna and Prudence. Did he have Rev. service?

(3) CASTLE.—Information desired of Daniel Castle, of Burlington, Vt., who is said to have been a Rev. soldier.

(4) LATHROP (or LOTHROPE).—Ezra Lathrop (or Lothrope) was a minute man, and called out to Ballston Spa, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He had five brothers: Walter, Meltia, Eleazer, Simon, and one other, whose name is unknown. His son m. Roty Bruffy; and their son, Curtis Lathrop, m. and had a dau., Sally, who m. Samuel Brown.—E. H. V.

2134. GREENE—HEMPSTEAD.—Esther Greene (or Green), b. ab. 1750, said to have been a relative of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, m. Nathaniel Hempstead (b. 1747 in Conn.), and lived either in Williamstown, Mass., or Fre-

donia, N. Y. They had nine ch.: Isaac, b. 1773; Reuben, b. 1775; Charles, b. 1778; John, b. 1780; William, b. 1783; Nathan, b. 1787; James, b. 1790; Jonathan, b. 1793, and Polly, b. 1796. What relation was she to Gen. Greene? Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death; also names of parents of Nathaniel Hempstead (a Revolutionary soldier).

(2) Do you answer queries by letter, or must I wait to have my questions answered in the magazine?—H. A. A.

2135. PALMER.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of John Palmer, of Fauquier Co., Va.; also Rev. service, if any, and all genealogical data concerning his wife, Elizabeth Maize, and Rev. service, if any, of her father. John Palmer had one brother, James, and possibly others.—A. C.

2136. DUNCAN (DUNKIN) — PEMBERTON.—Isaiah and Elizabeth Pemberton were the parents of twelve children, the fourth of whom, Elizabeth, b. 1758, m. Amos (or Samuel) Duncan (or Dunkin), who, according to family tradition, served in the Revolution, presumably under Caldwell and Morgan, and enlisted from Newberry District, S. C. They had eleven children, the second of whom, Sarah Ann, was b. 1779; m. (1) Samuel Faylor, who d. in 1806; in 1808 she m. (2) Henry Fletcher, and died in 1826. Wanted, dates and proof of Rev. service, if any, of this Amos (or Samuel) Dunkin (or Duncan). All tradition unites in saying that he fought at the battle of the Cowpens.—O. M. C.

2137. HARPER—WARNER.—Official proof desired of Rev. service of John Harper, who m. Elizabeth Warner; John De Moss who m. Martha Huff (or La Huff) and Samuel Vance, of Md., who m. Mary A. Waters.—E. R.

2138. MACCUBBIN.—Who were the parents of Zachariah Maccubbin, an officer in the Rev. army, and whom did he marry? Also what were the names of his children? Did he have a dau., Mary?

(2) DORSEY—MACCUBBIN.—Mary Maccubbin m. Harry Woodward Dorsey, of Montgomery Co., Md. Who were his parents and grandparents? Did they serve in the Revolution?—S. C. H.

2139. LEE—DEWEES.—Ancestry desired of Mary Lee, who m. Owen Dewees, a Revolutionary soldier from Reading, Pa. In what way are they, or she, related to Joseph Ball, the grandfather of Washington?—T. C.

2140. TILTON—SUTPHEN (VAN ZUTPHEN).—John Tilton, b. Princeton, N. J., Oct. 27, 1756, m. Maria Sutphen, and had: Ira Stout, Elizabeth, Amy, Sarah, Nathaniel, Simeon, John, Phoebe, Deborah, Aaron, Gilbert, Samuel, James and Albert. He served in the Rev., enlisting from Hunterdon Co., N. J., Nov. 1, 1776 (see pension application), and also served in the War of 1812, afterward moving to the West (see History, Ashland Co., Ohio). Possibly this is the Sutphen whose service M. K. Query 696, desired. Wanted, ancestry of Maria Sutphen. According to tradition, as she and her father sat on the porch of their home they saw the Pine Tree burning, and knew that was the signal that the Tories were com-



ing. The father and brothers ran for the Fort; and she and her mother fed the passing soldiers as long as the food lasted. What was the name of her father, and what is the exact location of the Pine Tree Fort, supposed to be in Monmouth Co., N. J.?—*M. E. B.*

2141. HOTCHKISS—BASSETT.—Wanted, names, dates of birth, marriage, and death of the parents of Desire Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, Conn., who m. Isaac Bassett, Sept. 16, 1782; also Rev. record, if any, of her father.

(2) DEMAREST—BASSETT.—Wanted, names, and dates of birth, marriage, and death of the parents of Susan Demarest, b. Dec. 27, 1821, at Portsmouth, R. I., who m. Robert Tweedy Bassett, June 3, 1847, and d. Feb. 17, 1855. Was her father a Rev. soldier?—*E. B. H.*

2142. GUSTIN—GREENE (GREEN).—Joel Gustin, a Rev. soldier, m. Miss Green, who, according to tradition, was the dau. of Gen. Thomas Greene, and a sister of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Can this be proved? Who was the wife of Gen. Thomas Greene?

(2) FLOWER—HUBBARD.—Correspondence desired with any descendants of the Flower family, especially with the family of Dorothy Flower, b. 1776; m. John Hubbard, of Va. (1766). She had a brother, Orson, b. 1775. Ancestry desired of these Flowers.

(3) BRUITT—BOYDSTUN.—Mary Bruitt, of Charleston, S. C., m. James Boydstun ab. 1760; did her father have Rev. service? If so, what was it? Dates of birth, marriage, and death, and name of wife of the father desired.

(4) BOYDSTUN.—According to tradition, James Boydstun, above mentioned, served under Gen. Daniel Morgan and also under Col. Wm. Augustine Washington at Eutaw Springs. Are any of the rosters of those officers extant?

(5) PALM—GUSTON.—Sarah Palm, of Palmstoun, Pa., m. James Gustin in 1797. Palmstoun is in the Cumberland Valley. Did any of her ancestors have Rev. service?

(6) GUSTIN—SHAW.—Lemuel Gustin, son of Samuel and Abigail (Shaw) Gustin, of Stonington, Conn. (m. in 1712), is said to have m. in 1748 at Saybrook, Conn. Wanted, name of wife.—*G. C. W.*

2143. RYAN.—Was there a man by the name of James Ryan, of Bath Co., Va., in the Rev.? If so, can anyone give me any information in regard to his family?—*A. N. J.*

2144. HATTON—CHANEY.—John Hatton, of Harford (Baltimore) Co., Md., m. Sarah Chaney in 1733 and Unity a number of years later. Ch. Thomas, Chaney, Aquila, John, Ann, Eliza, Sarah, and Betsey. What was the last name of Unity, and were any of the children by her? Was this John Hatton related to the Hattons, of Talbot Co.?

(2) WRIGHT.—Capt. Wm. Wright, of Licking Co., Ohio, in 1830 had a cousin, Bloise Wright, in the same county. Capt. Wm. was the son of John and nephew of Wm. Wright, of Harford Co., Md. Two of his brothers (all by the first wife of John) were Caleb and Joshua. What relation, if any, was he to the Bloise and Mark Wright of Harford Co., the former of whom sells lands in 1813.

(3) HENDERSON.—Francis Henderson received a patent for land in Harford Co. in 1790, and helped to build the old Bethel Chapel later. He is supposed to have come from Londonderry, Ire., and not related to the Daniel and Philip Henderson families of Harford Co. He had a son, Archibald, who remained in Harford Co.; a dau., Abigail, who m. Carruthers, and resided in Adams Co., Pa.; a son, Andrew, who went to Ky., and some of his descendants settled near Marysville, Ohio. Ancestry of Francis desired; and proof that his family were not in this country during the Rev.—*E. M. H.*

2145. JEFFRIES—HAGUE.—Did John Jeffries (1715-1832) have a dau., Rebecca, who m. Isaac Hague?

(2) SMILIE—WYNN.—Did John Smilie (1742-1813) have a son, Wm., who m. Nancy Wynn?

(3) BOONE—CLAPP.—Did John Boone, of N. C., have a dau., Polly, who m. Capt. John Henry Clapp? Did John Boone serve in the Rev.?

(4) FOUST.—Did Christian Foust, of Guilford Co., N. C., serve in the Rev.?—*J. C. H.*

2146. DE HAVEN (DE HOFFEN)—PENNEPACKER.—Wanted, name of the father of Hannah De Haven (formerly spelled de Hoffer), who was the wife of Dirck Pennepacker, a capt. in the Rev. Her grandfather was Herman de Haven, who had six sons, Jacob, Abraham, John, Herman, Isaac, and one other. Which one of these sons was the father of Hannah?—*K. L.*

2147. HULL—ANDREWS.—Wanted, names of the parents of Rachel Hull, b. Morris (or Morristown), N. J., March 11, 1781, m. Elizabethtown, Pa. (?), Aug. 12, 1802; d. at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1811. Also of the parents of Martin Andrews, her husband, who was b. in Greenwich, N. J., Sept. 7, 1778, and d. in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1847 or 1850.—*M. M. G.*

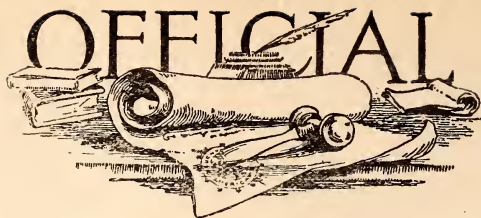
2147½. TOWNSLEY—McCLELLAN.—Maiden name desired of wife of John Townsley, a Rev. soldier from York, Pa., who served in Capt. Jeremiah Talbot's Co., Sixth Pa. Battalion of 1776, under Col. Wm. Irvine; also date of wife's death. His son, Robert, m. Nancy Agnes McClellan, Aug. 7, 1787. Name of her parents desired, dates of her birth, and death; also names of her children.

(2) BARCLAY.—Henry Augustus Barclay, of Phila., Pa., d. in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 30, 1843. Any genealogical data in regard to his family is desired.—*C. T. B.*

NOTES.

CORNELL.—The author of the Cornell Genealogy is about publishing a second edition of the book. He will be grateful to any one who will give him items to make it more complete and correct than the first edition. Address Rev. John Cornell, Cornell Farm, Newport, R. I.

THORNE.—Mrs. Andrew Rose is writing a Genealogy of the Thorne (Thorn) Family of S. C. and would be glad to correspond with any descendants of that family.



The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

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1911

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MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

### Honorary Vice-Presidents General

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MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.



# National Board of Management N. S., D. A. R.

Annual Special Meeting, Monday, April 24, 1911

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, April 24, 1911, in the Board Room at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., being called to order at 10 o'clock a.m. by the President General.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, after which, roll-call being dispensed with, the stenographer took the names of the following members present:

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. John T. Sterling, Connecticut; Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Illinois; Miss Ellen Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Egbert Jones, Mississippi; Mrs. Andrew K. Gault, Nebraska; Mrs. Edward Randall, Texas; Miss Anna C. Benning, Georgia; Mrs. James M. Fowler, Indiana; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, North Carolina; Mrs. C. B. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, West Virginia; Miss Harriet I. Lake, Iowa; Miss Sophie Waples, Delaware; Mrs. James P. Brayton, Michigan. Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Registrar General; Mrs. William F. Dennis, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General; Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Assistant Historian General; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General. State Regents: Mrs. Rhett Goode, Alabama; Mrs. William W. Stilson, California; Mrs. Freeman C. Rogers, Colorado; Mrs. John L. Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Miss Kathryn E. Thorp, Florida; Mrs. John M. Graham, Georgia; Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Illinois; Mrs. Anson Marston, Iowa; Mrs. George F. Guernsey, Kansas; Miss Virginia Fairfax, Louisiana; Mrs. John A. Morse, Maine; Mrs. James G. Dunning, Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, Michigan; Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, Mississippi; Mrs. Robert B. Oliver, Missouri; Mrs. Charles O. Norton, Nebraska; Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, New Hampshire; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, New York; Mrs. George Lincoln, Ohio; Mrs. Henry Harrison Cumings, Pennsylvania; Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, South Carolina; Mrs. Thomas Day, Tennessee; Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Texas; Mrs. George DeBolt, West Virginia; Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, Wisconsin. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Will C. Barnes, Arizona; Mrs. James H. McCue, Virginia.

The President General, addressing the Board, said:

*"Ladies of the Board of Management:*

"By some subtle alchemy of spiritual and intellectual conservation we seem to have added a generous supply of splendid new timber to our stock of superbly seasoned old timber on this, our new Board. Unlike some of our National Boards and Commissions, this Board has never degenerated into a roosting place for 'lame ducks.' Ours are all swans. In the name of the National Society I bid you welcome, one and all, and I congratulate our great organization upon having such a superb body of women to guide its destinies during the coming year."

After a few moments spent in greetings and introductions, the newly elected Board proceeded to the transaction of business, and the following report by the Registrar General was accepted upon motion, duly seconded:

*"Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:*

"I have the honor to report the following:

"Number of applications presented to the Board, 27.

"Respectfully submitted,

CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,  
*"Registrar General."*

The Registrar General read the names of the twenty-seven applicants for admission to the Society. Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for their election, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of Tennessee brought up the matter of the present method of transmitting money for Southern educational work through the Treasurer General in order to have credit on her books for the amount contributed, and spoke of the difficulty in having this method carried out by the Chapters. The State Regents of Massachusetts and Connecticut also spoke of the difficulty they had experienced in trying to have this method followed by all the Chapters in their States.

The State Regent of Georgia spoke of the effort to establish a Daughters of the American Revolution Endowment Fund for this work, and said that she did not believe that the States had understood that they would receive the same recognition.

The Treasurer General stated that, although contributions to the Southern educational work, sent direct to the various schools, could not appear in her report proper, they might be mentioned at the end of the report. She then offered the following motion:

"That money sent to the Southern Mountain Schools direct shall appear in the Treasurer General's report under appropriate heading."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General, and carried.

The State Regent of Ohio stated that the Western Reserve Chapter, having learned after the sale of its official State Daughters of the American Revolution post card had continued for a while that permission must be given by the Board before the insignia can be used on post cards, immediately discontinued the sale until this permission could be secured. The State Regent of Ohio then moved:

"That the National Board grant the privilege of using the insignia on the Ohio post card, Daughters of the American Revolution, promoted by the Western Reserve Chapter."

Seconded by the State Regent of California, and carried.

Also a letter had been sent to the Board by the Vice-President General from Ohio, asking that permission be granted this Chapter for the use of the insignia on its post card.

The State Regent of Mississippi offered the following motion:

"That the Directory ordered by the Twentieth Continental Congress be placed in the hands of the Publication Committee, with power to act."

Seconded by the State Regents of Kansas and Alabama, and carried.

The State Regent of California presented to the Board a picture of a *bas-relief*, which she hoped would be finished in time to be placed upon its mahogany shelf in the California Room before the June Board meeting. The *bas-relief* represents the National Society, D. A. R., and the State of California, and is the work of the distinguished artist, Julia Bracken Wendt.

The President General remarked that this *bas-relief* was a personal gift from the State Regent of California, but that modesty prevented the State Regent from so stating.

The State Regent of Colorado called attention to an occurrence of two years ago, when a member had been dropped from the Denver Chapter, and stated that, in view of the fact, subsequently ascertained that her dues had been paid in advance, it was believed that she should be considered "a member at large."

The State Regent of Colorado then offered the following motion, which was carried:

"That the matter of dropping a member from the Denver Chapter of Denver be referred to a committee to report at the next Board meeting."

The President General appointed the State Regent of Colorado and the State Regent of California on that committee.

The Vice-President General from Indiana stated that the General Lafayette Chapter, of which she was a member, had given ninety dollars as the nucleus of a fund, to place in the Indiana Room a memorial to a former Vice-President General, Mrs. Robert Hatcher, and that a water color had been suggested for this memorial, but that when she saw the por-

traits of two Presidents General in this room she wondered if the portraits of all the Presidents General were to hang there, for in that case the water color would not be appropriate.

The President General stated that no official action had ever been taken to make that room the repository for portraits of the Presidents General.

The Vice-President General of Georgia, a chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, stated that the relics presented during the Congress, and which had been kept in the Treasurer General's safe, were all appropriate for the glass cases in the museum, except the documents, and asked what reply should be sent to those offering to sell Revolutionary relics to the Society, and if it was her duty to install the relics in the museum and get the articles which had been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution.

The Vice-President General of New Jersey thought swinging cases should be provided for the documents presented. The President General stated that she understood that many relics had been presented to the Society upon condition that they remain in the Smithsonian Institution, and the State Regent of the District called attention to the advantage to the Daughters in having the relics remain in the Smithsonian, as they are sent to expositions without expense to the Society, as a part of the Smithsonian exhibit.

The Vice-President General of Connecticut asked if there was any fixed time for calling relics Revolutionary, and introduced the following motion:

"That the date of 1820, established in Art. XI. Sec. 7, of the by-laws, be applicable also to the acceptance of relics."

Seconded by the State Regent of New York the Vice-President General of Tennessee and the State Regent of Connecticut.

In the discussion which followed the President General stated that from 1774 to 1784 it generally considered the Revolutionary period. The Recording Secretary General thought that our relics should conform to this period, because it is between these dates that those wishing to join the Society must prove that one of their ancestors assisted the cause of Independence. The Assistant Historian General stated that another patriotic society considered that its relics should date from 1784 to 1815. The State Regent of the District stated that limiting the period of from 1774 to 1784 would exclude some of the most valuable relics belonging to the Society. The Vice-President General of Connecticut thought that we would not have a confusion of dates if we took the date already established in our by-laws, 1820 which now applies to the naming of Chapter and should apply it to the receiving of relics and accept nothing later.

The motion was then put and carried.

The State Regent of Mississippi offered present to the Society a Bible one hundred and fifteen years old, printed in 1796, as memorial to her father.

The President General stated that she would accept this gift for the National Society with great pleasure and have it placed in one of the



glass cases in the museum, and that the Society already had one Bible, the oldest in the country, bound in wood.

The Vice-President General from Illinois asked if all relics that go in the museum must be Revolutionary, and spoke of the autograph copy of the poem, written by the author of "America," for a Daughters of the American Revolution Congress.

The State Regent of Mississippi, upon inquiry, being informed that loans of Revolutionary relics would be accepted for the museum, offered to loan four interesting pieces of Colonial money, and the State Regent of the District spoke of the appeal that she had made for the loan to the National Society of the dress sword of General Burgoyne, now in Hadley, Mass. The State Regent of Massachusetts thought she could get it as a loan, and the State Regent of Tennessee stated that she would like to get the loan of a coat worn by the Revolutionary soldier who carried to Philadelphia the news of the victory of Kings Mountain, North Carolina.

During the discussion of the question in regard to the purchase of Revolutionary relics offered for sale, the remark was made that their owners should be sufficiently patriotic to donate them, and the Vice-President General of Connecticut moved:

"That for the present we purchase no relics." Seconded by the Vice-President General of Tennessee, the State Regent of Connecticut, and the Vice-President General of Michigan.

The Registrar General presented several more names which had been verified that morning in order that the organization of a new Chapter in Massachusetts might not be delayed.

Upon motion the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for their election, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the Society.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters read her report as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Annie Stephenson Pope Naill, of De Valls Bluff, Ark.

Mrs. Helena Francilia Brier Schenck, of Santa Ana, Cal.

Mrs. Sophie Strother Meakin, of Fitzgerald, Ga.

Mrs. Charme Shippen, of Ellijay, Ga.

Mrs. Jennie Stivers Leach, of Adel, Iowa.

Mrs. Louise Hamner Collins, of Water Valley, Miss.

Mrs. May Elizabeth Lynn Hawkins, of Edna, Texas.

Also the Board is asked to authorize the formation of a Chapter in the District, to be called "Patriot's Memorial."

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

*Vice-President General in Charge of  
Organization of Chapters.*

Report accepted upon motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the State Regent of Connecticut.

The Treasurer General read the names of six members to be reinstated, who were accepted on motion, duly seconded.

The Treasurer General offered the following motions:

"That Miss Work's time on the Permanent Roll begin from December 1, when her six months' temporary appointment ended."

Motion carried, being duly seconded.

"That Misses Bright and Muddiman be placed on the Permanent Roll."

Motion seconded and carried.

"That the clerical force be compensated for extra time."

The President General requested action at this point upon awarding extra pay to all clerks entitled to extra pay for work during the Congress, and the Vice-President General of Tennessee moved:

"That the clerks shall receive pay for extra work during the Congress."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Connecticut, and carried.

The State Regent of South Carolina asked the Board to reconsider its action of October last, based upon a misapprehension of the facts, in refusing a charter to the Andrew Pickens Chapter of Clemson College. The Andrew Pickens Chapter of Seneca, never having had a charter and having disintegrated, she recommended:

"That the new Andrew Pickens Chapter of Clemson College have its actual date of organization February 22, 1905, and the old Andrew Pickens Chapter of Seneca be declared disbanded officially."

The State Regent of New York moved:

"That the recommendation of the State Regent of South Carolina be accepted as presented."

Seconded by the State Regent of Mississippi, and carried.

The State Regent of Tennessee asked reconsideration of a motion passed at the last Board meeting, for which she was responsible, which would occasion a great deal of extra work in the office of the Treasurer General, and offered as a substitute the following motion:

"That duplicate blanks be furnished Chapter Treasurers to be used by them in forwarding dues, the duplicate to be checked up, receipted, and returned by the Treasurer General."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented the application of the Nordhoff Guild for the concession of serving luncheon during the Congress of 1912.

The Vice-President General of Connecticut moved:

"That this be granted." Carried.

Following a discussion in regard to the place where the luncheon should be served, the Vice-President General from Connecticut moved:

"That the place in which the luncheons be

served during the Congress of 1912 be left to the Supervision Committee for decision."

Seconded by the State Regents of Connecticut and California, and carried.

The State Regent of Missouri referred to the amount of valuable time of the Congress consumed in voting for our officers by our present method, and moved:

"That we adopt a business method of voting, viz., that a place be provided for voting; that the polls be open from nine o'clock until four o'clock; that election judges be appointed by the President General, and our election be conducted in the same manner as our National or Municipal elections."

Seconded by the Assistant Historian General.

During the discussion which followed the State Regent of Kansas stated that, not knowing that the State Regent of Missouri intended to make this motion, she had planned to recommend to the Board that it take under serious consideration another method of voting, her idea being to put this matter in the hands of somebody to devise some good way to shorten the present method. The Recording Secretary General suggested that the matter of an improved method of voting be referred to the Credential Committee for investigation. The State Regent of New York asked if these matters referred to the Credential Committee for consideration could be brought before the Board at the February meeting. The State Regents of New Hampshire and Mississippi spoke in favor of having the election of officers early in the session.

The President General stated that it had been set for Thursday during the last Congress, because Wednesday was Patriotic Day and the President of the United States had invited the Daughters to the White House on that afternoon. The Vice-President General from Illinois drew attention to the fact that Patriotic Day would fall on the Thursday of the next Congress.

The State Regent of Missouri said that she accepted the suggestion of the Recording Secretary General, and would add the following words to her motion:

"All of above to be referred to the Credential Committee."

The State Regent of New York asked if she could amend by adding "February Board meeting."

Motion put, and carried.

The State Regent of Illinois then read the names of the following members for confirmation by the Board as members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman ex-officio; Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Shackelford, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Perley, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Hodgkins, and Mrs. Hoover. After confirmation of the Executive Committee by vote the President General announced the chairmen of the standing committees as follows: Finance, Miss Gillett; Auditing, Mrs. Brayton; Printing, Mrs. Fowler; Revolutionary Relics, Miss Benning.

The Assistant Historian General requested the approval of the Board in continuing the methods and system of her predecessor in pre-

paring the Smithsonian report, as they were satisfactory to the officers of the Smithsonian.

Motion carried.

The State Regent of Mississippi moved:

"That the proceedings of the Twentieth Continental Congress be placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary General, and by her handed to the Publication Committee, with power to act, under the resolution passed at the last Congress."

Seconded by the State Regent of Kansas, and carried.

Replying to a question of information the Recording Secretary General stated that State Regents are entitled to stationery with the insignia and to postage, the Curator should be applied to for the stationery and the bill for postage should go directly to the Treasurer General. The name, title, and address of the State Regent are placed on the stationery at her expense. Application blanks are free to everybody upon application to the Corresponding Secretary General.

The State Regent of California stated that she understood that some time ago action had been taken by the Board in regard to a uniform date for Chapter elections, but that California had never been notified. She spoke of the confusion resulting from Chapter elections being held any time during the year and of the inconvenience and extra work it must cause in several of the National offices, and suggested that notices be sent out that Chapter elections should be held in May or just after the Congress. The Recording Secretary General stated that while State Regent she had brought before the District Chapters the advantages of a uniform election date, and nearly all of the Chapters not already holding elections in April or May had changed to May, and further stated that the matter of a uniform election date could only be sent to the Chapters in the form of a suggestion.

The motions offered during the meeting were then read to the Board.

The State Regent of Illinois asked permission for the Rebecca Park Chapter to use the insignia on post cards.

The Vice-President General of Nebraska asked if all Chapters were not allowed to use the insignia on their post cards sent out on official business, the members of the Board agreeing that no permission was necessary.

The State Regent of Georgia stated that the question in regard to the proper dates of Historic Spots to be marked by the Daughters, had come up in her State; the sea wall had been marked. Some of the Chapters had only Indian mounds, antedating the Colonial period, to mark, and she wished the opinion of the Board in regard to the proper date of Historic Spots to be marked.

The President General suggested until 1820, as we are to accept relics until that date.

The State Regent of Maine said that her Chapter had taken up the work of marking the first shipyard in her State, which antedated the Revolution. The Vice-President General of Illinois mentioned the Indian trails marked by some Western Chapters. The State Regent of Missouri alluded to the building erected by



the Daughters at Jamestown in commemoration of 1607. The State Regent of New Mexico stated that she had just finished marking the Santa Fé Trail, which was of a later date than the Revolution, being the forerunner of the American homestead which settled the entire West. The State Regent of Illinois referred to the marking of the places where the Lincoln-Douglas debates had been held, by the Chapters of her State. The President General spoke of the marking of the Lewis and Clark Trail, and said that this matter of a date for the marking of Historic Spots was something upon which the Board could not attempt to dictate. The State Regent of California asked the approval of the Board of the colossal

statue of George Washington, which it is proposed to erect at Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal., to be used as a harbor light during the two expositions of 1915. It is to be placed on the spot where the white man first landed in his attempt to civilize the Western coast.

The President General said that the Board would never refuse to approve the erection of a statue of George Washington.

Upon motion of the Vice-President General of Michigan, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

Approved: National Board of Management,  
June 7, 1911.

## Minutes of the Regular Meeting and of the Special Meeting to Approve the Minutes, Held June 7 and 8, 1911

WEDNESDAY, MORNING SESSION.

June 7, 1911.

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 10.40 a.m.

The Chaplain General presented to the Board a Bible, bearing the insignia of the Society and the inscription "National Board of Management." After the President General accepted this gift of the Chaplain General in behalf of the Board of Management with words of appreciation, the Chaplain General read a passage from Deuteronomy and one from the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians as applicable to the proceedings of the Board. This was followed by prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members responding: The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Vice-Presidents General: Illinois, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; Georgia, Miss Anna C. Benning; Delaware, Miss Sophie Waples; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Allen Putnam Perley; Michigan, Mrs. James P. Brayton. The following active officers: Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; Treasurer General, Mrs. William D. Hoover; Librarian General, Miss Amaryllis Gillett. The following State Regents: California, Mrs. William W. Stilson; District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; Massachusetts, Mrs. James G. Dunning; Michigan, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker; Nebraska, Mrs. Charles O. Norton; New Jersey, Mrs. William Libbey; New York, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood; North Carolina, Mrs. William N. Reynolds. State Vice-Regents: Arizona, Mrs. Will C. Barnes; Maryland, Mrs. Yates Stirling. At the morning session of June 8 the District of Columbia was represented by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Drury Conway Ludlow.

The minutes of the Board meeting of April 15 were read by the stenographer, and approved.

The minutes of the Board meeting of April 24, being an annual special meeting, were read by the Recording Secretary General, corrected and approved.

The Recording Secretary General before reading, at the request of the President General, the following letter from Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education, said that she was very glad to be able to state that Mrs. Fowler, whose other work had only permitted her to fill temporarily (until May 1) the place left vacant by the resignation of Miss Brigham, had been able to arrange to be the stenographer for the June Board meetings:

"May 29, 1911.

*"To the President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

*"Madames:* Last year a resolution was sent to you, asking that a request be made that all contributions intended for Southern Mountain Schools be sent through the Treasurer General, so that we could have a record of the total amount contributed for that worthy cause each year.

*"The resolution was changed so that, as adopted, it read that the contributions should first be sent to the State Regent of the respective States or to some person appointed by her to receive such contributions. The result has been as follows:*

*"The Chapters of one group, through their respective Regents, have stated that they prefer sending their contributions directly to the schools as heretofore, as by that plan the members are kept in closer touch with the school or individual child receiving assistance. The Chapters, in a second group, stated that they had not received notice of the request in time to change from the usual custom of sending their contribution directly to the schools.*

*"The Chapters, in a third group, stated that they had not received the request at any time.*

*"The Chapters, in a fourth group, sent their contributions to me.*

"The Chapters, in a fifth group, sent their contributions, as requested, to the State Regent or to some one appointed by her, and then reported to me.

The Chapters, in a sixth group, sent their contributions, as requested, to the State Regent or to a member appointed by her, and then the State Regent or member appointed by her reported to me.

"The Treasurer General and Chairman of this Committee read the resolution as adopted by the National Board of Management alike, and as it read: 'all Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter and individual contributions for the Southern Mountain School work be sent to the Treasurer General, with a list of the donors and beneficiaries, who shall immediately forward the same to whom it is to be presented, and that a complete list of all such contributions be sent to the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee.' The Treasurer General sent to the Chairman of this Committee a complete list of all contributions received, and this list was included in the report of the Committee on Patriotic Education, which was presented to the Twentieth Continental Congress, and ordered to be printed, the preamble only having been read.

"In view of the different readings of the above resolution we respectfully suggest that a request be made and sent to Chapter Regents in a simpler form, and we regret that, owing to this diverse reading of the resolution we have not a statement to present of the total sum given through or by Chapters to the several schools and settlements in the Southern Mountain districts in which we, as a Society, are so greatly interested.

"Very truly yours,  
"EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,  
"Chairman."

In the discussion that followed the State Regents of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts spoke of the difficulty in getting the Chapters to send their contributions through the Treasurer General. The Vice-President General of Illinois thought that, now the report was out, the Chapters would see that they are to have the recognition that they thought they would lose if this new method were followed. The Vice-President General of Georgia suggested that the full amount given by Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters to the Southern Mountain Schools could be found out by writing to the Treasurers of these schools. The matter was further discussed by the Treasurer General, State Regents of Nebraska, New Jersey, and New York, and State Vice-Regent of Maryland.

The State Regent of the District stated that she had received a note from some ladies who thought that we should have a Daughters of the American Revolution school in the mountain district, to be supported by our contributions. These ladies had already been given some money for an endowment fund for such a school, and thought they could collect a large amount. They wanted authority to make this collection and have this money kept in our treasury as an endowment fund for the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution Mountain School. The opinion was expressed in the discussion which followed, that we should help first the struggling schools already in existence and that those of our Chapters which had become interested in giving scholarships in the various schools, and had agreed to put certain students through the course would not like to change.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania suggested that notices be printed in regard to our present method of sending contributions to the Mountain Schools, and sent to the Chapter Regents, as the new officers do not understand the situation. The State Regent of Massachusetts thought that the printed notices should be sent to the Chapter Treasurers, and the Recording Secretary General suggested that they should be sent to both. The State Regent of New York suggested that a personal note from the State Regent accompany these notices. The State Regent of Massachusetts was asked to prepare the written motion, and while it was being written, the President General addressed the Board as follows:

(The address of the President General and the letter from the Genealogical Editor, which was read in connection with it, were printed in the June number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

The State Regent of Massachusetts then read the following motion:

"That a sufficient number of the notices of the vote previously passed relating to sending the money for the Mountain School work to the Treasurer General be sent to each State Regent to supply each Chapter Regent and Treasurer in her State."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the matter brought before us by the Genealogical Editor through her letter be referred to Chapter Regents."

Seconded by the Registrar General and Librarian General, and carried.

The President General announced that the Vice-President General of Michigan, having declined to serve as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania had been appointed in her place.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was read as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

Notification cards have been sent to all members admitted at the Board meetings of April 15 and 24. The proceedings of the Twentieth Continental Congress, with the exception of some reports which were not handed in until later, were promptly turned over by the Official Stenographer for the Congress, Miss Millward, to the Recording Secretary General, and as promptly turned over by her to the Publication Committee, according to the motion adopted at the Board meeting of April 24.

Immediately after the Congress the list of National officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, and honorary officers was prepared for the printer. A copy of this list was sent



with each notice for this Board meeting and with all notices of Committee appointment sent out.

Certificates of membership, charters for Chapters, commissions for Honorary Vice-President General, Vice-Presidents General, and State Regents and re-election notifications for Vice-Presidents General and State Regents have been signed. Regrets for the June Board meetings have been received from the Vice-Presidents General of Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Virginia, from the Assistant Historian General and from the State Regents of Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Vermont. Many letters have been received and written, and the interesting ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the monument at Arlington to Major L'Enfant, the friend of General Washington, were attended with much pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,

*Recording Secretary General.*

The following report of the Corresponding Secretary General was read, in her absence, by the Recording Secretary General, and accepted on motion by the Registrar General:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

The following report covers correspondence attended to and supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from April 1 to June 1, 1911:

April, 1911:

Letters received .....	236
Letters written .....	317
Application blanks mailed.....	2,303
Supplemental blanks mailed.....	846
Constitutions .....	284
Circular, "How to Become a Member."..	217
Miniature blanks .....	172
Officers' lists .....	173
Transfer cards .....	135

May, 1911:

Letters received .....	279
Letters written .....	423
Application blanks mailed.....	4,923
Supplemental blanks .....	814
Constitutions .....	194
Circular, "How to Become a Member."..	266
Miniature blanks .....	266
Officers' lists .....	272
Transfer cards .....	120

Total for the two months as follows:

Letters received .....	515
Letters written .....	740
Application blanks mailed.....	7,226
Supplemental blanks .....	1,660
Constitutions .....	478
Circular, "How to Become a Member."..	483
Miniature blanks .....	438
Officers' lists .....	445
Transfer cards .....	255

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters read the following report:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Sallie Hogan Skinner, of Kentland, Ind.

Mrs. Mary E. Mathes Eslinger, of Martinsville, Ind.

Mrs. Cleodora Hitchcock Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa.

Mrs. May Fontaine Surghnor, of Monroe, La.

Mrs. Lizzie E. Shumway, of Melrose, Mass.

Mrs. Amanda Laucks Xanders, of Columbus, Neb.

Mrs. Asenath Frances Osgood Dailey, of Needham Heights, Mass.

And to authorize the formation of a Chapter at Wyalusing, Pa.

The following Regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Mary Fitz Gerrall, of Lebanon, Ill.; Mrs. Laura Reeves, of Newton, Iowa; Miss Mary Bryan, of Cambridge, Md.; Mrs. Agnes Soule, of Billings, Mont.; Mrs. Grace Graves, of Urichsville, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Wheeler, of Victoria, Texas.

Letters received, 153; letters written, 100; officers' lists written for, 448; officers' lists received, 450.

In addition to the routine correspondence of the office, 178 letters have been received with the directory work and 65 replies have been written.

Charters issued, 10; charters reissued, 2; commissions to State Regents issued, 20; re-election notifications issued, State Regents, 27; Vice-Presidents General, 3.

The card catalogue reports:

Member's cards .....	310
Corrections .....	375
Deaths .....	34
Marriages .....	54
Reinstated .....	18
Resigned .....	17
Admitted membership, April, 1911.....	87,177
Actual membership, April, 1911.....	68,552

The "Guthrie Center" Chapter of Iowa presented a petition to the Board for permission to change its name; the reason given being that they wish to take a name of more significance.

A second petition is presented by the "Sequoia" Chapter of California, which was made personally at the time of the Congress, that the charter of that Chapter, destroyed by the San Francisco fire, may be reissued.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters*

The State Regent of the District called attention to the statute forbidding the change of name of the "Guthrie Center" Chapter of Iowa to the "Mary Washington" Chapter, as that name had already been taken by another Chapter.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters requested permission to allow Mrs. E. E. Dailey, of Needham Heights, formerly a resident of Marlboro, to

form a Chapter at Needham after her transfer from the Marlboro Chapter has been received.

By indorsement of the Board this was incorporated in the foregoing report, the acceptance of which was then moved by the State Regent of New York, and carried.

The Registrar General then read the following report, stating that notices of approval were now being sent out to those who had submitted supplemental papers, so that they no longer awaited notice from the Chapter Registrars.

*Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:*

I have the honor to report the following:	
Applications presented to the Board....	1,002
Supplemental applications verified.....	263
Original papers returned unverified.....	36
Supplemental papers returned unverified.	168
Permits for the Insignia issued.....	364
Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued..	323
Permits for the Recognition Pins issued.	368
Certificates engrossed .....	1,429
Certificates issued .....	1,023
Applications of Real Daughters presented .....	4
Number of letters, including duplicate papers issued .....	2,484
Number of cards issued.....	1,259

Original papers examined and not yet verified .....	131
Supplemental papers examined and not yet verified .....	368
New records verified.....	329
Original papers awaiting Notary's seal..	8
Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal .....	6
Total number of papers verified.....	1,271
Number of application papers copied, 92, at 25 cents.....	\$23.00
Number of State Regents' lists copied .....	0

Respectfully submitted,  
CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,  
*Registrar General.*

The State Regent of New York moved the acceptance of this report, with thanks. Motion carried.

The Registrar General then read the names of 1,002 applicants for admission (the reading consuming twenty-eight minutes, and being greeted with applause), and on motion the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of these applicants, and the President General announced them duly admitted members of the National Society.

The following report, at the request of the Treasurer General, was read by the Librarian General as chairman of the Finance Committee:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1—May 31, 1911.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, March 31, 1911..... \$32,700.60

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$10,426, less \$534 refunded.....	\$9,892.00	
Initiation fees, \$1,301, less \$78 refunded.....	1,223.00	
Certificates—members and life members.....	7.00	
Current interest.....	89.42	
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.....	13.16	
Directory .....	8.46	
Duplicate papers and lists.....	30.50	
Early history.....	2.12	
Exchange .....	1.30	
Lineage books.....	187.01	
Magazine .....	3.40	
Proceedings, Nineteenth Continental Congress.....	3.66	
Ribbon .....	28.60	
Rosettes .....	2.78	
Stationery .....	2.00	
Statute books.....	.90	
Telephone pay stations.....	46.55	
Refund—House Committee.....	19.20	
Sale of towels.....	18.00	
Slot machine.....	2.00	
		\$11,581.06
		<u>\$11,581.06</u>
		\$44,281.66

EXPENDITURES.

*Office of President General.*

Clerical service.....	\$148.00	
		\$148.00
<i>Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.</i>		
Clerical service.....	\$294.00	
Lithographing 30 commissions and roll of parchment.....	45.04	
Cards, mailing tubes, rubber stamps, expressage, and postage.	26.02	
		<u>365.06</u>



*Office of Recording Secretary General.*

Clerical service.....	250.00
Postage, rubber stamps, telegram, and expressage.....	7.92

257.92

*Office of Corresponding Secretary General.*

Clerical service.....	\$125.50
Blanks and postage.....	140.25
Rubber stamps and pad for typewriter.....	2.50

274.25

*Office of Registrar General.*

Clerical service.....	\$1,140.45
Permit books and binding.....	50.25
10,000 postals and printing.....	110.50
Cardboard, rubber stamps, and repairs to typewriter.....	4.25

1,305.45

*Office of Treasurer General.*

Clerical service.....	\$1,534.50
Bonding Treasurer General, Bookkeeper, and Assistant.....	57.00
Cash book, ledger, and check books.....	58.00
Stamp, sharpening erasers, repairs to typewriter, telegrams, and rent of deposit box.....	14.45

1,603.95

*Office of Librarian General.*

Clerical service.....	\$153.66
1 new volume and binding 22 volumes.....	20.40
Postage, expressage, and drayage.....	6.40

180.46

*Office of Historian General.*

Clerical service.....	\$353.93
1,000 lineage books and expressage.....	500.00
Postage, expressage, and telegrams.....	12.50

935.43

*Office of Assistant Historian General.*

Expressage and 1,500 envelopes.....	\$33.31
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33.31

*Chalkley Manuscript.*

Clerical service.....	\$113.61
Rent typewriter, storage, and cab hire.....	5.50

119.11

*General Office.*

Clerical service.....	\$302.40
Messenger .....	37.10
Stamped envelopes.....	149.04
Office supplies.....	107.65
Telegrams and repairs to wheel.....	15.93
Wreath, crêpe, and soloist.....	27.50
Committee, Child Labor .....	37.48
Committee, Continental Hall .....	14.78
Committee, Conservation .....	7.50
Committee, Finance .....	55.50
Committee, Desha Memorial .....	4.78
Committee, Patriotic Education (Interchangeable Bureau)....	300.00
Committee, Publication .....	15.90
Committee, Supervision .....	12.77

1,088.33

*Continental Hall.*

Superintendent, watchman, fireman, housekeeper, and telephone operator .....	\$573.45
Guide, carpenter, doorkeeper, and charwomen.....	935.87
Premium on accident policy.....	379.50
Refinishing floors and furnishing molding.....	113.50
46 tons of coal and hauling 21 loads of ashes.....	290.10
Electric current and water rent.....	315.10
Ice, water, and towel service.....	89.74
Soap, polish, gasoline, paints, ammonia, and alcohol.....	59.45
Builders' hardware and lumber.....	56.02
Chimneys, wicks, hose, buckets, paper, tape, rope, coat hangers, cotton, gold leaf, sizing, and brush.....	40.52

2,852.95

*Magazine.*

Cards, and mounting photographs for screen.....	\$10.49	
Editorial and Genealogical Department.....	160.00	
Postage, telegrams, and messenger.....	2.24	
Refund to publisher, adjustments, lists, and authors' changes..	207.82	
		380.55

*Certificate.*

Certificates and engrossing.....	\$67.32	
Expressage and postage.....	43.96	
Clerical service.....	150.00	
		261.28

*Support Real Daughters.*

Support of Real Daughters.....	\$704.00	
		704.00

*Twentieth Continental Congress.*

Blanks, cards, envelopes, telegrams, and postage.....	\$65.55	
Badges and programmes.....	582.76	
Banners, flowers, hire of furniture, and sign.....	70.40	
Cab, 'bus, and police service.....	85.52	
Accompanist, bugler, and precentor.....	81.00	
Official reader, reporter, and parliamentarian.....	755.00	
Reports of Treasurer General and Magazine Committee.....	176.50	
Suppers for tellers and clerks.....	44.85	
Typewriting, stenography, and clerical service.....	217.19	
Additional advance to House Committee.....	200.00	
		2,278.77

*State Regents' Postage.*

For 14 State Regents.....	\$165.00	
		165.00

*Stationery—State Regents.*

For 6 State Regents.....	\$28.15	
		28.15

*Stationery.*

National Officers, General Office, and Committees.....	\$68.53	
		68.53

*Auditing Accounts.*

Auditing accounts, 2 months.....	\$125.00	
Balance of general audit, 1894, to date.....	4,533.05	
		4,658.05

*Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment.*

Typewriter, oscillating fan, and blind.....	\$110.64	
		110.64

*Telephone.*

Telephone service, April and May.....	\$118.22	
		118.22

*Proceedings, Nineteenth Continental Congress.*

Postage .....	\$0.80	
		.80

*Hand Book.*

Half-tones .....	\$76.77	
		76.77
		\$18,074.98

Transferred to Permanent Fund by order of Twentieth Continental Congress....	\$26,206.68	
Balance on hand May 31, 1911.....	10,000.00	
		\$16,206.68

## On deposit in:

National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$16,186.34	
Washington Loan and Trust Company Bank.....	20.34	
		\$16,206.68

Petty cash fund.....	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$175.00
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*Fort Crailo Fund.*

As at last report, March 31, 1911.....	\$58.64	\$58.64	\$58.64
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*Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund.*

As at last report, March 31, 1911.....	\$1,432.47	\$1,432.47	\$1,432.47
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*Franco-American Fund.*

As at last report, March 31, 1911.....	\$197.86	\$197.86	\$197.86
<i>Patriotic Education Fund.</i>			

## RECEIPTS.

<i>Aurantia Chapter, California.....</i>	<i>\$50.00</i>
<i>El Toyon Chapter, California.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Sequoia Chapter, California.....</i>	<i>20.00</i>
<i>Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Connecticut.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Connecticut.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut.....</i>	<i>50.00</i>
<i>Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Connecticut.....</i>	<i>40.00</i>
<i>Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Connecticut.....</i>	<i>50.00</i>
<i>Potomac Chapter, District of Columbia.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Jacksonville Chapter, Florida.....</i>	<i>15.00</i>
<i>Mrs. Fannie E. Taylor, Florida.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Mrs. J. G. Christopher, Florida.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Atlanta Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Augusta Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Brunswick Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>50.00</i>
<i>Button Gwinnett Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Elijah Clarke Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Etowah Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Fielding Lewis Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>75.00</i>
<i>George Walton Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Governor Treutlen Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Hannah Clarke Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>152.50</i>
<i>Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Sarah Dickinson Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Sarah McIntosh Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Sergeant Newton Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Stephen Heard Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Stephen Hopkins Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>2.50</i>
<i>Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>40.43</i>
<i>Thronateeska Chapter, Georgia.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Mrs. Harper, Georgia.....</i>	<i>70.36</i>
<i>McNeel Marble Company, Georgia.....</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Geneseo Chapter, Illinois.....</i>	<i>15.00</i>
<i>George Rogers Clark Chapter, Illinois.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Morrison Chapter, Illinois.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa.....</i>	<i>1.00</i>
<i>Mary Brewster Chapter, Iowa.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Mariha Washington Chapter, Iowa.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Penelope Van Princes Chapter, Iowa.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Samuel Adams Chapter, Massachusetts.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Capt. Richard Somers Chapter, Minnesota.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Quivera Chapter, Nebraska.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>New Hampshire Chapters, New Hampshire.....</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Granite Chapter, New Hampshire.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Oak Tree Chapter, New Jersey.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Princeton Chapter, New Jersey.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Capt. John Harris Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Col. Marinus Willett Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Gouverneur Morris Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Melzingah Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>50.00</i>
<i>Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Otsego Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>50.00</i>
<i>Seneca Chapter, New York.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Thomas Leiper Chapter, Pennsylvania.....</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Andrew Pickens Chapter, South Carolina.....</i>	<i>15.00</i>
<i>Cowpens Chapter, South Carolina.....</i>	<i>50.00</i>
<i>Entaw Chapter, South Carolina.....</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, South Carolina.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Nathaniel Greene Chapter, South Carolina.....</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Texas.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Albemarle Chapter, Virginia.....</i>	<i>26.00</i>
<i>Commonwealth Chapter, Virginia.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>

<i>Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Elizabeth Zane Chapter, West Virginia</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin</i> .....	12.00	
		<hr/> \$1,266.79

## DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Berry School, Georgia</i> .....	\$920.79	
<i>Bleckley Memorial School, Georgia</i> .....	100.00	
<i>Berea College, Kentucky</i> .....	40.00	
<i>Hindman School, Kentucky</i> .....	10.00	
<i>Appalachian Industrial School, North Carolina</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Dorothy Sharpe School, North Carolina</i> .....	20.00	
<i>Maryville College, Tennessee</i> .....	100.00	
<i>Rev. Geo. P. Mayo, Mountain Missions, Virginia</i> .....	26.00	
<i>Rev. F. W. Neve, Mountain Missions, Virginia</i> .....	20.00	
<i>Southern Industrial Educational Association</i> .....	25.00	
		<hr/> 1,266.79

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, March 31, 1911..... \$6,255.67

## RECEIPTS.

*Charter Fees.*

<i>Rubidoux Chapter, California</i> .....	\$5.00	
<i>Sarah Rogers Chapter, Connecticut</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Our Flag Chapter, District of Columbia</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Calumet Chapter, Indiana</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Winchester Chapter, Indiana</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Asquamchumauke Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00	
<i>New Boston Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00	
<i>General Washington Chapter, New Jersey</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Tianderah Chapter, New York</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Barrett White Chapter, Tennessee</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Thomas Shelton Chapter, Texas</i> .....	5.00	
<i>Milwaukee Chapter (reissue), Wisconsin</i> .....	2.00	
		<hr/> \$57.00

*Life Membership Fees.*

Mrs. William Eugene Graham, of <i>Pine Bluff Chapter, Arkansas</i> .....	\$12.50	
Mrs. Oscar E. MacKinzie, of <i>Pine Bluff Chapter, Arkansas</i> ..	12.50	
Mrs. Ellsworth A. Peck, of <i>Pine Bluff Chapter, Arkansas</i> ....	12.50	
Mrs. Richard Clough Thompson, of <i>Pine Bluff Chapter, Arkansas</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Eliza A. J. Reed, of <i>General Marion Chapter, Colorado</i> ..	12.50	
Miss Garetta H. Busey, of <i>Alliance Chapter, Illinois</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Mary Flagg Gillham, at large, <i>Illinois</i> .....	25.00	
Mrs. Florence A. Chrisney, at large, <i>Indiana</i> .....	25.00	
Miss Lydia Lyon, of <i>Stars and Stripes Chapter, Iowa</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Fannie Rice Hall, of <i>John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky</i> ..	12.50	
Miss Lillian Byrd, of <i>Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Kentucky</i> .	12.50	
Miss Abbie J. Mason, of <i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Edith T. Higgins, of <i>Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts</i> .	12.50	
Mrs. Lucy T. Chapin, of <i>Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Mary L. Howard, of <i>Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts</i> .....	12.50	
Miss Agnes L. Snover, of <i>Alexander Macomb Chapter, Michigan</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Mary A. Smith, of <i>Saginaw Chapter, Michigan</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Helen B. Stark, of <i>Saginaw Chapter, Michigan</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Luella R. Peebles, of <i>Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan</i> .....	12.50	
Miss Sophie F. Sweet, of <i>Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan</i> .....	12.50	
Mrs. Edward Konantz, of <i>St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota</i> .....	12.50	
Miss Martha Winifred Stark, of <i>Pike County Chapter, Missouri</i> .....	12.50	
Miss Willella Stark, of <i>Pike County Chapter, Missouri</i> .....	12.50	
Miss Dora Purse Wright, of <i>Pike County Chapter, Missouri</i> ...	12.50	
Miss Matilda A. Treat, at large, <i>Missouri</i> .....	25.00	



Mrs. Robert D. Morrassy, of <i>Deborah Avery Chapter</i> , Nebraska .....	
Mrs. Bertha S. Van Bergh, of <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York .....	12.50
Mrs. Carrie Sabins Spain, of <i>Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter</i> , New York .....	12.50
Miss Nora Snow, of <i>Mahwenawasigh Chapter</i> , New York....	12.50
Miss Emily P. Penfield, of <i>Saratoga Chapter</i> , New York.....	12.50
Mrs. Grace A. Curran Gillespie, of <i>Tuscarora Chapter</i> , New York .....	12.50
Mrs. Laura C. Heely, of <i>Washington Heights Chapter</i> , New York .....	12.50
Mrs. Luella French Wheeler, at large, New York.....	25.00
Mrs. Florence V. Thompson, of <i>Fort McIntosh Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania .....	12.50
Mrs. Rebecca W. McCarrell, of <i>Harrisburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania .....	12.50
Miss Helen S. Hanna, of <i>Venango Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania....	12.50
Mrs. Mamie McC. Brown, of <i>Cateechee Chapter</i> , South Carolina .....	12.50
Mrs. Robert L. Payne, of <i>Great Bridge Chapter</i> , Virginia....	12.50
Miss Kate Sexton, of <i>Esther Reed Chapter</i> , Washington.....	12.50
Mrs. Marion L. H. Hodson, of <i>Janesville Chapter</i> , Wisconsin..	12.50
Miss Josephine Cooper, of <i>Kenosha Chapter</i> , Wisconsin.....	12.50

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 \$562.50

#### Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Alabama Chapters</i> , account room, Alabama.....	\$164.00
Paul Revere Society, C. A. R., Alabama.....	3.00
<i>Maricopa Chapter</i> , Arizona.....	20.00
<i>Col. Martin Pickett Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Arkansas.	17.50
<i>John McAlmont Chapter</i> , account silver candelabrum, Arkansas .....	25.00
<i>Little Rock Chapter</i> , account chairs and plates for Banquet Hall, Arkansas .....	5.00
Mrs. Frank H. Dodge, of <i>Little Rock Chapter</i> , plate for platform chair, Arkansas.....	6.00
<i>California Chapters</i> , plates for furniture room, California....	7.00
<i>Berkeley Hills Chapter</i> , chair for room, California.....	15.00
<i>Encinitas Chapter</i> , account plate for chair in room, California.	.50
Mrs. M. E. Stilson, State Regent (of <i>Eschscholtzia Chapter</i> ), plates for furniture, California.....	3.00
<i>Golden West Chapter</i> , guest book for room, California.....	10.00
<i>Rubidoux Chapter</i> , frieze for room, California.....	25.00
<i>Santa Monica Chapter</i> , pedestal for room, California.....	23.50
<i>Tamalpais Chapter</i> , chair for room, California.....	15.00
<i>Arapahoe Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	5.00
<i>Arkansas Valley Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	10.00
<i>Cache la Poudre Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	5.00
<i>Centennial State Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	25.00
<i>Colorado Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	50.00
<i>Denver Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	50.00
<i>Fort Morgan Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	5.00
<i>General Marion Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	10.00
<i>Mount Garfield Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	5.00
<i>Peace Pipe Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	5.00
<i>Ourray Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	2.00
<i>Pueblo Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	25.00
<i>Zebulon Pike Chapter</i> , account box, Colorado.....	5.00
<i>Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	20.00
<i>Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	25.00
<i>Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	10.00
<i>Dorothy Ripley Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut ..	25.00
<i>Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	10.00
<i>Esther Stanley Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut...	55.00
<i>Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	10.00
<i>Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter</i> , account chair, with plate, for Banquet Hall, Connecticut.....	18.50

<i>Faith Trumbull Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut...	25.00
<i>Fanny Ledyard Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut...	25.00
<i>Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	100.00
<i>Hannah Woodruff Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.	50.00
<i>Katherine Gaylord Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.	51.00
<i>Lucretia Shaw Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut....	50.00
<i>Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	50.00
<i>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	25.00
<i>Mary Silliman Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut....	100.00
<i>Melicent Porter Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut....	25.00
<i>Putnam Hill Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	25.00
<i>Norwalk Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	26.00
<i>Ruth Hart Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	50.00
<i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut..	25.00
Mrs. Elize Childs, of <i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	5.00
Mrs. Florence P. Maxwell, of <i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	5.00
Mrs. Celia Prescott, of <i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	5.00
<i>Sarah Ludlow Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut....	25.00
<i>Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	50.00
Mrs. C. H. Pinney, of <i>Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter</i> , Connecticut, account of bronze doors.....	50.00
<i>Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	25.00
<i>Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	5.00
<i>Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	25.00
<i>Stamford Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	25.00
<i>Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut .....	50.00
<i>Wadsworth Chapter</i> , account bronze doors, Connecticut.....	50.00
Miss Harriette W. Mahon, room, Delaware.....	15.00
<i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> , account fountain, District of Columbia .....	410.00
<i>Continental Chapter</i> , District of Columbia.....	10.00
<i>Dolly Madison Chapter</i> , to place name of Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison on Remembrance Book, District of Columbia...	50.00
<i>Emily Nelson Chapter</i> , District of Columbia.....	40.00
<i>Livingston Manor Chapter</i> , chair for room, District of Columbia .....	10.00
<i>Louisa Adams Chapter</i> , District of Columbia.....	25.00
<i>Magruder Chapter</i> , District of Columbia.....	10.00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , account library stacks, District of Columbia .....	660.00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , account library wooden book cases, District of Columbia.....	600.00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , coverings for cases in library, District of Columbia.....	14.50
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , memorial to Mrs. Dickens, account library, District of Columbia.....	3.00
<i>Monticello Chapter</i> , District of Columbia.....	25.00
Mrs. A. G. Draper, of <i>Mary Bartlett Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, District of Columbia.....	17.50
<i>Wendell Wolfe Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, District of Columbia .....	17.50
Sale of souvenirs, Mrs. Kate K. Henry, District of Columbia.	17.26
Sale of souvenirs, Mrs. A. E. Robertson, District of Columbia.	1.00
Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia.....	1.00
<i>Jacksonville Chapter</i> , Florida.....	25.00
<i>Brunswick Chapter</i> , Georgia.....	10.00
<i>Henry Walton Chapter</i> , Georgia.....	5.00
<i>Nancy Hart Chapter</i> , Georgia.....	2.00
<i>Oglethorpe Chapter</i> , Georgia.....	25.00
<i>Georgia Chapters</i> , Georgia.....	11.00



Idaho Daughters, Idaho.....	25.00
Illinois State, Illinois.....	100.00
<i>Amor Patriæ Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	10.00
<i>Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	5.00
<i>Christopher Lobingier Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	5.00
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	282.50
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> , to enroll name of Mrs. La Verne Noyes on Remembrance Book, Illinois .....	50.00
Mrs. La Verne Noyes, of <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	100.00
<i>Decatur Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	10.00
<i>Dorothy Quincy Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	25.00
<i>Elgin Chapter</i> , Banquet Hall, Illinois.....	25.00
<i>Gen. John Stark Chapter</i> (fund), Illinois.....	10.00
<i>Gen. John Stark Chapter</i> (room), Illinois.....	10.00
<i>George Rogers Clark Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	25.00
Mrs. J. B. Berry, of <i>George Rogers Clark Chapter</i> , Illinois....	50.00
<i>Illini Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	10.00
Mrs. Florence Pearl Strawn Trumbo, of <i>Illini Chapter</i> , to en- roll her mother, Mrs. Florence May Parr Strawn, of <i>Illini</i> <i>Chapter</i> , on the Remembrance Book, Illinois.....	50.00
<i>Kaskaskia Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	25.00
<i>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</i> , account Banquet Hall, Illi- nois .....	100.00
<i>Lincoln Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	10.00
<i>Moline Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	75.00
Mrs. Wm. Butterworth, of <i>Moline Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	125.00
Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, of <i>Moline Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	200.00
<i>Nellie Custis Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	5.00
<i>North Shore Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	25.00
<i>Peoria Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	10.00
<i>Princeton Chapter</i> , chair for Banquet Hall, Illinois.....	17.50
<i>Puritan and Cavalier Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	20.00
<i>Rebecca Park Chapter</i> , to enroll Mrs. George A. Lawrence on the Remembrance Book, Illinois.....	50.00
<i>Rebecca Park Chapter</i> , to enroll Mrs. J. C. Ames on the Remembrance Book, Illinois.....	50.00
<i>Rebecca Park Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	100.00
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of <i>Rebecca Park Chapter</i> , to enroll Mrs. Martha Farnham Webster, second Regent, and Mrs. John Edgerton, third Regent, on the Remembrance Book, Illinois .....	100.00
<i>Rev. James Caldwell Chapter</i> , account room, Illinois.....	15.00
<i>Rochelle Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	25.00
Mrs. George E. Stocking, of <i>Rochelle Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	5.00
<i>Rockford Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	3.65
<i>Springfield Chapter</i> , Illinois.....	50.00
A friend, Illinois.....	5.00
<i>General de Lafayette Chapter</i> , memorial to Mrs. Georgia Hatcher, for room, Indiana.....	90.00
<i>John Paul Chapter</i> , Indiana.....	10.00
<i>John Wallace Chapter</i> , memory of Rev. John Wallace, Indiana.....	5.00
<i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> , Indiana.....	10.00
Mrs. Atkins and Mrs. Carey, tribute to Mrs. Charles W. Fair- banks, Indiana .....	50.00
<i>Abigail Adams Chapter</i> , account desk, room, Iowa.....	50.00
<i>Ashley Chapter</i> , account room, Iowa.....	10.00
<i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> , account furniture for room, Iowa....	25.00
<i>Daniel Boone Chapter</i> , account furniture for room, Iowa....	15.00
<i>Dubuque Chapter</i> , account furniture for room, Iowa.....	8.00
<i>Mary Brewster Chapter</i> , account typewriter desk, room, Iowa..	29.00
<i>Penelope Van Princes Chapter</i> , account room, Iowa.....	5.00
Miss Harriet I. Lake, of <i>Penelope Van Princes Chapter</i> , desk chair, room, Iowa.....	10.00
<i>Pilgrim Chapter</i> , account room, Iowa.....	5.00
<i>Priscilla Alden Chapter</i> , account room, Iowa.....	5.00
<i>Revolutionary Dames Chapter</i> , account furniture for room, Iowa .....	5.00
<i>Stars and Stripes Chapter</i> , account furniture for room, Iowa..	7.50
Kansas Daughters, account chandelier, Kansas.....	250.00
Kansas Daughters for Real Daughters, Kansas.....	8.00
Kansas Daughters to place name of Miss Grace Meeker on	

Remembrance Book, Kansas.....	50.00
Boonesborough Chapter, Kentucky.....	5.00
Fincastle Chapter, Kentucky.....	30.00
Hart Chapter, Kentucky.....	10.00
Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky.....	10.00
John Filch Chapter, Kentucky.....	5.00
John Marshall Chapter, account carpet for box, Kentucky....	55.00
Paducah Chapter, Kentucky.....	10.00
St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky.....	10.00
Trabue Chapter, Kentucky.....	25.00
Spirit of '76 Chapter, Louisiana.....	15.00
Abigail Whitman Chapter, account room, Maine.....	9.00
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, account room, Maine.....	65.00
Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, account room, Maine.....	75.00
Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, account room, Maine.....	34.00
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, account room, Maine....	67.00
General Knox Chapter, account room, Maine.....	46.00
Koussinoc Chapter, account room, Maine.....	27.00
Lady Knox Chapter, account room, Maine.....	17.00
Margaret Goffe Moore Chapter, account room, Maine.....	25.00
Mary Dillingham Chapter, account room, Maine.....	50.00
Rebecca Emery Chapter, account room, Maine.....	17.25
Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, account room, Maine.....	50.00
Samuel Grant Chapter, account room, Maine.....	16.00
Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, account room, Maine.....	43.00
Miss Louise H. Coburn, State Regent, account room, Maine..	25.00
Francis Scott Key Chapter, account room, Maryland.....	50.00
Frederick Chapter, account room, Maryland.....	15.00
General Smallwood Chapter, account room, Maryland.....	25.00
Maryland Line Chapter, account room, Maryland.....	100.00
Thomas Johnson Chapter, account room, Maryland.....	50.00
Washington Custis Chapter, account room, Maryland.....	50.00
Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, 2 chairs for Banquet Hall, memorial to Sara Winthrop Smith, Founder and Regent, Massachusetts .....	35.00
Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Massachusetts.....	5.00
Bunker Hill Chapter, Massachusetts.....	25.00
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, account carpet for box, Mas- sachusetts .....	55.00
Mrs. Theo. C. Bates, of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, plates for furniture in box, Massachusetts.....	12.00
Mrs. Theo. C. Bates, of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, account costumer in box, Massachusetts.....	3.75
Mrs. John H. Orr, of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, account costumer in box, Massachusetts.....	5.00
Mrs. E. H. Trowbridge, of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, ac- count costumer in box, Massachusetts.....	5.00
Deborah Sampson Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, Massa- chusetts .....	17.50
Hannah Winthrop Chapter, 2 chairs for Banquet Hall, Massa- chusetts .....	35.00
John Hancock Chapter, account John Hancock bust, Massa- chusetts .....	475.00
Lexington Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, Massachusetts....	17.50
Lucy Jackson Chapter, Massachusetts.....	35.00
Lydia Cobb Chapter, account Banquet Hall, Massachusetts....	25.00
Old South Chapter, account Banquet Hall in memory of Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Founder and Honorary Regent, Massachusetts .....	50.00
Paul Revere Chapter, 3 chairs for Banquet Hall, Massachusetts.	52.50
Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, in memory of Real Daughter, Mary Sargent, Massachusetts .....	5.00
Michigan Chapters, account room, Michigan.....	195.00
Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, account room, Michigan....	17.50
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, account room, Michigan.....	206.00
Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chap- ter, account coat-of-arms, room, Michigan.....	187.50
Minnesota Chapters, account stairway, Minnesota.....	112.00
Distaff Chapter, account stairway, Minnesota.....	30.00
Minneapolis Chapter, account stairway, Minnesota.....	100.00
Holly Springs Chapter, Mississippi.....	5.00



<i>Jesse Clark Chapter, Mississippi</i> .....	5.00
<i>Nahoula Chapter, Mississippi</i> .....	5.00
<i>Columbian Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> .....	25.00
<i>Elizabeth Benton Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> .....	100.00
<i>Jefferson Chapter, account bust, Miss Eugenia Washington, Missouri</i> .....	5.00
<i>Jefferson Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> .....	15.00
<i>Jemima Alexander Sharpe Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> ..	26.25
<i>Kansas City Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> .....	100.00
<i>Laclede Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> .....	28.00
<i>St. Joseph Chapter, account room, Missouri</i> .....	25.00
<i>St. Louis Chapter, to enroll Mesdames Anna E. Cockrill, James J. O'Fallon, George H. Shields, and Randolph Hutchinson on Remembrance Book, Missouri</i> .....	200.00
<i>Mrs. Ben. F. Gray, of St. Louis Chapter, to enroll Mrs. Randall Hoyt on Remembrance Book, Missouri</i> .....	50.00
<i>Nebraska Chapters, expressage on pedestals, Nebraska</i> .....	6.99
<i>Deborah Avery Chapter, to enroll Miss Mary M. A. Stevens on the Remembrance Book, Nebraska</i> .....	50.00
<i>Omaha Chapter, account serving table, Banquet Hall, Nebraska</i> ..	40.00
<i>Montezuma Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, Nevada</i> .....	20.50
<i>Abigail Stearns Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Abigail Webster Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Anna Keyes Powers Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	10.00
<i>Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	25.00
<i>Buntin Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Elsa Cilley Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Eunice Baldwin Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Liberty Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	10.00
<i>Mary Torr Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	15.00
<i>Matthew Thornton Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	25.00
<i>Molly Aiken Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Molly Stark Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	25.00
<i>Mount Lebanon Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	5.00
<i>Rumford Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	15.00
<i>Samuel Ashley Chapter, New Hampshire</i> .....	20.00
<i>Baron Steuben Chapter, New York</i> .....	20.00
<i>Capt. Robert Nichols Chapter, account cases for museum, New York</i> .....	100.00
<i>Catherine Schuyler Chapter, New York</i> .....	25.00
<i>Caughnawaga Chapter, account Banquet Hall, New York</i> ....	25.00
<i>Champlain Chapter, account room, New York</i> .....	5.00
<i>Chemung Chapter, New York</i> .....	15.00
<i>Corp. Josiah Griswold Chapter, New York</i> .....	10.00
<i>Fort Oswego Chapter, account room, New York</i> .....	10.00
<i> Gansevoort Chapter, drayage, table for room, New York</i> ....	1.00
<i>Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, plate for chair for Banquet Hall, New York</i> .....	5.00
<i>James Madison Chapter, New York</i> .....	25.00
<i>Jamestown Chapter, account dining table for Banquet Hall, New York</i> .....	50.00
<i>Kanestio Valley Chapter, New York</i> .....	20.00
<i>Keskeskick Chapter, New York</i> .....	25.00
<i>Onondaga Chapter, chair for Banquet Hall, New York</i> .....	17.50
<i>Swekatsi Chapter, New York</i> .....	25.00
<i>Tuscarora Chapter, New York</i> .....	100.00
<i>Thomas Polk Chapter, chair and plate for Banquet Hall, North Carolina</i> .....	18.50
<i>Bellefontaine Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	10.00
<i>Catharine Greene Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	10.00
<i>Col. Geo. Croghan Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	25.00
<i>Columbus Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	50.00
<i>Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	20.00
<i>Dolly Tod Madison Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	25.00
<i>East Cleveland Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	5.00
<i>Fort Findlay Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	10.00
<i>George Clinton Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	10.00
<i>Jonathan Dayton Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	21.00
<i>Mahoning Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	15.00
<i>Miami Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	5.00
<i>Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, account room, Ohio</i> .....	25.00

<i>New Connecticut Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	15.00
<i>Old Northwest Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	25.00
<i>Toledo Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	40.00
<i>Urbana Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	10.00
<i>Ursula Wolcott Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	30.00
<i>Wauseon Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	10.00
<i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , account room, Ohio.....	100.00
<i>Ohio Chapters</i> , account room, Ohio.....	.35
<i>Oklahoma City Chapter</i> , Oklahoma.....	25.00
<i>Bradford Chapter</i> , chair and plate for Banquet Hall, Penn- sylvania .....	18.50
<i>Chester County Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania....	50.00
<i>Fort Antes Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>George Taylor Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	11.00
<i>Germantown Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	25.00
<i>Mrs. Fleming, of Independence Hall Chapter</i> , bust and pedes- tal, Pennsylvania .....	50.00
<i>Liberty Bell Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	41.00
<i>Lycoming Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania.....	50.00
<i>Mahantonga Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	200.00
<i>Pittsburgh Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	100.00
<i>Phoebe Bayard Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania....	10.00
<i>Quaker City Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	50.00
<i>Robert Morris Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>Scranton City Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>Shikellimo Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>Thomas Leiper Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>Tioga Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	5.00
<i>Tioga Chapter</i> , account laying coat-of-arms in vestibule, Penn- sylvania .....	15.00
<i>Warrior Run Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	10.00
<i>Washington County Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania..	10.00
<i>Wellsboro Chapter</i> , bust and pedestal, Pennsylvania.....	25.00
<i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , sideboard for Banquet Hall, Rhode Island....	190.00
<i>Adam Dale Chapter</i> , plate for chair, Tennessee.....	1.00
<i>Bonny Kate Chapter</i> , chair for room, Tennessee.....	50.00
<i>Campbell Chapter</i> , account room, Tennessee.....	60.00
<i>Chickamauga Chapter</i> , mirror for room, Tennessee.....	50.00
<i>Com. Lawrence Chapter</i> , furnishing, room, Tennessee.....	15.00
<i>Jackson-Madison Chapter</i> , account room, Tennessee.....	10.00
<i>John Sevier Chapter</i> , account room, Tennessee.....	5.00
<i>Margaret Gaston Chapter</i> , furnishing, room, Tennessee.....	10.00
<i>Samuel Doak Chapter</i> , costumer for room, Tennessee.....	11.25
<i>George Washington Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	5.00
<i>San Antonio de Bexar Chapter</i> , account room, Texas.....	40.00
<i>Virginia Chapters</i> , account room, Virginia.....	255.00
<i>Virginia Chapters</i> , account Jefferson bust, Virginia.....	75.00
<i>Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison</i> , account room, Virginia.....	50.00
<i>Sycamore Shoals Chapter</i> , account room, Virginia.....	10.00
<i>Mrs. F. Berger Moran</i> , account bronze doors, Virginia.....	125.90
<i>Buford Chapter</i> , account mirror in room, West Virginia.....	5.00
<i>Col. John Evans Chapter</i> , account mirror in room, West Vir- ginia .....	11.15
<i>James Wood Chapter</i> , account mirror in room, West Virginia.	15.00
<i>William Haymond Chapter</i> , account mirror in room, West Virginia .....	5.00
<i>Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers</i> , State Regent, account furnishing re- tiring room for box, Wisconsin.....	69.00
<i>Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	10.00
<i>Fond du Lac Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	10.00
<i>Fort Atkinson Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	25.00
<i>John Bell Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	10.00
<i>Marshfield Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	5.00
<i>Milwaukee Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	25.00
<i>Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	10.00
<i>Plymouth Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	10.00
<i>Racine Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	10.00
<i>Stevens Point Chapter</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	5.00
<i>Mrs. Van Ostrand</i> , account box, Wisconsin.....	5.00



<i>Janesville Chapter</i> , plate for box, Wisconsin.....	10.00	
<i>Cheyenne Chapter</i> , Wyoming.....	10.00	
		<hr/> \$12,674.30
Interest on bonds.....	\$45.00	45.00
Commission on Recognition Pins.....	38.60	38.60
Use of hall, Church Congress .....	200.00	
Use of hall, Motet Choir .....	35.00	
Use of hall, Nordhoff Guild .....	79.20	
Use of hall, Washington College of Law.....	32.15	
Use of hall, Y. M. C. A.....	43 50	
		<hr/> \$389.85
Transferred from Current Fund by order of Twentieth Con- tinental Congress .....	\$10,000.00	
		<hr/> \$10,000.00
		<hr/> \$23,767.25
		<hr/> \$30,022.92

## EXPENDITURES.

Bills payable, being first, second, and third notes of \$5,000.00 each .....	\$15,000.00
Interest on three notes.....	315.98
Commission to architect on 2 busts and pedestals, Memorial fountain and balance on building contract.....	368.00
Continental Hall contribution—duplicate from <i>Maricopa Chapter</i> , Arizona .....	10.00
Making and engraving silver plate for platform chair, Mrs. F. H. Dodge, of <i>Little Rock Chapter</i> , Arkansas.....	6.00
Guest book, <i>Golden West Chapter</i> , room, California.....	10.00
Silk curtains and fixtures, <i>La Puerta del Oro Chapter</i> , room, California .....	15.00
Mahogany pedestal, <i>Santa Monica Chapter</i> , California.....	23.50
Mahogany Washington desk table, <i>Sequoia Chapter</i> , room, California .....	85.00
Mirror and plate, <i>Sierra Chapter</i> , room, California.....	21.35
Drayage, expressage, and plates for furniture, California.....	40.30
Drayage, <i>Delaware Chapters</i> , room, Delaware.....	.75
Chair, <i>Livingston Manor Chapter</i> , District of Columbia.....	10.00
Account bust, Martha Washington, <i>Martha Washington Chap- ter</i> , District of Columbia.....	200.00
10 steel stacks, <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , library, District of Columbia .....	660.00
Cotton covering for stacks, <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , library, District of Columbia.....	14.50
Picture, "Lady Washington's Reception," <i>Illinois Chapters</i> , room, Illinois .....	26.46
Drayage, table, <i>Illinois Chapters</i> , room, Illinois.....	.25
Making velour table-cover, <i>Richmond Chapter</i> , room, Indiana.	8.50
Chair, freight, drayage, and engraving plates for 2 chairs, <i>Huntington Chapter</i> , room, Indiana.....	94.50
Drayage, furniture, <i>Iowa Chapters</i> , room, Iowa.....	1.00
Bust, Gen. Edward Hand, <i>Kansas Chapters</i> , Kansas.....	520.37
Mahogany sofa, 6 side chairs, 2 arm chairs, 2 yards of velvet, freight, and drayage, <i>Maine Chapters</i> , room, Maine.....	275.43
Mahogany desk, chair, and typewriter stand, <i>Maryland Chap- ters</i> , room, Maryland.....	54.00
Coat-of-arms, Mrs. James P. Brayton, of <i>Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter</i> , room, Michigan.....	187.50
Chandelier, 4 brackets, 18 silk shades, and installation, <i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> , room, Michigan.....	411.00
Freight on rugs, <i>Michigan Chapters</i> , room, Michigan.....	1.15
Freight, expressage, and drayage on furniture, <i>Missouri Chap- ters</i> , room, Missouri.....	3.34
Express on pedestal for platform, <i>Nebraska Chapters</i> , Nebraska .....	0.99
Expressage, <i>New Jersey Chapters</i> , furniture for room, New Jersey .....	3.30
Drayage, table, <i>New York Chapters</i> , room, New York.....	1.00
6 transoms, lace, and brocade, put in place, and 6 pairs of brocade curtains and poles, <i>New York City Chapter</i> , museum, New York.....	282.00

Pedestal, Benjamin Franklin, <i>Pennsylvania Chapters</i> , Pennsylvania .....	180.00	
Mirror, <i>Chickamauga Chapter</i> , room, Tennessee .....	45.00	
2 brass plates, <i>Tennessee Chapters</i> , room, Tennessee .....	1.90	
Mahogany costumer, plate, and freight, <i>Samuel Doak Chapter</i> , room, Tennessee .....	11.25	
Bust, Ethan Allen, <i>Vermont Chapters</i> , Vermont .....	500.00	
<i>Virginia Chapters</i> , pedestal for bust of Jefferson, Virginia ...	180.00	
Mahogany sideboard, dining table, 6 inlaid chairs, china closet, Axminster rug, and hangings for windows and freight and drayage, <i>Virginia Chapters</i> , room, Virginia...	547.08	
	<u>\$20,122.40</u>	\$20,122.40
Balance on hand, May 31, 1911 .....		\$9,900.52
On deposit in:		
American Security and Trust Company Bank .....	\$9,806.53	
National Savings and Trust Company Bank .....	93.99	
	<u>\$9,900.52</u>	\$9,900.52
PERMANENT INVESTMENT.		
\$25,000.00 par value railroad bonds, cost .....	\$24,477.10	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value Union Pacific Railroad bonds .....	\$10,298.50	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value B. & O. Railroad bonds .....	10,259.89	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$2,000 par value Chicago & Alton Railroad bonds .....	1,603.87	
	<u>\$22,162.26</u>	\$2,314.84
Total permanent fund, cash and investments .....		\$12,215.36
Respectfully submitted,		
LULA REEVE HOOVER,		
Treasurer General.		

The report was accepted on motion of the Registrar General.

The stenographer read for the Treasurer General a list of 77 members deceased, and the Board arose in token of sympathy and respect. Lists were read of 48 members to be resigned, 268 members to be dropped, and 18 members to be reinstated, and appropriate action was taken by the Board upon the respective motions, duly seconded.

The Treasurer General offered the following motion:

"That in recognition of her fidelity, ability, and untiring labor in the interest of the Society, Mrs. Agnes Bryan be given two weeks' extra annual leave, with pay, in order that she may regain her health."

Seconded by the Registrar General and the State Regent of New York, and carried.

The State Regent of Massachusetts asked whether a member dropped six years ago and desiring reinstatement would be obliged to pay the additional Chapter dues of \$3 per year, or only the annual dues of \$2 per year, and the chair ruled that that was a matter for decision by the Chapter.

The Chaplain General moved:

"That love and congratulations be sent from the Board to our Honorary President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, upon the event of the marriage of her daughter."

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, and the

Recording Secretary General, and unanimously carried.

The State Regent of California requested the members of the Board to visit the California room, the furnishing of which had been completed since the last Board meeting.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters requested permission to arrange the time of leave for the clerks in her office at periods when they could best be spared. Unanimously granted.

At 1.05 p.m. a motion to take a recess for one hour was carried.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

JUNE 7, 1911.

The National Board of Management was called to order by the President General at 2 p.m., and the following report was read:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

The Historian General's office reports that the thirty-third volume of the Lineage Book has been copied from the original and compared with the card catalogue. Eight hundred records have been edited by the Compiler fifty of which must be examined at the Pension Office before publication.

One hundred and thirty-four letters requesting more data have been written for this volume, and so far but thirty replies have been received.



In the thirty-fourth volume, eight hundred records have been copied from the original and two hundred compared with the card catalogue.

Report accepted upon motion by the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania.

The Librarian General read her report as follows, prefacing it with the statement that an unusual gift had been received from Miss Sophie Pearce Casey, a relative of the architect of the Hall, of quite a collection of books of a different character from those already in the library:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library of Memorial Continental Hall:

#### BOOKS.

*Genealogical Record of Nathaniel Babcock, Simeon Main, Isaac Miner, Ezekiel Main.* Compiled by Cyrus H. Brown. Boston, 1909. Presented by Livingston Manor Chapter through Mrs. Charles W. Brown.

*Family of Blackleach Burritt, Jr., Pioneer, and One of the First Settlers of Uniondale, Susquehanna County, Pa.* Compiled by Alice Burritt. Washington, 1911. Presented by the compiler.

*History of Lake Champlain. The Record of Three Centuries, 1609-1909.* By Walter Hill Crockett. Burlington, 1909. Presented by Green Mountain Chapter.

*The Cooperstown Centennial Celebration, 1807-1907.* Cooperstown (no date). Presented by Mrs. D. R. Dorn.

*Historic Records of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y.* By G. Pomeroy Reese. Cooperstown (no date). Presented by Mrs. D. R. Dorn.

*American Women.* Fifteen Hundred biographies edited by Francis E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore. Vol. II. New York, 1897. Presented by Mrs. Annie I. Robertson.

*Down the Eastern and Up the Black Brandywine.* By Walter W. MacElree. West Chester, Pa., 1906.

*Along the Western Brandywine.* By Walter W. MacElree. West Chester, Pa., 1909. The two last volumes presented by the author through Miss Mary Stillé.

*Chester County and Its People.* Edited by W. W. Thomson. Chicago, 1898. Presented by the Regent of Chester County Chapter, Mrs. George E. Scott.

*History of the Town of Pittsford, Vt., with Biographical Sketches and Family Records.* By A. M. Caverly. Rutland, 1872. Presented by Mrs. Mabel T. Caverly.

*History of Harford County, 1608-1812.* By Walter W. Preston. Baltimore, 1901. Presented by Mrs. E. P. H. Harrison through Mrs. Beverly Randolph, State Vice-Regent.

*Genealogy of the Griffith Family, Descendants of William and Sarah MacCubbin Griffith.* By R(emember) R. Griffith. Presented by Mrs. Alverda Griffith Buck through the Baltimore Chapter.

*Colonial Families of the United States of America,* in which is given the history, gene-

alogy, and armorial bearings of the Colonial families who settled in American colonies from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Edited by George Norbury Mackenzie. New York, 1907. Presented by George Norbury Mackenzie through the Baltimore Chapter.

*Unpublished Revolutionary Records of Maryland.* Compiled by Margaret Roberts Hodges. Two volumes. Presented by the Baltimore Chapter.

*Gazetteer and Business Directory of Rutland County, Vt., for 1881-82.* Compiled by Hamilton Child. Syracuse, 1881. Presented by Mrs. A. B. Engrem, of Ann Story Chapter.

*Gazetteer and Business Directory of Wind-sor County, Vt., for 1883-84.* Compiled by Hamilton Child. Syracuse, 1884. Presented by the Ann Story Chapter through the courtesy of Dr. William Stickney.

*The Papers of Captain Rufus Lincoln, of Wareham, Mass.* Compiled from the original records by James Minor Lincoln. Privately printed. Presented by Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol for the Queequechan Chapter.

*Stephen Gates, of Hingham and Lancaster, Mass., and His Descendants.* New York, 1898. Presented by the Mildred Warner Washington, Heart of Oaks Chapter.

*Descendants of the Twin Brothers, John and Benjamin Wood.* Compiled by James A. Wood. Concord, 1902. Presented by Mrs. Helen E. Wood Perkins, of Molly Stark Chapter.

*History of Woodstock, Vt.* By Henry Swan Dana. Boston, 1889. Presented by Mary Hutton Stickney, of Ann Story Chapter.

*Journal of the Third Session of the Senate of the United States of America, Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia, December 6, 1790.* Philadelphia, 1790. Presented.

The following eight volumes were presented by Mrs. Edmund Pendleton:

*American Scenery.* By N. P. Willis. Illustrated by W. H. Bartlett. London, no date.

*National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.* Conducted by James Herring and James B. Longacre. Volume I. New York, 1834.

*Washingtoniana.* A bound collection of magazine articles relating to George Washington.

*The Wetmore Family of America and Its Collateral Branches.* By James Carnahan Wetmore. Albany, 1861.

*The Hyde Genealogy, or the Descendants, in the Female as Well as in the Male Lines, from William Hyde, of Norwich.* By Reuben H. Walworth. Two volumes. Albany, 1864.

*The Holy Bible.* With illustrations by Gustave Doré. London and New York. Two volumes.

*Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library.* Volume III. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks. Springfield, 1908. Presented by James A. Rose.

The following eighteen volumes were presented by Miss Sophie Pearce Casey:

*Rhode Island Historical Tracts.* Second series. Nos. 3 and 4. Providence, 1896.

*Records of the Colony and State of Rhode Island.* Edited by John Russell Bartlett. Ten volumes. Providence, 1863.

*Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport, R. I., August 23, 1859.* By George C. Mason. Newport, 1859.

*Proceedings of the General Society of the Cincinnati, 1784-1884.* Philadelphia, 1887.

*Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati,* with extracts from the Proceedings of the general meetings and from the Transactions of the New York State Society. By John Schuyler, Secretary. New York, 1886.

*History of Washington and Kent Counties, R. I.* By J. R. Cole. New York, 1889.

*American Ancestry.* Volume IV. Albany, 1889. Joel Munsell's Sons.

*Biographical Cyclopædia of Rhode Island.* Providence, 1881.

The following thirty-eight volumes were presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper:

*Collections of the New York Historical Society.* New York, 1868-1906. Volumes I-XXXVIII, inclusive. Volumes IV-VII comprise *The Lee Papers, 1754-1811.* Volumes XVI and XVII comprise *The Kemble Papers.* Volume XVIII, *Burghers and Freemen of New York.* Volumes XIX-XXIII, *The Deane Papers, 1774-1790.* Volume XXIV, *New York Muster Rolls, 1753-1764.* Volumes XXV-XXXVIII, *Abstracts of Wills, 1605-1796.*

*"A Writer's Inkhorn."* By Lucy Bronson Dudley. New York, 1910. Presented by the author.

*Early Church Records of Groton, Mass., 1761-1830.* With notes and an introduction by Samuel A. Green. Groton, 1896.

*Greene Family in England and America, with Pedigrees.* Boston, 1901. The last two received in exchange from Samuel A. Green.

#### PAMPHLETS.

*Rhode Island Historical Tracts.* No. 20, first series, and Nos. 1 and 2 of the second series. Presented by Miss Sophie Pearce Casey.

*Genealogical History of the Grannis Family in America from 1630 to 1901.* By Sidney S. Grannis. Minneapolis, 1901. Presented by the author.

*Second Annual Report of the Tower Genealogical Society.* Presented by Mrs. Marion Longfellow-O'Donohue.

*Bibliography of Maryland History and Genealogy.* Prepared and presented by Margaret Elizabeth Roberts Hodges.

*Memoir of Brig.-Gen. Anthony Walton White, of the Continental Army.* Compiled by Anna M. W. Woodhull. 1882. Presented by Miss Randolph.

*Records of the Town of Pomfret, Conn., 1781 to December 1, 1783.* A true and exact copy prepared and presented by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.

*Transcript of the Marriage and Baptismal Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of*

*the Boght Colonie, N. Y.* Made and presented by W. Burt Cook, Jr.

*Colonel Minian Bell, Born in Largo, Fife-shire, Scotland, 1625, Died in Prince George's County, Md., 1717.* Compiled by Caleb C. Magruder. Washington, 1911. No. 6, *Historical Papers of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia.* Presented by the Society.

Year books have been received from seven Chapters.

#### PERIODICALS.

*American Monthly Magazine*.....May  
*American Catholic Historical Researches.* July  
*Bulletin New York Public Library.* April, May  
*Journal of Illinois Historical Society*....April  
*Magazine of American History*.....March  
*Missouri Historical Review*.....April  
*North Carolina Booklet*.....April  
*Pennsylvania-German*.....May  
*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*.....April  
*William and Mary College Quarterly*....April

The above list comprises 89 books, 17 pamphlets, and 11 periodicals. Eighty-seven books were presented, 2 received in exchange, 17 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLET,  
 Librarian General.

Report accepted on motion of the State Regent of North Carolina.

The following report of the Finance Committee was read by the Chairman:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the months of April and May, 1911, to the amount of \$19,781.31. The largest items comprising this amount being:

Payroll .....	\$4,546.00
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE expenses and refunds.....	466.79
Postage, including stamped envelopes.	495.46
American Audit Company, auditing accounts .....	4,658.00
Real Daughters' support.....	704.00

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLET,  
 Chairman,  
 MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,  
 BERTHA M. ROBBINS,  
 ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

Report accepted on motion of the Registrar General.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee Mrs. Perley, read a letter from the American Audit Company, stating that their report would be ready for the Board meeting, but said she had not as yet received it.

In the absence of the Chairman, the Recording Secretary General read the following report of the Publication Committee:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board:*

I have the honor to report that before I left Washington, after the Continental Congress I gave the work of publishing the Proceedings to Byron S. Adams, he being the lowest



bidder. He also agreed (in case we accepted his bid) to *prepare the work for publication*. In this way we save *one hundred and fifty dollars in addition* to the difference between the bids, as one hundred and fifty dollars was the price asked by the Official Stenographer for that work.

The material was not given him as early as agreed upon, as many State Regents and Chairmen of National Committees delayed sending in their reports. We still hope, however, that by the first of July each Chapter will have received the copy voted it by the Twentieth Continental Congress.

As Adams's bid for the Directory was the lowest, we have also accepted it. Besides, it seems only fair to our faithful and efficient Vice-Chairman, who has spared neither time nor strength in the work, to place the work with the same firm, as thereby she is saved additional labor, and is able to attend to the necessary routine business of both works at the same time. This bid is especially low, because it is done during the summer time, thereby keeping men busy who might otherwise be idle, and we feel that the contract made is meet advantageous to this Society.

The card catalogue will be copied on cards, from which the printer will copy, and then return the cards, arranged according to States, making a complete card catalogue for use on the second story in the Secretaries' offices, thereby saving many a flight of stairs for the clerks.

It has been found to be much cheaper to give out the work in the office, rather than to hire an outsider, as in the case of the last Directory. In order to insure accuracy the proof will be read with the original card catalogue; and every effort will be made to have as perfect a Directory as the National offices can furnish, ready for delivery by the middle of October. The names of those persons admitted at the October Board meeting will be included in an appendix, furnished to every purchaser of the Directory.

The book will be prefaced by a Chapter Directory prepared in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters for the same price at which the former one (necessarily much smaller) was prepared.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH HOWARD JONES,  
Chairman.

Report accepted upon motion of the Vice-President General from Illinois.

The following report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was read by the Chairman: *Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management:*

Through the courtesy of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hoover, the Revolutionary Relics presented at the last Continental Congress were stored in the vault in her office.

Yesterday (June 6), with the assistance of Miss Myers from the Curator's office, I removed all but one to the cases in the museum. The one left in the Treasurer General's vault is a musket, too long to get in the cases. I

respectfully ask instruction as to its disposition.

The Curator, Mrs. Bradley, had some other articles in charge, which also were removed to the cases. These, together with the relics I found already installed in the cases, number about forty articles.

There are five cases, with two doors each, requiring ten locks and ten keys. There is a bunch of ten keys. Each and every lock can be unlocked by any or all of the ten keys. I fear also that most any little key will unlock them, or even a bit of bent wire in the hands of an expert cracksman, should he be a relic collector.

The Curator, Mrs. Bradley, very justly feels the responsibility of being custodian of keys so easily duplicated. I, therefore, recommend the installation of locks such as used in the Smithsonian Institution, or of Yale locks, or bank, safe deposit locks, or some safe lock.

In conclusion, let me thank the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hoover, and her corps of assistants for their kindness in the care of the relics. I wish further to say, how much I appreciate the aid of Mrs. Bradley and Miss Myers, her assistant, in the care and removal of the relics.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,  
Chairman.

The Vice-President General of Illinois moved acceptance of this report, with its recommendation concerning locks.

Motion carried.

The Chairman of the Supervision Committee read the following report:

*Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:*

Considerable delay and inconvenience to the clerks has occurred during past summers on account of the time it has taken to send the pay vouchers about the country to obtain the necessary signatures.

The Supervision Committee feel that this works an unnecessary hardship on the clerks, to which they should not be subjected.

They, therefore, offer the following suggestion: That the Board appoint one or more persons to act in the absence of the Treasurer General and Chairman of Finance in authorizing the pay of the clerks.

The Committee is pleased to report that for the nominal sum of six or seven dollars they have been able to construct a moth proof receptacle for our valuable hangings, small rugs, etc., out of the large closet off the kitchen, for which no need has been found, even in our busiest time.

Last year we put linen bags over the hangings which would have been injured by folding, but finding this protection inadequate, have been forced to devise other means for their care. We think our closet a happy plan to avoid expensive cold storage bills.

Continental Hall is much in need of a vacuum cleaner. All buildings of like character to ours possess them, and it has only been because of our desire to expend as little as possible that the Committee has not asked for one before.

We seriously feel that every day we do without one now is detrimental to the building and its contents.

What we save in time and labor we believe will more than balance the cost of the machine.

The Committee thinks it advisable, and asks permission to place John Burke upon the regular roll at fifty (\$50) dollars per month.

He is the oldest employee in the building in point of service, and under the instruction of the present Superintendent has become a very efficient employee.

He now receives but a dollar and a half per day, and we could not fill his place at any such figure should we be obliged to make a change.

The Registrar General reports a crying need for steel shelves on which to keep the bound volumes of records in her office, which now repose upon the floor. As these records are our greatest asset, it would seem that they should be given the greatest protection.

Recalling the recent loss of the State of New York by fire, the Committee asked the Registrar to obtain prices on such shelves as she considers necessary, and I will ask her to report to you her findings.

The Committee hopes that the change of air in the elevator shaft is sufficient evidence that the ventilating system for which we obtained permission some time since is in process of installation. There will be even greater improvement upon its completion.

Referring to the inquiry of the President General as to the possibility of greater economy in the management of Memorial Continental Hall, the Committee, after consultation with the Superintendent, offer the following suggestions:

The Society is put to great disadvantage by our present method of receiving goods both foreign and local. Sometimes they are received by the Curator's office; at other times, when money is due, by the Treasurer General. The superintendent, janitors, watchman, and all of the help at present receive goods.

Messenger boys, draymen, letter carriers, and deliverymen wander over the building, tracking mud and sometimes soil and grease on the floors and rugs, looking for the right place to transact their business because of the custom of sending all such matters to the various offices to which they are directed, instead of their being received at a central point.

We have an office of Curator and an assistant, but the proper division between the work of that office and the Superintendent has never been made. As head of the working force, the Superintendent's duties are not confined to an office, but necessitate his presence wherever work is going on. He has gradually become the general bureau of information, thus taking him from his work, resulting in loss of time by the men under him.

If the Curator's office could be made the general business office of the building to receive all goods, letters, telegrams, etc., as well as bureau of information and the pay office for the building help, a great amount of time,

labor, and expense could be saved to the Society.

To do this properly, the present hat boxes could be moved to the opposite side of the lobby and a door cut through from the Missouri room into the room now used as a hat box. This would give that office more room, which they greatly need, and at the same time afford a business window in the main lobby.

It would also furnish space enough in one end to store such supplies for office use as are now kept in the basement, entailing considerable loss of time to procure.

The other end of this space could be used for our 'phone switchboard.

After a careful study of our telephone system it would seem that by installing a set of intercommunicating 'phones, which do not require a central station, we could dispense with our regular telephone operator at a saving of \$250 or more per year.

A switchboard record shows that one-half the calls are from office to office.

It is very evident that the building will always need a doorkeeper, and if the duties at the switchboard be reduced by half he could attend to both, except during the month of Congress, when we could employ a telephone operator.

As the elevator is only used regularly for two hours at mid-day, it could be arranged so that the janitor could operate it for that time.

A great saving of coal, not to mention the added comfort of the building, would be made if we had a set of storm doors to take the place of the screen doors at our main entrance during the winter.

With our present doors there is no way to keep them closed, as they are the type which swing both ways and cannot be changed.

Many concerns who own the premises in which they conduct their business charge themselves rent. If this were done in our case it is believed that the balance sheet at the end of each year would show that the natural income from the building more than equals the cost of its upkeep.

It should be remembered that before the Society moved into its own building we were paying a large annual amount for office rent. It seems no more than just to give credit on our expense account to the amount of such rent, thus reducing the total cost of maintenance on the building to a business basis.

One thing is certain, that our expenses are not going to grow less, as the business of the Society grows greater, and it is only by conducting our affairs in a systematic, business-like manner that we can stop the little leaks that go to make up the great whole.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH TALBOT BARNES,  
*Chairman,*

LUCY GALT HANGER,  
*Vice-Chairman,*

MATILDA J. RAMSEY,  
*Secretary,*

MARY E. ST. CLAIR,  
ANTOINETTE V. N. CATTNER,  
BERTHA M. ROBBINS,  
BELLA MARSHALL TRUBY.



The Registrar General read the bids of the Library Bureau, \$237.50, and of the General Fireproofing Company for steel stacks, \$300.00, for the accommodation of 550 volumes of records in the Registrar General's small room—there being now 490 volumes completed.

On inquiry by the Vice-President General from Illinois, the Registrar General stated that this room had not been reserved by any State, and the State Regent of Massachusetts said her State was looking for a room, but she thought they wanted a room similar to those of some of the other States, rather than a business office. The Treasurer General stated that, although her rooms were work rooms, they had, through the endeavors of the States of Maryland and Tennessee, been made as attractive as any in the building.

On statement by the State Regent of Massachusetts that if her State reserved the room they would wish to pay for any steel stacks necessary for furnishing, the Treasurer General offered the following motion:

"That the bid of the Library Bureau for steel stacks for the Registrar General's office be accepted."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General, and carried.

The State Regent of New York moved that the report of the Supervision Committee be accepted and the recommendations be taken up ad seriatim.

Motion carried.

The first recommendation was:

"That the Board appoint one or more persons to act in the absence of the Treasurer General and Chairman of Finance in authorizing the pay of the clerks."

Upon statement by the Treasurer General that she authorized the pay of only her own clerks and that the delay last year was due to checks for signature being miscarried in the mail, the Librarian General moved:

"That this matter be left for the Treasurer General to adjust."

Motion carried.

The second recommendation offered by the Supervision Committee was:

"That a vacuum cleaner be purchased for the Hall."

Carried on motion, duly seconded.

"3. The Committee thinks it advisable, and asks permission to place John Burke upon the regular roll at fifty (\$50) dollars per month."

Motion carried.

"4: A great saving of coal, not to mention the added comfort of the building, would be made if we had a set of storm doors to take the place of the screen doors at our main entrance during the winter."

The State Regent of New York moved:

"That this recommendation be accepted."

Motion carried.

"5. That credit be given on our expense account for the amount saved in office rent by being in the Hall."

This was ordered laid on the table, on motion, duly seconded.

"6. That the Curator's office be made the general business office, and a door cut from

the Missouri room into the room now used as a hat box."

The Registrar General moved:

"That this recommendation be accepted, providing the architect has no objection to the door being cut through."

The State Regent of New York suggested that an estimate of the cost be secured and reported at the October Board meeting, and the Registrar General embodied it in her motion, which was carried.

"7. That by installing a set of intercommunicating 'phones, we dispense with our regular telephone operator at a saving of \$250 per year."

The Chairman of the Supervision Committee stated that the cost of installation would be about \$20 per 'phone, and could be done by the Superintendent and his helpers.

After discussion, the State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That this be left until the October Board meeting and estimates be brought after investigation of the expense."

Seconded by the Vice-President General from Michigan, and carried.

Upon statement by the Librarian General that if this work was not done before October it would be postponed a year, because the men would be too busy to do it, the Vice-President General from Illinois moved reconsideration of the matter. Seconded by the State Regent of Massachusetts, and carried.

After discussion by the Chairman of the Supervision Committee, the State Regents of the District and California and the Recording Secretary General, the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That we accept these suggestions of the Chairman of the Supervision Committee in regard to the changes of the door and telephone, including the resolution of the Registrar General, that it be submitted to the architect."

On being informed that the motion to reconsider covered only the telephone change, the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania withdrew her motion, and moved to reconsider the cutting of the door. Motion put and lost.

The Registrar General moved:

"That we postpone the matter of the telephone until the matter of the door is settled."

Seconded and carried.

The State Regent of California asked that the door of the New Jersey room be hung so as to open inward, like other doors in the building, so as not to block entrance to the California room.

Motion made by the State Regent of the District, and carried.

The State Regent of New York asked for a pension for a Real Daughter, a member of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Sarah Carl, living near Lockport, and stated that the Regent of the Chapter said the application papers had been sent.

The Vice-President General of Michigan moved:

"That this pension be granted" and stated that she wanted to ask for a pension for a Real Daughter in Michigan, Mrs. Emily Wel-

ter, ninety-two years old, and absolutely helpless, and would like to move that this be granted and the Treasurer General pay the pension when the papers are received.

The Registrar General moved:

"That Mrs. Mary Keyes, of Princeton, Ill., ninety-eight years old; Mrs. Sarah Sanford Campbell, of the District of Columbia, eighty-four years old, and Mrs. Lavinia Porter Crofut, of Fairfield, Conn., Real Daughters, be granted pensions."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General, and carried.

The Treasurer General stated the case of Mrs. Helen Barrett, a Real Daughter in Michigan, in needy circumstances, for years a member of a Chapter that had not assisted her, who asked for a transfer to another Chapter, whose Regent had promised to obtain a pension for her—whereupon the Regent of the Chapter of which she was a member took the matter up and obtained the pension. She asked, as the Regent of the old Chapter admitted the foregoing facts, that the Regent of the Chapter to which the Real Daughter had since been transferred, and who had suggested the obtaining of a pension, be given the credit for this pension.

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That the new Chapter have the credit of getting the pension."

Seconded by the Vice-President General from Michigan, and carried.

The Vice-President General from Delaware stated that, as according to the constitution the Executive Committee has power to act in all matters delegated to it by the National Board of Management, she would move:

"That, since we are about to separate until October, this Board delegate to the Executive Committee power to act in all matters that may arise during that time which call for immediate action."

Seconded by the Registrar General and the Vice-President General of Michigan, and carried.

The Vice-President General of Illinois said that, in view of the changed conditions since 1899, brought about through the completion of building and grounds, she would move:

"That the motion made in 1899, authorizing the President General to appoint a Supervision Committee, be rescinded and that the President General be authorized to appoint a Committee of five, to be known as the Committee on Building and Grounds."

The President General stated that only those who had been at the offices frequently during the past two years could appreciate the work entailed on the Supervision Committee, the many little difficulties they have met and overcome, and the hours and days of hard labor necessitated on their part for us to have this building so well kept and carefully administered, and asked that a formal vote of thanks to the Committee, and especially to the Chairman, Mrs. Barnes, recently resigned, and the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, also resigned (for so many months the Acting Chairman of the Committee), for their

untiring zeal, be incorporated as a part of the motion.

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Michigan, and carried.

The State Vice-Regent of Arizona stated that the Committee would like to know what change had come about in less than a month since their reappointment that made this necessary.

The President General, in replying, stated that the efficient Chairman and Vice-Chairman having resigned could not serve longer on the Committee, and that the lately appointed Vice-Chairman and three members of the Committee would be away from the city all summer, two of them in Europe, and that a Committee of a different and wider scope from that authorized in 1899 had been found necessary.

The Treasurer General spoke of the written request of the Corresponding Secretary General, that in her absence from the city for a period of eight or ten weeks, a member of the Board be appointed to perform the duties of the office of Corresponding Secretary General. The Registrar General moved:

"That until the return to the city of the Corresponding Secretary General, the Recording Secretary General perform the duties of that office."

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and carried.

The State Regent of Nebraska offered the following motion:

"That the duties and powers of the Committee on Building and Grounds be defined by the Executive Committee, and that until the October Board meeting the reports and recommendations of this Committee be submitted in writing to the Executive Committee, a complete report to be made to the Board in October by the Building and Grounds Committee."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, and carried.

In view of her understanding that the work had been somewhat hampered by the small amount allowed by the Board for petty cash and difficulty experienced during the summer when the officers were absent, in paying small bills, the State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That the sum of \$500 be allowed for the petty cash fund."

The Treasurer General explained that this is an emergency fund for settlement of small bills, and that vouchers were made out for every payment therefrom, with all usual formalities.

Motion seconded, and carried.

The Librarian General moved:

"That during the absence of the clerk of the Corresponding Secretary General on her vacation the mail be delivered to and distributed by the office of the Treasurer General, and that Miss Finckel, assisted by the clerk of the Recording Secretary General, attend to the work of the Corresponding Secretary General's office at that time."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General, and carried.



After discussion, it was decided to relieve the Treasurer General's office of the additional work of distributing the mail, and to allow Miss Finckel to do so, and the following motion was offered:

"That Miss Finckel be bonded in the sum of \$250."

Seconded by the Registrar General, and carried.

The State Regent of California moved:

"That a suitable frame be ordered for the portrait of Martha Washington that hangs above the platform in the Auditorium."

The State Regent of California called attention to the fact that this was a portrait by the same artist that painted the portrait of Dolly Madison which hung in the White House, and was valued at \$3,000, and said the Society should appreciate this gift sufficiently to provide a handsome frame.

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Delaware, and carried.

The State Regent of the District stated that she had lately had a good many offers of money to be used in printing the Chalkley papers, but that she had not taken a cent, because she did not feel that she had the authority. About \$2,100 would have to be raised, and she was willing to undertake to do this among her friends and acquaintances if given the privilege, and by fall she would like to put in the President General's hands enough money to print these documents, which she thought should be carefully guarded while we are getting ready to publish them. The Recording Secretary General called attention to the motion passed during the Congress, giving Mrs. Willis permission to receive money for this purpose. The State Regent of New York thought that did not interfere with the motion she wished to make, giving the State Regent of the District the privilege of having the Chalkley manuscript printed.

The State Regent of Massachusetts stated that she would like to second that motion.

The President General mentioned the vote of the Congress in regard to the Librarian General of the Society keeping possession of these records, but thought the State Regent of the District should be permitted to raise the money if she wanted to do so. The Librarian General stated that the Chalkley records had been in the library, open to inspection, since the first of June, and only one request had been made to see them. The Vice-President General of Delaware spoke in favor of leaving this matter in the hands of the State Regent of the District.

The vote was then taken and the motion carried.

The State Regent of New Jersey moved:

"That the Superintendent, before taking final action, submit in writing to the Committee on Building and Grounds for their approval, the reasons for the appointment, dismissal, raising and lowering of wages of all those employed by him—a record of these matters to be kept by the Committee on Building and Grounds for future reference by other Boards and Committees."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, and carried.

The State Vice-Regent of Maryland stated that the President General had expressed a wish to assist in arousing public interest in the display of the flag as set forth in the resolution prepared by Miss Mary Virginia Dorsey and presented during the Congress by Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, both of the Baltimore Chapter, Maryland. The members of this Chapter, had pledged themselves to hang out at their homes the national flag on those patriotic days which the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrate and the Maryland flag on Maryland Day. She further stated that she hoped the State Regents when they returned home would talk to their Chapters about this matter, and then read to the Board the resolution adopted by the Congress, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, The flag, being in the broad sense the symbol of that for which this Society stands—patriotism—and that it is one of the objects and aims of this Society to promote and foster the spirit of patriotism by educational methods; and,

WHEREAS, There is such general neglect and indifference about displaying flags from the homes of the people of our country on the commemorative days that should inspire this need of patriotic recognition; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution *indorse, approve, and further* this effort toward arousing a widespread public interest in displaying on the homes of the country the national flag on national days and the State flag on State days—meaning the annual day for the latter—in acknowledgment of the fact that the home is the cradle of patriotism; that it is for the protection and preservation of the home that the flag is carried into battle, and that from the home should float the emblem that stands for the outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual grace of gratitude and devotion which seeks to express itself by honoring, at one and the same time, our great historic days and the protecting Stars and Stripes; and in recognition of the fact that by means of the flag we may help to nourish in the hearts of those who look upon and greet the honored symbol an ever-deepening loyalty to that which is symbolized.

The Recording Secretary General stated that there were on hand enough printed constitutions to last through the year, and offered the following motion:

"That the amendment to the by-laws adopted at the Congress of 1911 be printed on a slip of paper and pasted in the constitutions now on hand."

Motion carried.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia requested information as to whether, in accordance with repeated requests, a memorial to Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming, who had worked so hard during the early days for the advancement of the Society, could not be erected in the Hall. After discussion of various suggestions, it was decided that a handsome manuscript case in the museum would be a fitting memorial.

Upon statement by the Vice-President General and State Regent of Michigan that the

State did not wish to reserve the room next to the Michigan room, called the Certificate room, the State Regent of Massachusetts asked that any room not taken be reserved for Massachusetts until the State Conference was held, and the Vice-President General of Georgia moved:

"That Massachusetts be given the first choice of the room next to the Michigan room and the second choice of the small office of the Registrar General."

Seconded by the State Regent of Michigan, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that Georgia has the refusal of the small room of the Registrar General as a memorial.

As the State Vice-Regent of Maryland was obliged to leave the meeting, the President General suggested a message of love and sympathy to the Historian General, who had recently undergone a severe operation. The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That this be made a rising vote"—which was accordingly taken.

The President General read a request from an eminent sculptor for the loan of the Houdon mask of Washington now in the museum, as he is now engaged in modeling a bust of Washington.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That the President General be allowed to use her own judgment in regard to the matter."

Motion seconded and carried.\*

The Registrar General moved:

"That the following clerks in the office of the Registrar General have an increase in salary of \$5 per month: Miss Carter, Miss Harr, Miss Wilson, and Miss Weeden, to begin with June, and also that six clerks be allowed the addition of a few hours, and possibly a day or two, of last year's vacation, which they were unable to take on account of the press of work."

Seconded by the State Regent of the District.

After discussion of the duties of the clerks, the motion was also seconded by the Vice-President General of Michigan, and carried.

The State Regent of the District mentioned a recent case of three promotions, intended to be \$10 per month each, which, through a misunderstanding in making the original motion, were reduced, after the month's salary under the promotion had been paid, to \$5 per month. She asked that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the other \$5 of last month's salary.

The Vice-President General of Michigan moved:

"That the Treasurer General have that authority."

Seconded and carried.

The Treasurer General requested promotions of \$10 per month each for three of her clerks:

\*The President General, upon investigation, refused the application for permission to copy the Houdon bust.

Miss Marshall, Miss Karl, and Miss Incoe.

After a lengthy discussion of the comparative salaries of clerks in the offices of the Registrar General and Treasurer General by these two officers and the State Regent of Massachusetts, the State Regent of New York moved:

"That we give these clerks in the Treasurer General's office \$5 extra."

Seconded and carried.

The President General then presented to the Board the request received from the Rachel Donelson Chapter of Springfield, Mo., for the assistance of the Society in obtaining from the Government a pension for their Real Daughter, Miss Evaline Clifton, and after statements by various members of the Board that the Government would not grant such pensions, suggested that a letter be written, advising the applicant of this fact.

The State Regent of New York moved that action be taken in accordance with the President General's suggestion.

Motion carried.

The Treasurer General asked authority of the Board to reimburse one of her clerks, Miss Rock, for deduction from salary (\$11.47) due to illness.

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That this action be taken."

Carried.

The State Regent of New York called attention to the frequency of motions for advance in salaries of the clerks, and offered the suggestion that a committee be appointed to draw up a schedule of salaries for clerks.

The State Regent of the District asked that such committee study in detail the duties of each officer's clerks, and the State Regent of Massachusetts offered to amend by adding that all recommendations for increase in salaries should come through that committee. Upon request of the State Regent of New York the State Regent of the District prepared and offered the following motion:

"That a Committee be appointed to consult with the officers of all departments as to the fitness and duties of all clerks, and the proper salaries and that all promotions and increase of salary must be upon the recommendations of said Committee."

Seconded by the State Regent of New York, and carried.

The State Regent of Michigan moved:

"That during the months of June, July, and August the Hall be closed at six o'clock, and no one, officer or clerk, be allowed to remain after that time, and that the superintendent be directed to see that this rule is enforced."

Upon suggestion of the State Regent of New York, the words "during the months of June, July, and August" were stricken out of the motion, which was then seconded and carried.

The Vice-President General of Delaware brought up the matter of placing the names of offices and States on the doors of the rooms, and after a discussion of the ideas of the architect in regard to this, the Treasurer General moved:

"That a committee be appointed to take up the matter of marking the rooms."



Seconded by the Registrar General, the Vice-President General of Delaware, and the State Regent of Massachusetts, and carried.

The State Regent of the District presented the request, contained in a letter, from the former Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble, Chairman of the Committee to prepare matter for the number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which is to be issued as a memorial to Miss Desha, for authority from the Board to use a few extra pages in the magazine if the material should exceed the space allotted. She stated that it had already been found necessary to omit resolutions and letters, but it was still probable that the space might be exceeded somewhat, and the additional pages of the magazine would have to be paid for at \$3 per page.

The Vice-President General of Illinois moved:

"That the Board authorize those supplemental pages as requested."

Motion seconded, and carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters read a letter from Mr. James D. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation, thanking the Society for the contribution of \$25 toward the expenses connected with the unveiling of the Major L'Enfant memorial at Arlington.

The Recording Secretary General moved:

"That the President General be reimbursed with thanks for the \$25 which she had advanced in this emergency."

Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the following letter from Mrs. Draper, requesting that her accounts be closed:

"KENDALL GREEN,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1911.

"MRS. WILLIAM D. HOOVER,

"Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.,

"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"My Dear Mrs. Hoover: Will you kindly ask permission of the Board for me to close my accounts as Treasurer General? There is a balance, as the Auditors' reported, of a little over \$4, being the amount of two checks which have never yet been presented for payment.

"As my term of office as Treasurer General expired in February, 1897, fourteen years ago, it does not seem necessary for this account to still be kept open.

"At the same time that you ask permission to have that account closed, will you also kindly ask permission for me as Registrar General to close the joint account which I had with the then Treasurer General, Mrs. Swormstedt, \$2.44, being interest on deposits which had not been credited to the account at the time the book was made up, and has remained in the bank ever since.

"Yours very sincerely,

"BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

"Per E. H. C.

"P. S.—Knowing that the Board will give permission, I am enclosing the two checks."

The Registrar General moved:

"That Mrs. Draper's request be granted."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Georgia, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General called at-

tention to the volume of correspondence entailed by requests of newly elected members for their certificates and duplicate application papers which cannot be immediately issued, as some time is required for binding the original papers and preparation of the certificates, and offered the following motion:

"That the Registrar General be authorized to prepare a notice to be enclosed with the cards of notification of membership sent out from the office of the Recording Secretary General, giving the date when new members may expect to receive their certificate and duplicate application paper."

Seconded by the State Regent of the District, and carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters read the following letter from Mrs. Draper, offering the loan of some letters in her possession:

"KENDALL GREEN,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1911.

"My Dear President General:

"It gives me great pleasure to offer to the Society, through you, the loan of some valuable letters which I have in my possession. A list of them is enclosed in this letter. Each of them is encased in glass, and framed, and I think would be sufficient to fill the empty case now in the museum.

"The only condition attached to the loan of these letters is that there shall be a card, stating that they are loaned by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, and that it be understood that at any time upon demand they will be returned to me or my heirs.

"Yours very sincerely,

"BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

"Per E. H. C.

"MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

"President General, N. S., D. A. R.,

"WASHINGTON, D. C."

1. Letter to Col. Josiah Bartlett, depriving him of his commission as Colonel on account of his pernicious activity in the cause of the Colonists.

2. Letter to Hon. Josiah Bartlett, depriving him of his commission as Justice of the Peace for the same cause.

3. Letter from a member of the Committee of Safety, of Newport, R. I., informing Josiah Bartlett of the arrival of the French fleet.

4. Receipt from Jonathan Trumbull for \$100 paid for portrait of Josiah Bartlett by his sons.

5. Letter from Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, calling upon Josiah Bartlett (son of the Signer) to return to Congress as immediately as possible, as all members were urgently needed.

6. Hotel bill in Washington in 1815 of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, son of the Signer.

7. Invitation from "J. Madison," then President of the United States, to Mr. Bartlett to dine.

The Vice-President General of Delaware moved:

"That this loan be accepted with thanks."

Motion carried.

The Registrar General spoke of the letter received from Mrs. Mussey, as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, transmitting a check from Mr. Crandall for \$16.76, being the

amount due the Society under the present contract from cash sales of the photographs of Memorial Continental Hall, and his application, which she indorsed, for a renewal of this contract which, being read, is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1911.

"MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

"President General, N. S., D. A. R.,

"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"My Dear Mrs. Scott: I wish herewith to request a renewal for two years or more, at the discretion of the National Board of Management, of the present contract between the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and myself in regard to the taking and selling of photographs. I also wish permission to use the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in connection with the photographs (the same one which was used in stamping the large albums). For this privilege I will give the National Society 10 per cent. on next year's cash sales and will increase this 2 per cent. each year that the contract is in effect until a maximum of 20 per cent. is reached, which will then become stationary unless increased sales warrant my giving a greater per cent. This will be exclusive of any per cents. which may be offered Chapters that wish to sell photographs on commission.

"Very sincerely,

"ERNEST L. CRANDALL."

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved: "That Mr. Crandall be given the privilege for two years."

Motion carried.

The President General exhibited to the members of the Board the canceled checks for \$30,000 paid on the Hall, stating that the Society had borrowed \$200,000, but found it necessary to draw only \$185,000 of that amount—\$5,000 had been paid on the loan just before the Congress and \$10,000 since the Congress—so that the present indebtedness of the Society for the Hall is \$170,000, the interest on which has been paid.

The Vice-President General of Delaware referred to the designation of the Delaware room as a private dining room and the Recording Secretary General explained that on the original floor plans of the Hall the room was so named.

The following matters were ordered by the Board to be laid on the table: An application to be allowed to use the insignia for advertising purposes, and an application to get out a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution and form a partnership for its sale.

The Recording Secretary General read an invitation from the Flag House Chapter to witness the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Betsy Ross, on Flag Day, in Flag House, Philadelphia.

The State Regent of Michigan moved: "That the Board sends regrets that the members could not attend this ceremony and thanks for the invitation."

The President General read an invitation from the President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to attend their coming convention at Richmond.

The Vice-President General of Delaware

moved: "That a message of appreciation be sent, with regrets that it cannot be accepted."

The Recording Secretary General brought up the matter contained in a letter received from Mrs. Frederick W. Clemons, Chairman of a Special Committee of the Historic Spots Committee of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Clemons recommended, in behalf of the committee, the purchase by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the portrait of Dolly Madison painted by Mr. E. F. Andrews, who had been holding the portrait at \$3,000, but agreed to let the Daughters have it for \$1,250, if the difference between that sum and the original price be considered the gift of the artist to the Society.

The State Regent of the District moved: "That the matter of the Dolly Madison portrait be postponed until October."

Seconded by the Treasurer General and carried.

The Vice-President General from Georgia moved: "That the Board indorse the celebration of a 'safe and sane' Fourth of July.

On inquiry by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania the President General said the report of the audit company would be considered the next day.

The President General referred to a communication which she had lately received from Mr. William O. McDowell, in which he said that our organization "should have and can have a full copy" of the history, in manuscript, written by the late Henry Baldwin, of the origin and organization of the National Society of the Sons and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which had been given to him by the author and which he had just given to the New York Public Library at its opening.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to write a letter thanking Mr. McDowell for his gift."

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved: "That from and after this date all bills due by the National Society be itemized and paid directly by the office of the Treasurer General and not by any other officer or individual."

Seconded by the Treasurer General and carried.

The State Regent of California stated that this was her last Board meeting, as she was returning to California and her term of office would expire before she came East again, and invited the members of the Board to visit her when in California. She desired to offer a parting suggestion regarding estimates to be obtained before bringing any matter to the attention of the Board. This suggestion met with such favor that the State Regent of California, by request, then offered it as a motion: "That the chairman of the Committee on Building and Grounds who brings suggestions asking for improvements, also bring estimates, as it will enable the Board to act more intelligently and will save time."

Seconded by the State Regent of Michigan and carried.

The Recording Secretary General mentioned the request of the State of Wisconsin to be allowed to fit up as a cloak room the little



closet between the Wisconsin box and the retiring room.

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved: "That the States furnishing boxes be given the privilege of fitting up the adjoining closets if desired."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Georgia, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the bronze bust of George Washington (replica of the Houdon bust), the gift of Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, first State Regent of and organizer of the Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, in memory of her mother, had been received and accepted by the Art Critics Committee. The present Regent of the Chapter having written that the bust had been presented at the recent State Conference of Ohio, the bust has now been placed in the Ohio room.

The State Regent of Massachusetts said that the matter of the Lincoln fireback had been thoroughly investigated, and it having been ascertained that this was from the Benjamin Lincoln home and presented by Samuel Crosby to the Massachusetts Daughters, and by them placed in the old State House for storage until this building should be ready to receive it, she desired that it be placed by the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee in the museum. The State of Massachusetts would have another fireback ready for the banquet hall.

The Vice-President General of Georgia, as Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, accepted this gift for the museum and requested a rising vote of thanks to Massachusetts.

The Librarian General requested an additional screen door for the library, and permission for this was granted on motion by the State Regent of North Carolina.

The Recording Secretary General spoke of the project for the creation of a national forest adjacent to Washington, regarding which a letter had been received from Mr. William M. Ellicott, of Baltimore. He asks that the Daughters of the American Revolution join with the other organizations which have already endorsed this plan for the extension of the parking system of Washington, in writing to their Senators and Representatives advocating the passage of a bill in regard to this matter soon to be presented in the United States Senate.

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved: "That we as a National Board approve this measure."

Seconded by the Librarian General and carried.

At 5 P.M. the State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That a recess be taken until 10.30 A. M. to-morrow."

Carried.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION AND SPECIAL MEETING TO APPROVE THE MINUTES.

JUNE 8, 1911.

The National Board of Management was called to order in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall at 10.50 a.m. by the President General.

The Vice-President General of Pennsyl-

vania, as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, stated that the report of the Audit Company was not ready, although she had made every effort to get it, and the President General explained that the company had not until recently understood that they were to continue the audit for April and May (their fiscal year ending April 1), but stated that the book containing their report submitted at the April board meeting was in the Treasurer General's office and open for inspection.

The Chaplain General moved:

"That the report of the Audit Company be referred to the Auditing Committee for consideration, and that said committee report its findings with reference to said report to the National Board at its meeting in October, it being the sense of this Board that careful consideration should be given to the report, which covers an extensive period of time (nineteen years), and which has cost the Society so much money."

Seconded by the Treasurer General and carried after discussion, during which the President General stated that the sum charged by the Audit Company (\$11,000) was for the work of several expert accountants for a number of months, in order to make a thorough audit, so that, considering the salaries paid expert accountants, and the number of men employed, the charge was moderate.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee moved:

"That we employ this same Audit Company to audit our accounts from month to month, up to October, at the rate of \$750 per year."

Seconded by the Vice-President General from Delaware and carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters moved:

"That the salary of Mrs. Wiber, a clerk in my office, be raised from \$50 per month to \$60 per month."

Seconded by the Vice-President General from Delaware and carried, the President General remarking that the previous ruling of the Board regarding schedule of wages was not yet in effect, as the committee had not been appointed.

The Registrar General read a letter from the Chapter Registrar of the John Adams Chapter in regard to the certificate of Mrs. Martha L. Koppman, sent by the Society in 1898, but never received by her. As, according to a ruling of the Board, a request for a duplicate certificate, after more than three years, can only be granted upon payment of one dollar, except by special action of the Board, the Librarian General moved:

"That a new certificate be granted Mrs. Martha L. Koppman without payment of the one dollar."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Michigan and carried.

The Recording Secretary General reported regrets for the June Board meetings, received in the morning's mail, from the Vice-President General from Tennessee, and the State Regents of Colorado and Tennessee, and a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, in which she asked that

the National Board of Management authorize the Treasurer General to pay bills for the usual and necessary expenditures, during the current year, of the National Committee on Patriotic Education. Between May 1, 1910, and April 1, 1911, the cost of printing, postage, stationery, etc., paid by the Chairman of this Committee, and refunded by the Treasurer General, was \$187.25. This sum included the cost of printing five hundred copies of the report on patriotic education, and she does not think that the expenses of the Committee will be any greater this year.

The Vice-President General of Illinois moved:

"That a sum not to exceed \$200 be appropriated for the necessary expenses of the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee for this year."

Seconded by the Vice-President General from Michigan and carried.

The Chaplain General brought up the matter of the disposition of the Founder's pin belonging to Miss Desha, and the State Vice-Regent of the District of Columbia, referring to Miss Desha's well known desire that her pin should revert to the Society, and be placed in the museum, moved:

"That Mr. C. C. Calhoun be written to in regard to the present whereabouts of Miss Mary Desha's Founder's pin, and the heirs asked to return it to the National Society in accordance with Miss Desha's oft expressed wish."

Seconded by the Chaplain General and carried.

As the insurance policy on the Hall would expire in September, the President General said that Mr. Bell, of the Advisory Board, who loaned the Society the money, would send some one shortly to present to the Board the proposition of the insurance company for renewing the policy, the Registrar General suggested that the furniture in the Hall should also be insured, and the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania proposed having the various States responsible for the insurance on the furniture in their respective rooms.

A recess having been taken, and the special meeting to approve the minutes having been called to order, the Recording Secretary General began the reading of the minutes of the morning session of the previous day. At 11.40 a.m. the State Regent of North Carolina moved a recess, which was carried, in order to hear the representative of Mr. Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company, in regard to the renewal of the insurance on Memorial Continental Hall.

Upon request, the representative from Mr. Bell entered the room and read the letter, in regard to the renewal of the insurance, which he had brought with him, and which is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1911.

"MRS. JULIA G. SCOTT, *President Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.*

"Dear Mrs. Scott: We beg to advise the insurance on Continental Hall, aggregating \$200,000, which was written for a period of

three years, at a premium of \$700, will expire September 10. Under our arrangement with your Society it was agreed that this insurance was to be controlled by us, and we have tentatively arranged to renew the same for three years from September 10, 1911, at a premium of \$600, or for five years at a premium of \$900. We would recommend the insurance to be written for the five-year term, which will effect an average annual saving of over twenty-two per cent. on the rate you are now paying. There is a strong probability that insurance rates within the next two or three years may be materially increased in this city.

"Kindly advise us whether we shall have the insurance renewed for a period of three or five years. Yours very truly,

"C. J. BELL, *President.*"

Mr. Howe, the representative from Mr. Bell, in reply to questions, explained that the insurance on furniture of the Hall would be at a different rate from the insurance on the building itself, sixty cents for five years per \$100, at the rate of twelve cents per year, while the fire insurance was nine cents per year per hundred dollars, for five years, the difference being due to the fact that the furniture would be damaged by smoke and water also.

The Vice-President General of Delaware moved:

"That we accept the offer of the insurance company for five years, at \$900."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Michigan, and carried.

Mr. Howe, after consultation with Mr. Tyler of the insurance company, suggested that a committee be appointed to make an inventory of the furniture, rugs, chairs, pictures, museum, books, seats in the auditorium—anything that could be easily removed.

The State Regent of Massachusetts asked whether the inventory could be made by rooms, so that the proportionate values could be reached, and the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania suggested that the insurance on the furniture if bulked would be less than if itemized by separate rooms. Mr. Howe suggested insurance in bulk, with a committee to determine the proportionate share of the respective States.

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That the adjustment of insurance upon the furnishings of Continental Hall be left with the Committee on Building and Grounds, with power to act."

Seconded by the Registrar General and carried.

Mr. Howe having taken his leave, the State Regent of North Carolina moved:

"That we return to the special meeting for the consideration of the minutes of yesterday." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General resumed the reading of the minutes.

The minutes having been approved, as corrected and read, the State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"A recess of the special meeting to approve minutes and that we proceed with the business of the regular Board meeting."



Seconded by the Registrar General and carried.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee stated that the accounts had been found to be correct, and the following report of the Audit Company was read:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1911.

"MRS. ALLEN P. PERLEY, *Vice-President General, Chairman Auditing Committee, N. S., D. A. R., Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR MADAME:

"We have audited the accounts and records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the months of April and May, 1911, and submit our report, including exhibits and schedules, as follows:

"Exhibit:

"A.' Statement of receipts and disbursements, current fund, for the months of April and May, 1911.

"B.' Statement of receipts and disbursements, permanent fund, for the months of April and May, 1911.

"C.' Reconciliation of bank balances, as at May 31, 1911.

"Schedule:

"1.' Outstanding checks National Metropolitan Bank, as at May 31, 1911.

"2.' General and miscellaneous expenses for the months of April and May, 1911.

"We counted the petty cash of the Treasurer General, June 1, 1911, finding vouchers and cash on hand to the full amount of the fund.

"The stamped envelope account agrees with the inventory taken June 7, 1911.

"All money, as shown by the records to have been received by the Curator from the sale of lineage books, directories, etc., had been turned over to the Treasurer General.

"The finance book was agreed with the Treasurer General's records.

"Respectfully submitted,

"THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,

"By C. R. CRANMER,

"For Resident Vice-President."

On motion by the Vice-President General of Delaware, duly seconded, the report was accepted.

The Registrar General moved:

"That a lock box be provided for the clerk receiving mail, the character of which is to be determined by the Building and Grounds Committee."

Seconded by the Librarian General, and carried.

The Librarian General moved:

"That the clerk who receives the mail be bonded."

Seconded by the Registrar General and the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, and carried.

The State Vice-Regent of Arizona called attention to the fact that this motion affected Miss Fernald, the clerk of the Corresponding Secretary General, and asked whether it was necessary to bond Miss Finckel during her temporary distribution of the mail as passed by the Board the preceding day.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania

called attention to an existing statute passed some years ago that anybody handling \$1 of the National Society's money must be bonded.

The President General mentioned a letter, received from the Regent of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter of Annapolis, who had presented, on behalf of the President General, the Daughters of the American Revolution Cup to the naval cadet this year, telling of the beautiful occasion, and then the President General announced her pleasure at learning that the page proof of the Proceedings of the Congress had already been submitted to the Publication Committee by the printer.

A vote not having been taken in regard to the pension for the Real Daughter in Michigan at the time the matter was brought up, the State Regent of North Carolina moved:

"That the Real Daughter, Mrs. Emily Welten, of Michigan, be granted a pension."

Seconded by the Librarian General, and carried.

The President General mentioned the dissatisfaction of tourists at the closing of the Hall to visitors during the summer. During the discussion the Librarian General suggested that the Hall remain open during the vacation. The Registrar General asked to include such holidays as the National Museum and other places are open. The Vice-President General of Delaware then offered the following motion:

"That the Continental Hall be open through the summer, including the holidays."

Seconded by the Librarian General, and carried.

The Vice-President General of Georgia moved:

"That when a Real Daughter's claims are established to the satisfaction of the Registrar General the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the pension and give the gold spoon."

Seconded by the Registrar General, and carried.

The State Vice-Regent of Arizona suggested that, during the vacation of Miss Fernald, clerk of the Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Finckel be relieved of the distribution of mail and this work be given to the Curator, who was already under bond.

The Registrar General moved:

"That we rescind the motion to bond Miss Finckel, and that during the two weeks' absence of Miss Fernald the mail go to the Curator."

Seconded, and carried.

The State Regent of Massachusetts moved:

"That the special session of the Board be called to order and that the minutes be approved."

Seconded, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions passed during the meeting, and the minutes were accepted on motion, duly seconded.

At one o'clock p.m. the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters moved adjournment, which was carried.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,

*Recording Secretary General.*

Approved: National Board of Management,  
June 8, 1911.

# National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

## Honorary Officers

### FOUNDER:

Mrs. DANIEL LOTHROP, "The Wayside," Concord, Mass. Winter Address: "The Somerset," Boston, Mass.  
(Elected 1901, Honorary President for life, with full power to vote in all meetings of the National Board of Management and annual convention.)

### HONORARY PRESIDENTS:

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 2005 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
(Elected 1903 for life.)  
Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
(Elected 1905 for life.)  
Mrs. Frederick T. Dubois, Blackfoot, Idaho.  
(Elected 1909 for life.)

### HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

(Elected for a period of five years, with year of election.)

<p>1911. Mrs. John W. Foster, 1307 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</p> <p>1911. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, 178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.</p> <p>1911. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, Groton, Conn.</p> <p>1911. Mrs. Hughes, Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>1911. Mrs. John Miller Horton, 477 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.</p> <p>1911. Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, 512 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.</p> <p>1911. Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, 565 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.</p> <p>1911. Mrs. Van Devanter, Washington, D. C.</p>
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## National Board of Management

### NATIONAL PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Albert Baird Cummins, Washington, D. C., and Des Moines, Iowa.

### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT PRESIDING:

Mrs. E. S. Washington Howard, 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SOCIETIES:

Mrs. Frank Bond, 3127 Newark Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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Mrs. John Tweedale, 1725 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Geo. V. Baird, 1505 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. George Marsh, Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Frank Mondell, Washington, D. C., and New Castle, Wyo.  
Miss Eliza C. Tulloch, 937 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Miss Martha N. Hooper, 1735 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL RECORDING SECRETARY:

Miss Catharine E. Custis, 912 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

Mrs. Ellis Logan, 1253 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL REGISTRAR:

Mrs. J. B. G. Custis, 912 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL TREASURER:

Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

### NATIONAL HISTORIAN:

Mrs. Walter Rogers Beach, 209 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### NATIONAL CHAPLAIN:

Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.





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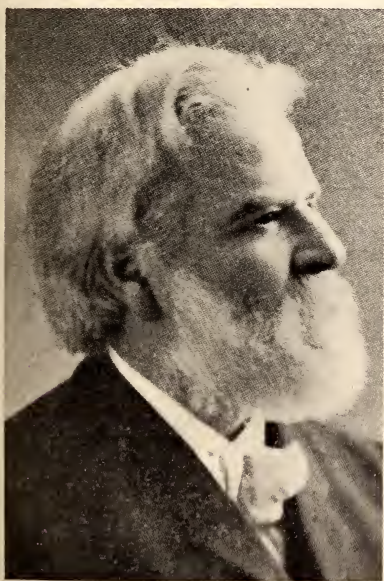
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As the writing of history developed it became the habit to make it a dry and



From Markham's "Real America in Romance."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

austere chronicling of events proceeding with much pomp and dignity, but without the color or vitality necessary to attract the average schoolboy. This is surely verified in the horror he usually has for Thucydides, for Gibbon and Macaulay.

Mr. Markham's volumes will surely create a love for history. Will not most of us admit that the knowledge of history that remains most vivid with us is that learned from Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott? Convincing us that the knowledge and impressions acquired through the medium of romance are lasting, and in the future it will undoubtedly be true that many owe their knowledge of American history to Mr. Markham's books.

Surely no man who does not know the history of his own country is fitted to help make it. You cannot appreciate the liberties you enjoy or the responsibilities of citizenship without knowing what your forefathers have striven for and what it meant for them to win or lose.

The schools and colleges have in recent years shown a much keener interest in American history than formerly, and there is a constantly increasing number of histories and biographies of famous Americans being published, but the fact remains that the readers of such books in comparison with those who read fiction remain few.

Fiction comprises three-quarters of the books given out in public libraries. Why not supply this craving for romance in a form of the highest educational



From Markham's "Real America in Romance."

WHERE PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG FINALLY GAVE WAY



value, instead of allowing it to be satisfied with that which is frequently vicious and pernicious? Do you believe that the vicious books of to-day, if written in the same style as our formal histories, would be any menace to society?

The following extract showing the development of Benedict Arnold's scheme for the betrayal of his country indicates the successful method by which a real and a fictitious character are brought together.

"No degree of certainty can justify you in such a hazard without the permission of General Washington, sir," returned John, adopting another line of argument. "It is insubordination."

"I tell you I will take the risk!" rejoined Arnold. "Washington would not thank me for telling him, for he could not give it his sanction. I know that. His position would inhibit him. But I will take the risk."

"What right have you to assume so much?" There was no disrespect in John's manner of asking the question.

"Right! Right!" cried Arnold. "You speak of my right? Great God, man! This is my right!" He touched his leg, twice broken, with the back of his hand. John, for the moment, could make no answer to that. "I tell you more," Arnold went on, subsiding from his excitement in a moment, and becoming grimly resolute. "I shall do this thing, whether or no! I shall bring it about. The harvest is ripe; I have but to send a man to New York, to a rendezvous already named, when Clinton will send one to me, and the whole will be settled. And that I shall do, whether you are the one to go, or another. I have passports in blank from Sir Henry. Whether I write your name in, or another's. I leave to yourself."

For a space John looked fixedly at him. "I can prevent your doing this," he said, at last.

"Ay, you can, but you will not," rejoined Arnold, stiffly. "You can tattle to Washington and bring ruin to the plan—and perchance to myself, if all my friends put upon it the face you do—but that I believe you will not do."

John, thrown into deep thought, cast his gaze upon the floor.

"I have broached the matter to you, because you seemed to me, above all others, to be the one whom I could best trust," went on Arnold. "Shall I seek some other in whom to repose my confidence?"

He challenged John's loyalty. The man was in grave danger from many sides. Perchance, after all, John could best serve his friend by going a little way with him in the project; there would still be time to prevent it, if he could not dissuade the rash man; he could tell Washington on his return from New York, if need be. Perhaps he might find another way to interfere, to prevent the terrible risk to man and nation, if he were to make the journey.

"Will you go, or shall it be another?"

With a sigh of responsibility that shook him, John raised his head and met the look of Benedict Arnold.

"I will go," he said.

These thirteen volumes are the most beautiful example of the bookmaker's art. Printed from large type on coated paper and illustrated with more than 3,000 pictures, and each illustration is equal to an artist's proof. They are all printed from original half-tone etchings, instead of from electrotypes, and are exquisite in result.

Extraordinary care and research is shown in their selection. Even an unusual familiarity with the history of our country does not prepare us for half of these pictures. Old print shops in this country and Europe have been painstakingly searched and many photographs taken that are of unusual interest and value.

Indeed, the most remarkable feature of this work is seen to be the beauty and completeness of the illustrations. Particularly are those of value which shed new light upon our early history in its connection with Europe.

Farnol, Jeffery. "The Broad Highway."

12mo, pp. 518. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.

It is a duty and a pleasure to call attention to so delightful a book as Mr. Farnol's "The Broad Highway." It is a duty to pass on to others the pleasure derived from reading a book filled with wholesome philosophies, quaint, delightful humor and characters so real and lovable that the memory of them as people that you know remains with you long after the book is laid aside. Peter, the hero, is a man you have been looking for. "The Ancient" is a dear old man who will make you laugh many times and with whom you feel in perfect sympathy, and you sigh for a closer acquaintance with Charmain the most fascinating of heroines. The love scenes are written with exquisite delicacy and naturalness.

The simple and excellent style will be gratifying to all who love to read a well written book.

Glasgow, Ellen. "The Miller of Old Church." Pp. 432. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.

Ellen Glasgow has established herself so

well with the reading public that any book from her is regarded with interest. But one must confess that after laying aside "The Miller of Old Church" there is a feeling of disappointment. Perhaps because she has led us to expect so much. The characters are undoubtedly well drawn but we feel only a spectator's interest in them, not the keen concern as to their fate this popular writer is accustomed to arouse for the people of her books.

Abel Revercomb is a manly, consistent and well drawn character, but almost too good to be human, and the vagaries of a coquettish maiden whom this same Abel persists in loving is hardly a big enough theme for Miss Glasgow's powers. It is probable that herein lies the secret of our discontent; she has led us to expect something big and unusual.

The scenes at the inn are excellent, the natives are sketched with a true strong touch, and the Virginia atmosphere is definitely felt throughout.

Paterson, William Romaine ("Benjamin Swift"). "The Old Dance Master."

Pp. 373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

There is so much genuine human nature in Mr. Paterson's new novel that it will undoubtedly be widely read and will even stand that greatest test, a second perusal. The lovable and pathetic figure of Herr Habenichts is delightfully real—one instinctively thinks of David Warfield and "The Music Master." We comfort ourselves with his quaint philosophies and take him unreservedly and permanently into our hearts as did all the people in the book whom he met.

Many writers have tried on the mantle of Dickens and we have all seen how badly it fitted, but it is most happily worn by Mr. Paterson. We could wish that Mrs. Bleeks was a pleasanter person, she is so very real. All of the characters are drawn with great skill, and the follies of society and of philanthropy are treated with deft but kindly satire.

Openshaw, Mary. "The Cross of Honor."

Pp. 340. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

This is a story of Napoleon, his march to Warsaw, his romantic meeting with the Countess Walewska and their subsequent

love story. There is also the pathetic figure of the Dauphin, Charles Louis, the son of the ill-fated king and queen of France. There are some scenes in the book drawn with much skill and power.

The forlorn condition of Poland and the splendid spirit of patriotism in her people is drawn with sympathy, but we could wish that the author's idea of the way to insert French words and phrases into her text could be more happy. Her unfortunate method has done much to mar a tale that has not much to recommend it in the way of originality.

Powers, Captain T. J. "The Garden of the Sun." Pp. 390. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Captain Powers has given us a story of army life in the Philippines which has charming bits of local color, some thrilling encounters with the treacherous Moros and their leader, Panglima Hassan. There is a very well written account of his final overthrow and death. But all this is only a background for the love story which is the main theme. A story of intrigue, of cloud and sunshine. We are not surprised at the number of people who loved Captain Ballard, and we sigh in sympathy at the pitiful but logical end of Tom Bennett's dissipated life. Barbara is an adorable creature, although a bit colorless. There is much variety in the characters and they are vigorously alive. There are illustrations with excellent local atmosphere.

Hall, Eliza Calvert. "To Love and to Cherish." Pp. 205. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Eliza Calvert Hall has made herself beloved by many for her charming stories of Kentucky life. Everyone who has known "Aunt Jane of Kentuck," has loved her. And they will take into their heart the judge's gentle wife as unerringly. The story is of a strong man struggling between love and ambition. In a sense the theme is the marriage problem, but unlike most of the fiction of this class the solution presents us the height not the depth of human emotion. This strong man's devotion to the woman he has promised "to love and to cherish" gives one's submerging hope a bit of uplift. Perhaps there is more of it to be found somewhere.

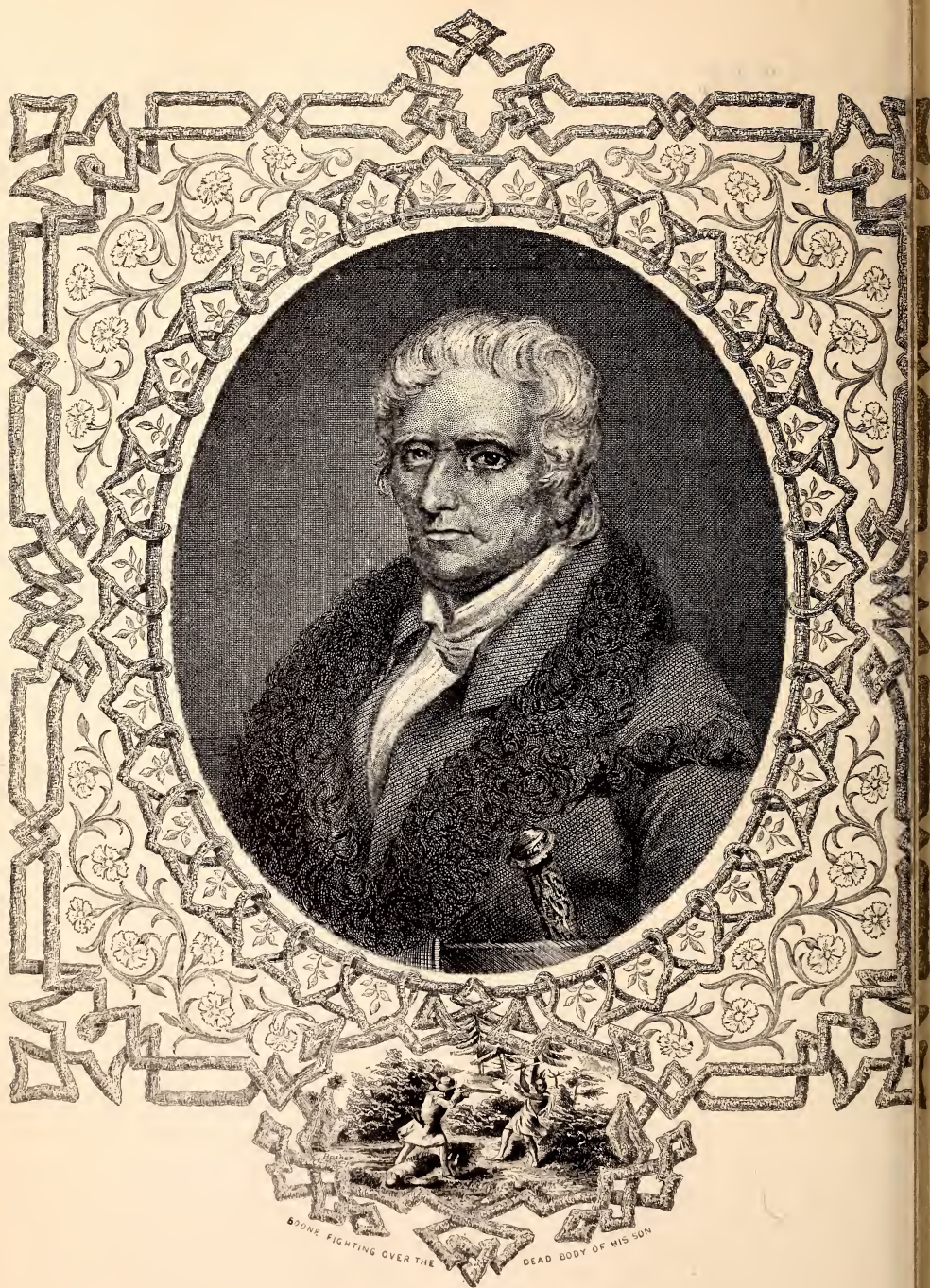


In happy climes, where from the genial sun  
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,  
The force of Art by Nature seems outdone,  
And fancied beauties by the true;

There shall be sung another golden age,—  
The rise of empire and the arts;  
The good and great inspiring epic rage;  
The wisest heads and noblest hearts;

Westward the course of empire takes its way;  
The first four acts already past,  
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;  
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

*George Berkeley*, Bishop of Cloyne.



BOONE FIGHTING OVER THE  
DEAD BODY OF HIS SON

DANIEL BOONE





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OCTOBER, 1911

No. 4

# The Boone's Lick Road and Santa Fé Trail

## The Missouri Cross-State Highway

The old trails, stamped out by nature's engineers—the buffalo and the Indian—were considered the best natural route across the State by the pioneer Missourians; path-finders in a primeval forest seek the ridge-road, the direct road and safest river bends. Such were the Boone's Lick Road and the Santa Fé Trail, along which the star of empire first blazed its western course.

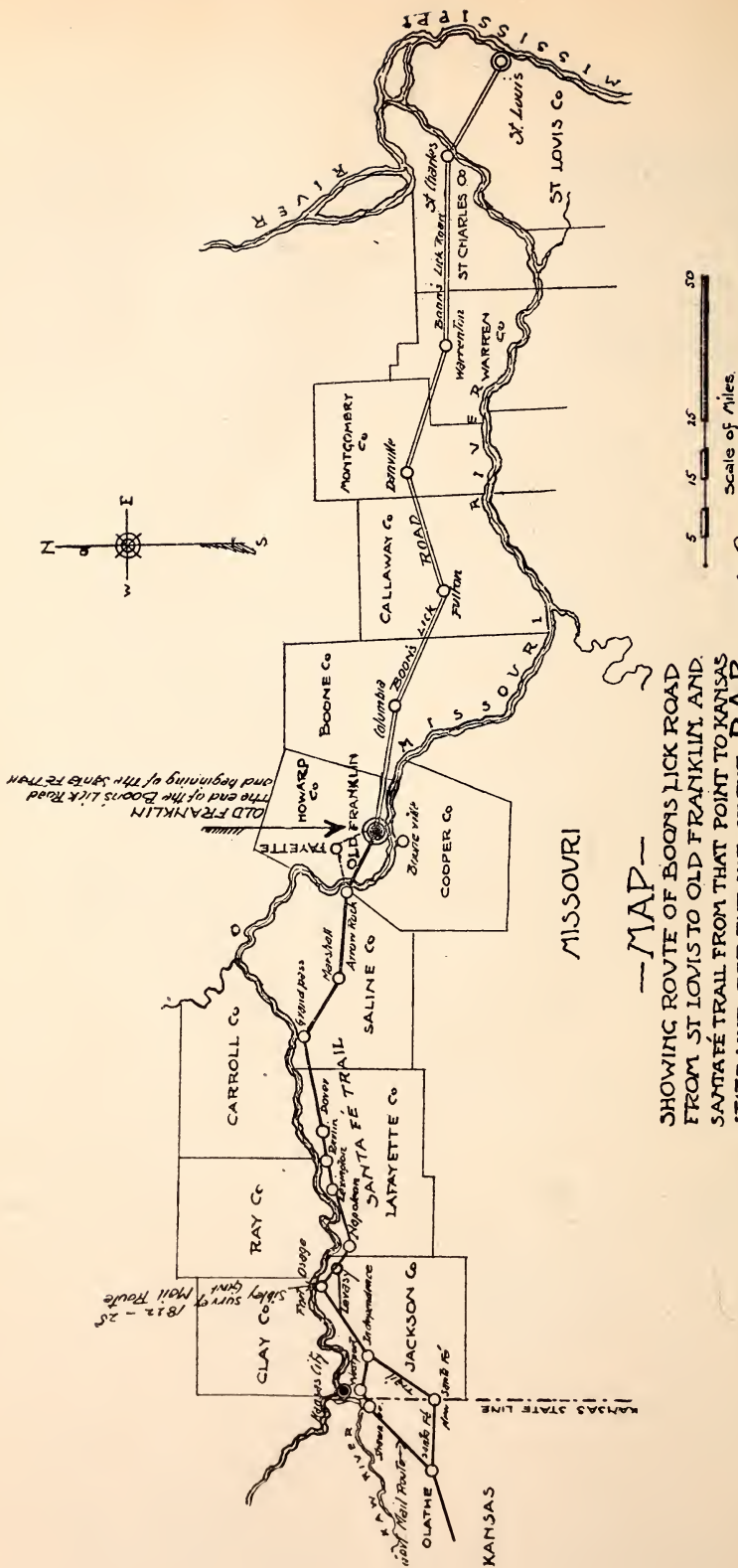
The Boone's Lick Road led from St. Louis, westward 150 miles to Old Franklin; it turned immigration to central Missouri, and brought Missouri into the Union as a State. It was the forerunner of the Santa Fé Trail. In 1804, two sons of Daniel Boone, Daniel Morgan Boone and Nathan Boone, made salt at the famous salt lick, in the wilderness of central Missouri; they floated the salt in hollow logs down the Missouri river to St. Louis; this traffic in two years made a settlement at Boone's Lick and shortly afterward, Old Franklin, twelve miles away, was also founded; the necessity for a highway between Old Franklin and St. Louis resulted in the Boone's Lick Road.

The Santa Fé Trail led from Old Franklin westward to Santa Fé, about 900 miles away; what Boone's Lick Road had

been to central Missouri the Santa Fé Trail was to western Missouri and all that territory indistinctly known as the "Far West." Wm. Beckwell, "the father of the Trail," in 1820, started from Old Franklin and made the first successful overland trade expedition to Santa Fé; he used pack mules. Calico bought in Missouri for a few coppers sold in Santa Fé for several gold dollars. The resulting "prairie commerce" developed not only Missouri, but all the territory of the West, or, as an old plainsman expressed it, "between civilization and sundown."

Missouri became the great mother of the West; she created sons who conquered desert, prairie, Indians and wild beasts; she nurtured sons who explored, colonized and governed the West. No more daring, picturesque nor romantic tale could be woven than the homespun histories of her intrepid heroes; James Bridges, Kit Carson, John Sutter, F. X. Aubrey, Reuben Gentry, Wm. Beckwell, Francis Storrs, Moses Austin, Peter Burnett, Major Gilpin, Col. Doniphan, Gen. Kearney and the great host of trappers, voyageurs, mountaineers, Indian-fighters, wagon-masters, gold-seekers and empire builders.

Missouri men, by the road-making power



-MAP-

SHOWING ROUTE OF BOON'S LICK ROAD  
FROM ST LOUIS TO OLD FRANKLIN AND  
SANTAFÉ TRAIL FROM THAT POINT TO KANSAS  
STATE LINE. FOR THE USE OF THE D.A.R.  
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI IN MARKING THE TRAIL  
ISSUED BY THE KANSAS CITY CHAPTER

Scale of Miles.  
 Mrs Van Dusen, 1908

Scale of Miles.



of hoof and wheel built a good road along Nature's highway, half across the continent, nearly a century ago; these Missouri argonauts, of yesterday, sailed the desert sea in search of gold; the Missouri argonauts, of to-day set sail across the State, this summer, in fifty motor cars seeking the best route for a cross-State highway. The party was headed by Gov. Herbert S. Hadley and the State Board of Agriculture. Four members of the Santa Fé Trail committee, Kansas City Chapter, were members of the official party; Mrs. John Van Brant, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Butler Gentry vice-chairman; Mrs. W. J. Anderson and Miss Margaret Teasdale. They were the guests of Mr. Edward P. Moriarty in his beautiful automobile, especially decorated for the occasion.

The Northern, the Central, or Old Trails Route and the Southern Route were inspected; "boosters" for each route were aroused to fever-heat to obtain the official designation of State highway. The "Old Trails Route" was made specially prominent by its championship by the Daughters of the American Revolution, thus publicly declared, besides being the shortest and the most practical route, it has the historic and patriotic interests.

The Kansas City Chapter organized the Daughters of the American Revolution along the Santa Fé Trail and Boone's Lick Road; the commercial club of each town was assisted by the local D. A. R. Chapter in entertaining the "Good Roads" party of State guests; the ladies fried the chicken, baked the cake and made the lemonade that was offered at every crossroads; Old Glory was flying from every milepost across the State, over this route; the men and women whose homes were along this route joined hands in this patriotic work and forged a human chain across the State that was unbreakable; country churches and schoolhouses were decorated with flags and crowds of country people gathered there to wave flags to the motorists sailing by; gateposts of many farms were decorated with garlands of farm products interwoven with garden flowers.

At each county seat Daughters of the American Revolution badges and literature urging the Old Trails route were distributed; local regents made speeches, of-

fered petitions and memorials to Governor Hadley and the board members.

The Kansas City Chapter, Santa Fé Trail Committee, by organizing the Daughters of the American Revolution along the route and getting such splendid response, were enabled to accomplish in four days what they had been struggling for during the past four years. The tact and gentle persistency and patience of Mrs. Van Brunt, the chairman, achieved its purpose; her sweet womanliness in addressing roadside meetings and formal banquets won sympathy and interest to her cause.

After the motor trip, Governor Hadley called a meeting at the State capitol, Jefferson City, of advocates of each route to present the claims of each route. The Daughters of the American Revolution were allotted thirty minutes on the programme; Mrs. Van Brunt and Miss Gentry spoke for the Trails routes as a whole; they were joined at Jefferson City by Mrs. Ryland Todhunter, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, who spoke for the Santa Fé Trail end, and by Mrs. W. Rosser, Regent of the Fulton Chapter, who spoke for the Boone's Lick end; Mrs. W. P. Nopton, of Marshall Chapter, and Mrs. Zannie Ellis, of Fulton, also joined the party. Mrs. Hadley, wife of the Governor and member of the Jefferson City Chapter, entertained the party at luncheon at the mansion.

After keen competition, the Central or Old Trails Route was adopted as the cross-State highway; it will be the Missouri link in the "ocean to ocean" highway now under consideration by Congress.

The work of the Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico Chapters in marking the Santa Fé Trail from beginning to end is now about finished; in addition the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution has been a factor in preserving two historic roads by joining the Good Roads movement for a cross-State highway; it was accomplished largely by the appeal to State pride and State spirit to build the road as a memorial to Missouri pioneers.

Sentiment builds not only roads; it builds nations; the people devoid of it perish; it is the flower of civilization.

ELIZABETH BUTLER GENTRY,  
*Vice-Chairman, Santa Fé Trail Committee, Kansas City Chapter.*

# A Letter from the President General to the Regents

THE WILDS,  
CHARLEVOIX, MICH., August 8, 1911.

MY DEAR MADAM REGENT:

In pursuance of the plan I had the honor of submitting to the Indiana State Conference, through the State Regent, Mrs. Dinwiddie, I am now asking your co-operation in the suggestion I then made: That the President General's room in Memorial Continental Hall—so beautifully finished and largely furnished by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution—be dedicated at the coming Congress as a national tribute of our love, honor, and gratitude—and a national memorial in perpetuity—to the first President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison.

It was the noble character, the fine fibre, and the ability of this distinguished woman—her historic name, her official position as the wife of the President of the United States—that gave to her splendid leadership, its prestige and influence, in the initial days of our great Society. To her we are largely indebted for the indelible impress—the high standard—of honor and patriotism that have marked its superb development.

In the event that the Twenty-first Congress shall concur in the adoption of this plan, would your Chapter be willing to contribute from one to five dollars to a fund, with which to secure either a portrait or a marble bust of Mrs. Harrison, to be placed in this room; or some other suitable memorial in her honor, such as a scholarship or scholarships in perpetuity, for descendants of Revolutionary ancestry?

It is gratifying to recall that the entire National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with reverential feeling, placed a life-sized portrait of Mrs. Harrison in the White House; and I think it will strike the Daughters as peculiarly fitting, that this,—the President General's room—should be made into a permanent memorial to our first President General, in order that the life and character of this beautiful woman may be forever sacredly enshrined in this magnificent "mausoleum of memory," in which every Daughter of the American Revolution has a living and loving part.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) JULIA G. SCOTT.

*Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, N. S., D. A. R.*



# The Signers of the Declaration of Independence

On Sunday morning, July 2, 1911, the members of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, together with representatives from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial

Dames of America, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the First City Troop of Philadelphia (an organization that has taken part in every war from the beginning of the Republic, but has never received pay, as individuals, for any services, always devoting the money given the troop to charity) and other patriotic societies met in the chapel of the old St. Peter's Church, and marched in a body through the old graveyard, filled with many interesting monuments, to the corner of Third and Pine streets, where the historic church stands, as built in 1743, one of the most perfect specimens of Colonial architecture in America. The officers of the Society were seated in the pew used by Washington while in Philadelphia in 1780; and the sermon,

"The Signers—an Inspiration" (a copy of which is given below) was preached by the Chaplain of the Society, the Reverend George Washington Dame, D.D., S.T.D.

The accompanying cuts show a view of the exterior of the church and of the interior, Washington's pew, and the old pulpit (reached by steps), and the old-time sounding board, being plainly discernible.

"I will establish the throne of thy kingdom forever, according as I promised David, thy father."—1 Kings, 9: 5.

The story of every nation, if it is to be fairly written, must be considered from the



ST. PETER'S CHURCH

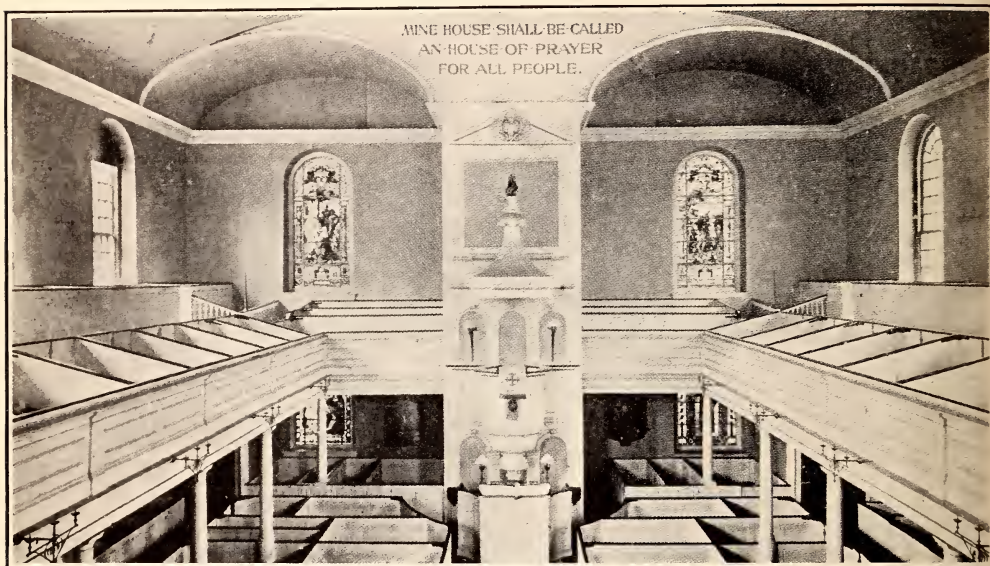
three standpoints—the Past, the Present, and the Future; because the Past supplies the equipment for the contest of the day; the Present shows the gladiator in the arena doing battle; while the Future is the period of victory or failure.

Every one except the mere dreamer believes that the results to be achieved tomorrow are the natural outgrowth of the

effectiveness of the work performed to-day; but we sometimes forget that the energy with which a nation performs its life work is to be graded by the strength of the inspiration which yesterday created. If this is true, the real secret of success for nations as for individuals is to be sought, not

the inspiration of Abraham, of David, of Elijah, of Moses.

All this is applicable to the history of the giant nation to which you belong to-day. Men have lived in her yesterday who have performed such illustrious deeds of heroism and self-denial for the American people as



INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH

altogether in the environment and opportunities, but rather in the intensity of the inspiration that drives us into battle. History furnishes us notable illustrations to prove that men are not all equal who possess the same physical or material or intellectual equipments; that they differ in strength according to the spirit which inspired their cause. David was stronger than Goliath, St. Paul than Cæsar, Washington than George III, Japan than Russia; because the little man was inspired by the better spirit. Before the resurrection of Christ the twelve Apostles were but commonplace weaklings. Subsequent to that event they rose to the highest pinnacle of heroism. The difference was due to the fact that previously they possessed no spirit but that of self-preservation and self-love to make them strong; while afterward a great motive—the love of Christ—sprang out of yesterday and drove them to the sublimest achievements. In like manner, if the Hebrews accomplished splendid results in their day and generation it was owing to

to furnish the strongest incentive to the living generation to strive to measure up to the ideals laid down by the past. That past is luminous with famous men and their achievements. But towering above the rest in splendid courage and self-sacrifice and political wisdom were the fifty-six men—the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—whose devotion to the cause of liberty has placed them in the forefront of the history of the Republic as the best examples of American patriotism.

I feel it will not be out of place, therefore, but rather most appropriate to this present occasion to present the theme for this hour in the words—The Signers—an Inspiration.

It stirs the pulses of every patriotic citizen to remember that to-day we stand on the threshold of the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the temple of liberty for universal man—whose creed is the Declaration of American Independence. On the Fourth of July, 1776, in old Independence Hall in this city,



the fifty-six representatives from the Colonies formulated and published that most remarkable document of all time—like Melchisadec, without father or mother among the literature of the nations of the earth—which was destined to become the creed of a political priesthood, drawing multitudes from every land to worship at its shrine. As one peruses this creed his attention is drawn to the revelation it makes of the existence of certain inalienable rights, long forgotten of men, bestowed upon human nature by God Himself at the time of His creation. These are the right to life, the right to liberty, the right to the pursuit of happiness, the right to worship God according to the dictates of the religious voices within him. In addition to the revelation of these rights, this Declaration proceeds to draw a lurid picture of the political and religious wrongs of a people groaning under the loss of those constitutional blessings, through the tyranny of the British Government. And, lastly, this document sets forth in forceful terms the stern determination of our forefathers to recover the rights thus wrested from them, even at the expense of life and property. Adam, outside of Paradise, sternly arming himself for a death struggle to win his way home at last. This bit of history has a peculiar interest here to-day because I repeat it in the hearing of a society composed of lineal descendants of the fifty-six men who fathered that document—a society that by the courtesy of the authorities of this patriotic city meets in Independence Hall on the Fourth of July in each year. The purpose that called this organization into existence was not the selfish gratification of any foolish vanity in the mutual contemplation of the honor of so illustrious an ancestry, nor any desire to plant on American soil the seed of any Old World aristocracy, but one rather more in keeping with the simple and patriotic wishes of the men from whose loins they sprang—namely, to establish an Order of Citizenship which would link the present more closely with the past, which would hold up before the eyes of the living the personalities of those great men and emphasize the doctrines in whose cause they sacrificed so much that was dear to their hearts. The “Descendants of the Signers” are here to remind the American people afresh of the lofty spirit of devotion to country of those fifty-six men and of their

cheerful, ungrudging dangers incurred in the cause of American independence, with no other motive than the hope that they will investigate the present condition of those inalienable rights of theirs to see if they still possess them, unhurt by the years and the passions of self-seeking men; or, perchance, if they have been lost through the ambitions of the strong, through the eagerness for party supremacy, through the indifference or tyranny of the men in power. We are here to remind you that while those rights are called inalienable, they can be alienated, and, alas! are sometimes given away through lack of appreciation of their value, or sold, as Esau sold his birth-right, for the gratification of an hour.

We have a country of which every one of its citizens may justly be proud: Its vast territory, its great cities, its generous constitution, its wise and considerate laws, its highly developed women, its strong and talented and unpretentious men, its lavish generosity in time of misfortune, its patient toleration under provocation, its aggressive and gigantic commercialism, its large-mindedness in its judgment of new problems, its reverence for what is sincere and good, its affectionate toleration of all decent religious creeds—appeal to all that is aspiring in human nature and compel the unbounded admiration of all people. We cannot be too thankful that God has indeed established the throne of our kingdom with a generous hand. We are sure that we have hitched our Republic to a star and that it is bearing us toward a higher and undreamed of destiny. Not that we sun ourselves in the conviction of having already attained or were made already perfect, but the divine favor and the American instinct for self-government are pressing us toward the mark of the high calling of God. This being true, it is the duty of the national prophets to watch and guide, with eternal vigilance, lest through some error in heart or judgment, or through the passions of men, we come to lose the things that we have gained. The danger of losing steals up from within as well as from without our borders: (1) Inequality of wealth and its misuse under the eyes of the poor. The vast fortunes of some of our fellow-citizens and their ostentatious spending of them, and the grinding poverty of so many of the toilers, are erecting a gulf between Dives and Lazarus which

has, already upon many occasions, caused the vast procession of the nation to halt and mark time until the gulf could be bridged over. Unfortunately, Lazarus is drifting, with his large and rapidly increasing family, toward the cities with hunger in their stomachs and bitterness in their hearts. While it is time, let our legislators make it more difficult for one class to amass inordinate wealth and open wider the door of opportunity to fortune for all who honestly seek to enter in. Let our rich men and women spend their wealth more wisely, with kinder eyes directed toward the faces of the poor. So there shall be no pause in the great line. The men of affairs plan and toil with their eyes fixed closely upon their own personal interests. With them the duty of the hour is to achieve success here and now—often without regard to the rights of their fellow-citizens, often to the injury of great classes, often at the expense of the permanent good of the nation.

Whatever be the immediate advantage of such success to the people at large, it is defective material in the temple of humanity which we are erecting, and in time will have to be dug out and thrown among the rubbish. Since we are building for the ages we cannot afford to allow any workmen to insert any defective stones of tainted success. We must build upon the rock of equal justice to all, so that our house will stand the winds and the rain and the floods which will be turned against us tomorrow by the rascals now rising up in our midst with genius for evil, brilliant and spectacular beyond anything dreamed of in the past.

Of the dangers from without menacing the national growth I may mention the rapid adulteration of American citizenship by emigration unfit for the responsibility of civic liberty, causing the gigantic machinery of our vast system of government to slow down until these people become digested and capable of contributing any strength to our national advancement. Can we afford to lose this valuable time? Will the strength they add make up for the loss sustained by the nation in waiting for their amalgamation?

A still greater menace to national growth is the lure of Europe calling our rich men and women. The lavish spending of American wealth over there for pleasure,

for spectacular effects, for titled husbands, is playing a silent but effective part in making the task of national growth more strenuous for the statesmen who are shaping the destinies of the nation.

It is not to be forgotten, in this connection, that in the early period of the history of Europe so many of the strong men and women buried themselves in monasteries and convents that it brought in the Dark Ages, which lasted a thousand years. Who can calculate the baneful results to our country by the outflow of that vast Mississippi River of gold annually pouring into the coffers of the tainted gentry of the Old World?

Have these Americans no love of country? Does wealth destroy for them the spirit of patriotism? It would seem so, if we may judge by the manner in which they fail in their duties to the land that gave them birth or prosperity.

But this danger to our national growth, serious as it is, is not to be compared to the injury done by the unwise and self-seeking politician at home, who puts his party before his country; who appeals to sectional or class prejudices in order to advance his own or his party's ambitions; who, in order to gain a present success, disseminates among the classes a bitterness that will come back in multiplied injustice and wrong upon the whole people some day, when real issues are at stake.

A few weeks ago I sat upon the stage at a vast gathering of people of all political and religious shades of thought, assembled to do honor to the virtues of a great and good American citizen. The speeches measured up to the very best type of American thought until one of our national idols declared that he looked to see the day when a Roman Catholic and a Jew would sit in the White House. Fellow citizens, if ever the day dawns when any man enters the White House because he is of any particular race or religion it will be a Black Friday in the history of the United States. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose far-seeing patriotism no sensible man can suspect, carefully eliminated all forms of sectarianism from the landmarks of this Government and wisely based the qualifications for political preferment upon the intellectual and moral and loyal possessions of the aspirant. And the experience of a hundred and thirty-five



years has proven to be the best thinking Christians of the land the wisdom of that landmark.

One other menace to our national advancement must be noted: It is the indifference of the private citizen to the responsibilities of citizenship. In spite of the warnings of real statesmen and the thunderings of the best newspapers in the land, too many of us turn over our rights to the police board and the magistrate and go our way in peace, with the result that lawlessness, against which those guardians are helpless, walks victoriously in palace and alley. We forget that in a country like ours the citizen is not a mere child of government, as he is in Europe; he is a Director on the Board of the gigantic Political Trust Company called the United States of America and is therefore personally interested in the failure or success of this vast scheme of government. It is incumbent, then, upon him to do some slumming himself from time to time, to inspect his interests and see if his rights are being protected and help the officials in their arduous tasks. But as pernicious as are the dangers I have already noted, no one of them is so retarding to the growth of the Republic as when the nation loses its ideals. This is easy where millions of strangers annually pour into the country to make their fortunes—where ambitious youth enters the arena of commercial and political and professional life to find success, knowing little or nothing of Joseph, caring less for the rules of the game. Such are often found encroaching upon our national ideals—breaking the laws, desecrating the Sabbath, manipulating the ballot-box, disfranchising whole classes, restraining the trade of other men having equal rights with themselves, stealing franchises, packing the judicial bench in order to get an interpretation of the laws in harmony with some scheme too near the dead line of crime to suit respectable Pharisees. It is for you, the private citizen, to watch and cry aloud against the advance of any such enemies of the Republic. It is for you, the private citizen, to make the great procession pause, from time to time, and call public attention to the landmarks of the Republic and insist that there be no encroachment upon the Declaration of Independence, by any classes, by any section

of the land, for any privileges whatsoever. All of these dangers to universal liberty have lifted their ugly heads in the Republic from time to time and will continue to do so to the end of our history. But it is particularly encouraging to note the increasing power of that section of the body politic which stands for the old landmarks as the best wisdom of the ages for the effective government of mankind—which stands for altruism in business methods; for the fearless execution of the laws upon the big criminal as well as upon the small; which stands for the exclusion of the foreigner seeking welcome to our shores with his flag in his hand, with the political methods of his childhood, with his habits and customs, formed under paternalism and in bondage, for exploitation here; which stands for the doctrine that all political power emanates from the people, and is intrusted and not deeded in fee simple to the official or to the party or to the Legislature for the execution of their will. As an evidence of this growing power of true patriotism every department of Government has taken a firmer stand for civic and political righteousness. And because we are no longer ashamed to face the old fathers of the Republic—those signers of the Declaration of Independence—we are coming to the 4th of July, with increasing regularity, and with growing seriousness, to invoke their presence, approval and blessing upon the efforts we are putting forth to-day to prove worthy of so honored an ancestry. Their graves are being cared for in every State where their sacred ashes lie. Their political birthday is being observed throughout the land, with saner memorials, of an event that has been a benediction to more people, and encrowned more kings, and developed the human race into better men than any other force that has appeared in history. And as the nation grows older the indications are that the American people will realize more and more that the spirits of these men are looking down upon them from the gallery of the temple of fame. And because they are compassed about by such a cloud of witnesses the national courage will grow apace; the national enthusiasm for civic righteousness and for universal good will lend strength to the American arms to strike harder for the maintenance of the inalienable rights of man.

# Mrs. John M. Graham

State Regent, Georgia

Mrs. John M. Graham, State Regent of Georgia, has taken much interest in locating, listing, marking, and caring for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. She corresponded with the War Department with regard to the reinterment of Revolutionary soldiers in the National Cemetery when their graves were in abandoned cemeteries or old fields. She appointed as State chairman Mrs. S. W. Foster. The outcome of her work has been the taking from a grave in a disused graveyard in the wild woods of Murray County of the remains of John Hames, a soldier of the Revolution. He was reinterred in the National Cemetery of Marietta by the Fielding Lewis Chapter. John Hames entered the army as a private and came out as a major. He married the sister of the famous Sergeant Jasper. The ceremonies were appropriate. The grave will be marked with a boulder, on which will be placed a tablet giving his military record. The Daughters of Georgia will continue their good work.



MRS. JOHN M. GRAHAM

Now that a monument to the founder of Georgia has been finished the Daughters of the American Revolution are planning other patriotic memorials. It is proposed to raise a fund to be spent by the State officers for the marking of historic spots where no Chapter exists. The Chapters can and will take care of their own localities. The State work plan was brought before the Daugh-

ters at their annual conclave in Savannah, November 22.

Mrs. Graham is a descendant of Seth Strong, a pensioner from Connecticut.

IN the article on Real Daughters, which appeared in the August issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the name of Cordelia C. Loomis, Geneva, N. Y., was omitted through inadvertence. I regret to state also that since publishing the article the death of twenty-six Real Daughters have been reported, so that now (September 4) there are only one hundred and forty-four living, so far as known.—*Bell Merrill Draper.*

THE tenth annual State conference of the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Kearney, Neb., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 23, 24, and 25, 1911.

WHAT constitutes a State?  
Not high raised battlements or labored mound,  
Thick walls or moated gate;  
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;  
Not bays and broad armed ports;  
Where laughing at the storms, rich navies ride;  
Not starred and spangled courts,  
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.

—Sir William Jones.



# Remarks by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

Wednesday, October 4

## *Ladies of the National Board of Management:*

I feel that we have every reason to be gratified, and proud of the fact that the Twentieth Continental Congress performed its work so well that I was not required to reconvene it, in a special session, during the hot, blistering summer months, as President Taft had to do with the Congress on Capitol Hill. I believe that because of our long vacation we have now returned to the labors of the autumn with clearer heads and calmer nerves than we could possibly have had if we had been forced to devote the spring and summer months to a heated and strenuous discussion of reciprocity, the tariff, or even of the Chalkley manuscripts.

At this, the first fall meeting of our new Board, it is an especial pleasure to welcome the new members, who have come from the four corners of the nation to help bear the burdens of official responsibility during the coming months. I feel sure that their new points of view, their added powers of insight, and their undepleted stores of enthusiasm will prove an inspiration and a constant source of strength to us all during the labors that are before us. I believe that when new timber is requisitioned, or used in the construction of a building, it generally is supposed to need some trimming and planing before it is considered of the requisite shape and smoothness.

Looking about me, at the new members, however, I see no indication of any such need on their part, but, on the other hand, I might suggest that some of the old timber in this Board has been planed, and polished, and sandpapered, and worn, until its possibilities in that direction would seem to be pretty thoroughly exhausted, and I think we will all agree that I have a pretty well seasoned epidermis of my own.

But while I am glad to give the heartiest possible welcome to all our members, I cannot forget, nor cease to regret, the absence of some who, during long years, gave freely of their time, their energy, and their whole-hearted devotion to the upbuilding of our beloved Society. Some have been called higher, and I am sure that to them, as to us, it is a satisfaction to know that their memory is green, that their work is securely embodied in such tangible results as this white palace, and an organization ever increasing in power and usefulness. Let it be our privilege, during the short period of our official life, to live up to the high traditions of the noble women—living and dead—who wrought this great work in memory of the heroism of the past, and as an inspiration to the patriotic and heroic impulses of our own and future generations.

# Education of Men and Women of the American Revolution

An Address Before the Girls' High School on the Occasion of Presentation of Gold Medals for Prize Patriotic Essays, February 22, 1911

By Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, Regent Berks County (Reading, Pa.) Chapter and Honorary Vice-President General, D. A. R.

Again you are assembled to do honor to the memory of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental armies during the war of Independence, this being the one hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth.

The first steps to the establishment of a school of systematic education of young men was William and Mary College, of Williamsburgh, the capital of Virginia, in 1617, twenty-six years before the foundation of Harvard in Massachusetts, but the charter of the former was not granted until 1693, or fifty years after. The first common school established by legislation in America was in Massachusetts, 1645, but the first town school was opened at Hartford, Conn., before 1642, and I feel proud to say I graduated from this same school over two hundred years later, then known as the Hartford Latin Grammar School and later Hartford Boys' and Girls' High School.

The only established schools of higher learning in America after William and Mary in Virginia and Harvard in Massachusetts for the education of young men later prominent in the Revolution were: St. John's, Annapolis, Md., 1696; Yale, New Haven, Conn., 1701; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1740; Princeton, N. J., 1746; Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va., 1749; Columbia, New York, 1754.

Only the sons of men of means could avail themselves of these advantages. Therefore the great mass of those who became more or less prominent picked up whatever they knew as best they could. In Virginia, to Patrick Henry, Washington and others of limited opportunity and means the old "Field or Plantation School" was the only road to the rudest

forms of knowledge. These were generally taught by men of fair education, but adventurous life, who were paid by the planters within a radius of eight or ten miles.

A notorious pedagogue, by the suggestive name Hobby, celebrated in Virginia annals for the brisk coercive switching of the backs of his "boys" as the most effective road to knowledge, is made famous in history as the rudimentary educator of the great man whose beginning of life's journey dates from this day. Washington's parents having removed from the place of his birth when a child resided within a journey of thirteen miles of the despotic jurisdiction of Hobby, and thither the boy walked or rode daily except Sundays in all kinds of weather, even being obliged to row across the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburg, where this vigorous applier of the ferrule held forth.

At eleven years, the death of Washington's father put an end to even this limited supply of "schooling." But the young man fortunately had a mother who was one of the few educated women of that period. We learn from a primitive record that Mary Ball, the name of Washington's mother, was educated by a young man graduated from Oxford, England, and sent over to be assistant to the rector of the Episcopal parish in which she lived. At the age of fifteen she could read, write and spell. In a letter preserved she wrote to a young lady friend: "He (her tutor) teaches Sister Susie and me and Madame Carter's boy and two girls. I am now learning pretty fast."

It was Governor Berkeley who, in a letter to his friends in England, boastfully "thanked God that there were no schools and printing in Virginia."

Washington was always methodical, and



what he undertook was done well. This trait he inherited from his mother, as she was a woman worthy of imitation. From her stern disciplinary character and pious convictions her son learned self-control and all the characteristics of address and balance which carried him through the most intricate and discouraging experiences of his career.

The tastes of Washington in childhood were instinctively military; all his amusements pointed that way. At twenty-one his first service to the French at le Boeuf, fixed his career as a fearless man of action. The rescue of Braddock's Regulars from destruction by the savages was his baptism of fire; the rest, a manifestation of human greatness put the stamp of military prowess upon him. Virginia furnished more of the leaders of the first rank in the contest with the Crown than any other one colony, and yet some of the men who contributed most to the incisive work of the conflict had few opportunities of education.

For instance, Patrick Henry, who electrified the issue in his famous epigram which struck the fulminate of the combat for independence: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First, his Cromwell and George the Third" (Treason, treason being shouted), rejoined, "if this be treason, make the most of it." This same authority, being criticised by aristocratic loyalists for his lack of education, replied: "Naiteral pairs are more aount than all the book lairning on the airth."

Thomas Jefferson, on the other hand, was a man of higher education. The private schoolhouse ten feet square on the Tuckahoe plantation, thirteen miles west of Richmond in which Thomas Jefferson and his kinsman, Thomas Marr Randolph, were educated, in part by a private tutor, was in a good state of preservation when I had the pleasure of visiting Tuckahoe at the time of the international review at Hampton Roads.

What we to-day call free school education began in a simple form under the Quakers of Philadelphia in the earliest years of the Provincial government of Penn, the first proprietary. Thomas Holme in bad rhyme and not much better grammar tells about these schools in 1696. In what the Germans would call the hinterland the school was at a low ebb. There being no towns there were no fa-

cilities to get enough scholars together to make the pay of a teacher worth the while. The Germans, the dominant element, when educated at all, were under the tuition of teachers of parochial schools of the evangelical denominations and sects of their own, frequently pastors or missionaries in the language of the Fatherland. In Pennsylvania among the emigrants who came over in colonies there was a preacher and a schoolmaster. This was particularly so among the Dutch, Swedes and Germans. The English Quakers began schools in Philadelphia very soon after the foundation of that town. In the interior schools were rare as the settlements were scattered.

Reading was not founded until 1748, therefore education had not made headway at the time the men prominent in Berks affairs during the Revolution were at the educational age. Yet those who figured during that period in prominent places held their own with any of their city contemporaries. Among the people generally, according to the oath of allegiance list, handwriting was evidently not widespread, judging from the number of "his (cross) mark," substituted for signatures in 1777-1778.

In 1714 Christopher Dock, a German, opened a school at Skippach, below now Pottstown, about thirty miles from this large assemblage of educated young ladies. Christopher Dock was a man of real learning, unexcelled by any outside of Pennsylvania in his time. His "Schule Ordnung" written in 1750 and printed by Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, 1770, was the first treatise on education produced in type in the American colonies. The leaders in the German emigration prior to the American Revolution were often men of the highest scholastic training.

In New England began the earliest systematic preliminaries and expansion in the line of schooling. It has the honor, as I have shown, of founding the second institution of higher learning which survives to-day. James Otis, Samuel and John Adams, foremost agitators on the legal technicalities of opposition to England were the best types of the output of New England's educational opportunities of the times.

It is one of the greatest tributes to our forefathers that with these limited and

more frequently rude means of getting an education there should have been so many examples of brain and culture to meet the educational requirements of the conflict with the British Crown, the preparation of documents which stood the most critical scrutiny, and as well the preparation and negotiating of correspondence, conventions and treaties to compare favorably with the most advanced university educated statesmen of the Old World.

What I have said applies to men, but what about the young women of the same period? Except in the few largest towns where some enterprising woman was courageous enough of her own volition to establish a school for young ladies, the education of women was not considered of importance. The Moravians were the first and most notable exception. The seminary at Bethlehem, almost in sight of where we are now gathered, was famous in Revolutionary days.

In New York and Philadelphia there was an occasional fashionable "school" for young ladies.

Abigail Smith, who became wife of John Adams, one of the earliest agitators and leaders of the contest, one of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, first Vice-President and second President of the United States, was a woman of education. Being the daughter of a Congregational preacher and having a taste for books, her father devoted much care to her instruction.

As John Adams, on account of his radical patriotism was the man the British authorities most feared, and were looking for, the letters of Mrs. Adams to her husband and his replies are valuable contributions to American history.

They were perfect in writing, spelling, grammar and composition. I may add, though, of a date long after, history is indebted to her letters to her daughter for the only eye witness account we have of the trials and tribulations of the journey of the President's family from Philadelphia to Washington, in the fall of 1800, then the new seat of government, getting lost in the woods and taking possession of the unfinished President's palace, as it was called, without firewood during bleak November days and nights with no looking glasses, lamps, nor anything else to make a President's wife comfortable.

As a rule, young women were not educated in books, but taught to sew, knit, spin, weave, cook, wash, iron and perform all other household requirements. Her value in the scale of life was in proportion as she was skilled in the duties of a housewife. This was the real type of womanhood in those days, and should always be, with a cultivated mind added.

When we read of their heroic maintenance of the home, care and training of children, management of the farm, sale of its products and often facing hardships in keeping the wolf from the door, while husbands, sons and brothers were fighting for liberty and independence, we care not whether they could read, write, spell, cast up accounts or not, but think of their woman's contribution to the success of the contest.

It is positive that the fathers of the Revolution would not have been successful but for the women, perhaps uneducated in books but competent and self-sacrificing in maintaining the home, while the men were fighting for liberty and free exercise of all its enjoyments. If this great nation is a testimonial of what women without the aid of books contributed in laying the foundation, what must now be expected of women having every advantage of education from kindergarten and primary schools to the woman's college?

I might mention sixteen colleges now exclusively devoted to the education of young women in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Illinois with a roll of eight thousand young women students.

The first in seniority is Mount Holyoke, Mass., founded in 1837, having 755 scholars; the largest is Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 1,620 young women; next Wellesley, Mass., 1,375, and Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 1,125. To show the difference between now and the days of our revolutionary fathers, the school houses were built of logs, one story high, with bark roofs and puncheon or dirt floors, which on account of incessant tramping usually became covered several inches deep with dust. The teacher sat in the center of the room.

In the log walls around were driven wooden pegs upon which were laid boards that formed the desks. The seats were



rough stools or logs. All sat with backs to the teacher. The windows to admit light were fitted with white paper greased with lard instead of glass. The boy scholars wore leather or dried skin aprons and buckskin tunics and leggins, when they could not get woven materials. And the girls, coarsely woven flax or wool bodices, skirts, kerchiefs, and aprons and footwear of wood, coarse leather, not a few going barefoot.

The writing equipment in Revolutionary days consisted of ink which was of home manufacture from an ink powder, quills and a pen knife, cutting pens from goose quills being an art. The rest of the materials were paper, pumice, a rule, wax, and black sand, shaken from a pepper box arrangement, instead of blotting paper.

The earliest method of teaching before school text-books were known was by what was termed the hornbook, a tablet of wood about 5 by 2 inches upon which was fastened a paper sheet containing the alphabet in capitals and small letters across the top and simple syllables like, ab, ad, etc.; below and underneath the whole the Lord's Prayer. The paper containing this course of study was covered with a sheet of transparent horn fastened around the edges. At lower edge was a small handle with a hole through it and a string to go around the neck. By this means the advantages of a colonial education stayed by the scholars if they wished to avail of them or not.

These hornbooks were made of oak, bound with metal for common folks, but for the rich of iron and and metal, often silver. Some were wrought in silk needle work. Their popularity is shown by their advertisement for sale in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, December, 1760, and *New York Gazette*, May, the same year. Battledore book was another name. Another style was the printed cardboard battledore, about fifteen inches long and folded over like a pocket book.

The primer succeeded the hornbook, the *New England Primer* being one of the earliest. It is recorded that three millions of these were sold, so great was the desire for education in times preceding the Revolution. These little books were five by three inches and contained 80 pages. They gave short tables of easy spelling up to six

syllables; also some alphabetical religion in verse, as

K—for King Charles the good,  
No man of blood.

In the Revolutionary days this was transposed to

K—for Kings and queens,  
Both have beens.

Z appears to have been a poser in this alphabetical array of rhythmic religion, rendered

Zaccheus he  
Did climb a tree  
His Lord to see.

The hours of study were eight a day.

There were also text-book writers in those early times.

Among the titles one reads: "A delysious syrup newly claryfied for young scholars yt thurste for ye swete lycore of Latin speche." Another: "A young Lady's Accident or a short and easy introduction to English Grammar designed principally for the use of young learners, more especially for those of the fair sex though proper for either." Fifty-seven pages. It had a great sale.

It was the style of the time to set books of instruction in doggerel verse, even spelling, grammar and arithmetic. The latter was taught by means of "sum books," simply "sums" copied by the learner from an original furnished by the teacher.

Alphabet lessons were similar to the alphabet blocks children play with to-day, generally beginning with verses from the Bible. An interesting fact is that we find the child's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," in the *New England Primer* catechism as far back as 1737. A more beautiful tribute could not be paid to this invocation of childhood than the thought of the generations of American children who were thus taught in their everyday lessons their dependence upon the Supreme Being.

Some of the most interesting contributions we have to the literature of the Revolutionary period are the letters of the educated women of the time. They are the more pleasing because they relate to the affairs of home and social life.

You, of this age of education of women are expected to exert a large share in their extension and enjoyment.

# From Poultney to Pownal

## A March by Women

By Miss M. M. Tuttle

A hundred years and more ago, one hundred and thirty-four, to be exact, a pilgrimage of women was made, if not along this very road, probably very near it, of a very interesting nature.

There had been sound of carnage at Hubbardton, war and bloodshed, and it was noised down through the valley that Burgoyne was going to invade it.

History tells us that from Poultney all the men were away, either on the battlefield at Hubbardton or hurrying to the assistance of Stark, at Bennington, but a messenger was sent to warn the women and children to flee for their lives, and when the word reached them they were assembled in a little log schoolhouse for religious services. They started at once for the good old town of Bennington, some carrying children and leading others, some afoot, some on horseback. One woman, we are told, had a family of nine children, one three months old, the next two years, the eldest but fourteen years, and, strange to say, these all in due time reached a place of safety.

Their route lay along the borders of Lake St. Catherine, probably near the old military path from Burlington to Bennington.

All the women with their little ones made their flight over this rough forest road, expecting at any moment to be overtaken by foes and murdered or killed by wild beasts or Indians.

The families were united either before or on reaching Bennington, but with the advance of Baum and his Hessians it was thought best to send the women and children to Pownal for further safety.

Arriving at an inn, one brave spirit, a

Mrs. Zebudiah Dewey, asked the landlord if he were Whig or Tory. He replied he did not think it was any of her business. Mrs. Dewey said: "I'm captain of this company and wish an answer. If you are Tory we will go on."

But the house was already full so the women and children were quartered in an old log meeting house. During the night they heard footsteps and discovered some Tories and British trying to gain entrance. At once Mrs. Dewey arose to the occasion and pretending there were soldiers and means of defense inside, she called on the "*men*" to load their guns and drive the marauders away. Then she seized a gun she had noticed as she entered, in fact, the only one in the house, and noisily ramming down the ramrod a moment she stuck the muzzle through the window.

That she accomplished her purpose was evidenced the next morning by a Mrs. Marshall telling someone, "It would have done you good to have seen the Tories run."

This company of women went on to their old homes in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but after the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, they returned to their Poultney homes the next fall and following spring.

We are privileged to know the names of a few of these women: Mrs. William Ward, Mrs. Thomas Ashley, Mrs. Ichabod Marshall, Mrs. Joseph Marshall, Mrs. Dan Richards, afterwards Mrs. Lindsey Josselyn; Mrs. John Richards, Mrs. Timothy Hyde, afterwards Mrs. Abner Adams; Mrs. Zebudiah Dewey, Mrs. Silas Howe, Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, Mrs. Nehemiah Howe, Mrs. Josiah Lewis.

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THE Year Book of the Canton Chapter, Canton, Ohio, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Regent, shows a varied programme. One topic of study is "The Aborigines of Ohio." This is a subject that will require much search and the result should be given to the public.



# An Unpublished Letter of Washington

Pleased find inclosed a correspondence, hitherto unpublished, between Dr. Jonathan Arnold and George Washington. A few introductory remarks may be in place. Dr. Arnold was prominent in the politics of Rhode Island, and the reputed author of the renunciation of allegiance to King George III. passed by the General Assembly of that State in May, 1776. He went zealously into the Revolution and was, in the fall of 1876, made director of a State army hospital. In May, 1782, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and with David Howell maintained the Rhode Island side of the acrimonious controversy between that State and Congress. The State denied the power of Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, to impose duties on imports, and refused to enter into any agreement until assured of a share of the proceeds of the public domain. Congress became hostile to Howell and Arnold, and censured the former for publishing certain news which, already published, it was still desired to suppress. Arnold stood by his colleague and was involved in the censure.

The State Legislature promptly exonerated them and approved of their course. In this excited condition of the public mind a Captain Macomber, a Rhode Island soldier, sent to Washington some charge against Dr. Arnold, the nature of which does not appear. Washington, as a military commander, had no power to entertain charges against a member of Congress, and forwarded the communication to the President of Congress. The matter was brought to the attention of Arnold, who addressed the letter herewith contributed and received the accompanying reply of February 5, 1783.

Washington was then in camp at Newburgh. Shortly after the surrender of Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, through whose fault that event occurred, was replaced by Sir Guy Carlton, the able statesman and soldier who had saved Canada to

the British crown. Sir Guy was at New York with a considerable force, and the American army, a short distance up the Hudson, was in a camp of observation. Neither army was in condition to take the offensive, and the pendency of peace negotiations abated the need of conflict, but both commanders were able to see and profit by an enemy's mistakes, and both were careful to avoid mistakes.

The American soldiers, unpaid, ill fed, ragged, and stirred up by the machinations of Gates, were eager to march to Philadelphia and compel Congress to provide for their wants. It seemed doubtful whether the Revolution was to be the foundation of a new government or the end of all government. Washington realized the sufferings of the soldiery, and the problems of reconciling them to obedience and of saving the bankrupt and discordant confederacy from disruption weighed as heavily on his mind as any ever presented to him for solution. Yet he was *sævis tranquillus in undis*. His letter, dated a few weeks before the memorable meeting of March 15, 1783, at which he persuaded the officers, and through them the army, to return to duty, is as calm as if he had not greatly disapproved of the course of Dr. Arnold's constituents, and is the production of a candid and courteous gentleman, equally desirous to do justice to opponents and adherents. GEO. W. SHAW.

GENESE0, ILL.

"PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1783.

"SIR:

"Your Letter of — to his Excellency the president of Congress inclosed a report from Capt. Macomber of the Rhode Island Line, in the latter part of which is a clause purporting to be information the said Capt. Macomber received from a Mr. Smith, of a transaction which if true would justly rank me with the most infamous and execrable of mankind. To such an attack upon a character which hitherto has stood

unblemished in Public & private life, and for which I dare appeal to every person who is acquainted with me in either, I can at present only oppose the solemn declaration that I am not guilty of the charge stated and implied in report. That I have not written, said or done anything directly or indirectly which could give foundation for such an injurious imputation—and this declaration I make upon my Honor.

"I trust your excellency will suspend forming an opinion upon the subject until I can take the necessary steps to investigate so malignant a design against me.

"The peculiarly delicate situation in which I am placed by the said report will I trust render an apology for this and the further applications which I may be necessitated to make in developing this at present dark and mysterious affair unnecessary.

"I have the Honor to be with the highest esteem and consideration & respect Your Excellency's obt & very hum servt

"J. A."

"NEWBURGH, February 7.5th, 1783.

"SIR:

"I have received the letter you was pleased to address to me on the 28th of January. I beg you will be persuaded Sir, that I have not accustomed myself to form opinions on partial representations, or reports of any kind whatever, until the characters concerned have had an opportunity of contradicting and refuting them.

"It was not because I gave explicit credence to that part of Captain Macomber's report which affected your reputation, that I enclosed it without alteration to the President of Congress; but because it came into my hands from the officer commanding in the Northern Department officially, and I thought your own reputation & my duty required that I should act in the matter as I have done.

"You may be assured, Sir, that no apology was necessary for your application and that

"I am with due regard

"Yr. Most Obed H: Serv.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

"OLE ANDY, THE MOONSHINER," by Martha E. Gielow, is a pathetic and simple story of the trials of a mountaineer, who felt "as ef I hain't a right to do what I choose with my own corn." The tale is of a struggle of wits between the old man and the revenue officers; of hard living and careful saving that Sary, the mountain flower, might go to school; of the two hundred jugs of moonshine that accomplished the wonderful deed; of the capture of the old man; of the call of the mountains to his grandchild, Sary, in her distant school. The pamphlet is dedicated to the work of the Southern Industrial Association, organized for promoting industrial education among the impoverished, uneducated mountain people.

THE Daughters of the American Revolution have taken up this patriotic work. June 1, 1910, the National Board passed the following resolution: "That all Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter and individual contributions for the Southern mountain school work be sent to the State Regent or to some one appointed by her; this money to be sent to the Treasurer General, who shall immediately forward the same to those to whom it is to be presented."

I PREDICT for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE a bright future.—*Josephine Powell Segal*, Philadelphia.

I THINK the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is doing a splendid work, both as a record of our great society, and, better still, as a link of common interest between its members.—*Maud D. Shackelford*, Tarboro, N. C.

THE year book of the Salamanca Chapter, New York, Mrs. Edward T. F. Norton, shows a varied programme. The roll call calls for nicknames of great men and nicknames of States. The membership list includes the names of the ancestors from whom each derived eligibility. Such a list makes the year book of more than local importance.

THE Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Fremont, Ohio, Mrs. Louis A. Dickinson, Regent. The programme shows many standing committees and much work planned for the future. The annual outing on September 9 recalled the victory of Perry and the sweeping from the Great Lakes of the British fleet.



# We and Our Ancestors

We read of the English in India, the Dutch in Africa, the Turk in Europe, even of the Man in the Moon; why should we not hear a word about the Woman in America; why should we not learn whence came the woman's clubs of to-day, the wide opportunity, the enlightened laws that make life so well worth living?

That woman should here occupy her rightful position was ordained in the day when Columbus, bowing before his royal mistress, obtained the wherewithal to voyage to worlds beyond the setting sun.

At least a part of this unknown land was already devoted to women. In 1510, Montalva, a Spanish grandee, wrote an altogether true and painstaking history of a marvelous island called California, on the right hand of the Indies and close to the terrestrial paradise, the inhabitants of which were beauteous women, black as the shades of night. He told of strange steeds whose speed would outstrip the fastest motor car, of bloomers, shirt waists and helmet caps, of griffins trained to devour the unfortunate men who set foot on the island, of rocks and cliffs of gold, and gems "of purest ray serene" more common than the stones on a New England farm. When, in 1535, Cortez came upon the peninsula that stretched between the Gulf and the sea, he deemed that he had found the golden strand that gleams with light supernal, California. Who shall say that he had not? To-day the inhabitants of that semi-tropical wonderland will tell you that they dwell near the Garden of Eden, that there is no reservation on the apple, that men with braided hair and slanting eyes wash the dishes and scrub the floors, and that woman has again donned the bloomer and the helmet cap and mounted a strange steed on which she flies by as on the wings of the wind.

The romances of Spain have a counterpart in the prosaic history of the Atlantic Coast. The first white child to open its eyes on the savage world in the English colonies was a girl, Virginia Dare. When freedom's ark had reached its Ararat, it was a maiden, Mary Chilton, who first stepped from the *Mayflower* on Plymouth Rock,

and thus consecrated the new world to higher life and more enlightened laws for women. But it was a man, John Alden, who claimed the glory when the rock became famous. As the first great honors were borne by a maiden, so the first great deed done in this land of womankind was ordered by a matron. While the men were tinkering at their shallops and investigating the Indian graveyards, then

"And there did the Pilgrim mothers,  
'On a Monday,' the record says,  
Ordain for their new-found England  
The first of her washing days."

Wholly worthy of their posterity, the Pilgrim fathers loved not washing day, saw no need of it and felt no joy in preparing for it. They said that "they had done very well without washing while on ship-board," "that it was going to rain," "that they must explore the country," "that the savages would run off with their garments." But then, as now, the women went on in their way. At their command,

"There did the Pilgrim fathers,  
With matchlock and ax well slung,  
Keep guard o'er the smoking kettles  
That propped on the crotches hung.  
For the earliest act of the heroes,  
Whose fame has a world-wide sway,  
Was—to fashion a crane for a kettle  
And order a washing day."

Thus was inaugurated the greatest of American festivals, greater than Thanksgiving, for that only gave us a full meal; greater than Fourth of July, for that only gave us a country; the great American festival is Monday—washing day. Thus did the Pilgrim mothers start this Western world in paths of purity. Cleanliness is next to godliness.

I have always pictured the Pilgrim mothers as meek and mild, never belonging to a club or speaking in meeting, unworthy ancestors of the brave and enlightened club women of to-day, but imagination is an unsafe guide in the realm of history. You all know the story of Miles Standish, too cowardly to win a wife, and of his friend, John Alden, too witless to woe her for self or friend. How like a star-eyed goddess did Priscilla arise to the occasion, and with

her "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" set a shining example to her unworthy descendants, establish the equality of the sexes and justify her right to become one of the Pilgrim mothers.

The old Plymouth Colony records reveal some interesting things. Mrs. Billington was fined five pounds for slandering John Doan. She was also set in the stocks and whipped for the same offense. Thus were cruel laws aimed at one of our prerogatives. One matron was presented for "several times doing sundry work on the Lord's day." In Sandwich two girls were fined for laughing while the tything man was turning a dog out of meeting. Goodwife Soule was fined for not attending meeting and two sisters-in-law of John Howland for attending the wrong meeting. That these first women of America had begun to develop the fine business sense that distinguishes the women of to-day is shown by an old marriage contract still on file at Plymouth, which reads: "Whereas the said Ellenor Billington (widow) hath two cows, which the said Gregory Armstrong is presently to enter upon, the said Gregory doth covenant and graunt that if it pleases God that he happen to outlive the said Ellenor, he shall and will at her decease give two heifers to Francis Billington her son." In those days men were plenty and cows were scarce, and Ellenor was too shrewd to trade two heifers for a husband without some kind of security.

Goodwife Knowles was fined for selling strong drink for six shillings a bottle that cost but thirty-five shillings a case. The redoubtable Stephen Hopkins was fined for selling a looking-glass at Plymouth for sixteen shillings which cost but nine at the Bay. This is the first mention of that article of female vanity. Here evidently originated the commercial law of quick sales and small profits.

The imperious Governor Prentice again and again had Arthur Howland brought before him and fined because "he had disorderly and unrighteously endeavored to obtain the affections of Miss Elizabeth Prentice." Men were not yet "created equal" and social lines were closely drawn in those good old times. It is pleasing to note, however, that in the course of events Arthur and Elizabeth were united.

In 1647, Nathan Ward, "The Simple

Cobbler of Agawam," wrote: "No wonder the women wear drailes on the hinder part of their heads, having nothing, as it seems, in the forepart but a few squirrel brains to help them frisk from one ill favored fashion to another." So runs the story; now husbands complain of the new mode of head dressing and deplore the fascinations of the bargain counter.

We also read of the death of Peter Brown "leaving divers children by divers wives." At least one of these divers wives has high claim as a Pilgrim mother, for from her immortal John, whose soul is still marching on, drew his right to live and his more glorious right to die.

The Pilgrim mothers may not have trained after the Anna Jenness Miller school, or a la Delsarte, but that feminine athletics were not ignored is shown by the record that in 1636 Mrs. Warren was given the right to "mow where she did last year."

Hannah Randall was fined because she used a "ho pole" vigorously against the constable and compelled him to retreat sans warrant and sans her husband, William.

Thoreau writes that under the old law in Eastham no man could marry unless he had killed three crows and six blackbirds that year. Which leads Thoreau to remark that from the number of birds remaining, evidently many men did not marry or many blackbirds did.

The orthodox clergy ruled in things secular as well as in things spiritual, and, under their guidance, courts and town meetings regulated the daily life of each member of the community and interfered in the management of his domestic affairs in a way that would not be tolerated now. Nothing was too trivial for grave consideration by even the highest authority in the colony. For example, the records and files of the Salem court show:

- 30:10:1647. "Richard Windrow of Gloster fined for cursing, saying, 'There are the brethren, the Devil scald them.'"
- 26:10:1649. "Matthew Stanley for drawing away the affections of the daughter of John Tarboxx his wife without liberty first obtayned of her parents."
- 30:4:1653. "Theophilus Salter fined five pounds for making love to Mary Smith and seeking to marry her without the consent of her friends."
- 26:10:1649. "Mary Oliver for speaking against the Governor saying he was unjust. Sentenced to be whipped not exceeding twenty lashes."
- 10 mo. 1652. "Mrs. Holgrave of Gloster pre



sented for reproachful and unbecoming speeches against Mr. William Perkins, an officer of the church, viz.: 'yt it were not ffor the law she would never come to the meeting the Teacher was soe dead & accordinglye she did seldome come & with-all pswaded Goodwife Vincent to come to her house on the Sabbath daye & reade good bookes affirming that the Teacher was flitter to be a Ladyes chamberman than to be in ye pulpit.' Fined and to confess it at Gloster publickly."

10 mo. 1652. "Alice, daughter of william flint of Salem, presented for wearing silk hood." He was proved to be worth over £200 and she was discharged.

29:4:1652. "John Brackenbury of Salem presented for wearing point and ribbons."

30:9:1652. "Marke Hoskall of Salem fined for excess in his apparel, wearing broad lace."

30:9:1652. "Henry Bullocke of Salem fined for excess in his apparel in boots, ribbons, gold and silver lace."

30:9:1652. "Richard Greene of Lynn fined for wearing silver lace."

30:4:1653. "John Tompkins wife fined for wearing a silk hood."

Many such entries appear in the records.

27:9:1655. "John Beall fined for absence from meeting."

The above is only one of many such.

"Constable of Salem to have two shillings and sixpence for those they whip."

(29:9:1653.)

29:9:1656. "William Everton presented for drinking tobacco near a barn without a door. He is at sea."

The quaint old records of Rhode Island tell how one Verin was called before the body of freemen for limiting his wife's religious liberty by prescribing the number of meetings that she might attend. One Rhode Islander sagely remarked that women would not brook such interference from their husbands. Thereupon uprose Benedict Arnold, great-great grandfather of him of infamous memory, and proclaimed that it was never intended that liberty of conscience should extend to the breach of any ordinance of God, such as the subjection of wives to their husbands. He had left Massachusetts because he would not offend God to please men; so he would not break a commandment of God to please the women. The town voted, however, to deprive Verin of the right of suffrage as long as he deprived his spouse of the liberty of meeting-going. In the end Verin took his wife back to the Bay where a man's right to discipline his consort was never questioned. So Rhode Island started right on the woman question.

To Rhode Island, as a haven of rest, came Ann Hutchinson. Until her advent in Boston the women of that town had not had an opinion of their own. She formed them into a quaint woman's club to consider the sermon of the preceding Sunday for their edification. This movement was much commended by the clergy. But, alas! from admiring, the women fell to criticizing, and Mrs. Hutchinson, "who had a good wit and a nimble tongue," took to lecturing. "Think of it, a lecture in Boston in 1636 by a woman and a lecture on transcendentalism at that." She taught that ministers were not infallible, that one should walk by "inward light," and that there was no salvation in "a covenant of works." The little colony was rocked to its foundation, and her influence grew apace, but when the soldiers refused to follow their chaplain to an Indian war because they suspected that he was under "a covenant of works," it became treason, and Mrs. Hutchinson was banished.

A few years ago the honorable legislature of Ohio passed a law requiring the women to take off their hats in the theatre. They supposed that they were in untrodden ways of legislative wisdom. But the Bay Colony had marked the path. The town of Andover put it to vote whether the "parish disapprove of the female sex sitting with their hats on in the meeting house in time of Divine Service as being indecent." The town of Abington voted that it was "an indecent way that the female sex do sit with their hats and bonnets on to worship God." Another place declared that "it was the town's mind that the women should take their bonnets off in meeting and hang them on the pegges." We have not been able to learn whether the town's mind was obeyed.

But not alone in claiming the right to put the all important question, not alone in developing the trading instinct or defending the hearthstone from the invader did woman prove her right to be considered the equal of man. The first professional poet of America was a woman, Ann, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet, child of a noble line; ancestor of the Channings, Buckminsters, the Danas, Wendell Phillips, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, who have delighted their generation with the almost matchless prose and poetry that may have lain in embryo in that peerless

woman's brain. Ann Bradstreet, though subject to fainting "fitts," ordered her house wisely, dosed her eight children with strange decoctions, studied ancient history and modern politics, and wrote, as some men vote, early, late and often. Up to 1650, New England was without a poet. To be sure some of the ministers lapsed into rhyme when one of the New England hierarchy exchanged terrestrial speech for celestial song, but the mortuary verse scarcely elevated the grim and godly artisan to the poetic rank. Ann was not gentle and submissive. We read of her as being very angry with the "mayde." Indeed those were bad times when "the cook might retaliate by taking her mistress's scalp" or coronation braid and making off to the woods with it. All through her poems, Ann shows a rebellion against man's dominion quite in accord with advanced modern ideas. She writes:

I am obnoxious to each carping tongue,  
Who says my hand a needle better fits,  
A poet's pen all scorn I thus should wrong,  
For such, despite they cast on female wits,  
If what I say prove well, it won't advance,  
They'll was stolen or else it was by chance.

Being the wife of one powerful governor and the daughter of another she was able to hold her position. Again she writes about Queen Elizabeth:

She hath wiped off the aspersion of her sex  
That women wisdom lack to play the Rex.

And again she says:

Now say, have women worth or have they none?  
Or had they some but with our Queen it's gone?  
Nay, masculines, you have thus taxed us long;  
But she though dead will vindicate our wrong,  
Let such as say our sex is void of reason,  
Know 'tis a slander now, but once 'twas treason.

The New England fathers married early, and if occasion served they married often; so we are not surprised to learn that after Ann's death, at the age of seventy, Governor Bradstreet married again. Ann Dudley Bradstreet has many descendants among the Daughters of the American Revolution, and

There were tones in her voice that answered then,  
You may hear to-day in a hundred men.

Because I have spoken lightly do not for a moment think that I lack in reverence for the Pilgrim and the Puritan mothers.

I appreciate their works, their sorrows, their courage, their devotion to the principles that have made America great; I love them for what they made of the men they married and of the sons they bore, and for the country that they carved. If it is true that education should begin a hundred years before the child is born, then did the courage, strength, and power of the Pilgrim and the Puritan mother reappear in the daughter of 1776.

The minute man left the plow in the furrow when he responded to his country's call, but the hand of his wife guided it to the end and garnered the harvest. The minute man did not keep his gun in the armory nor wear a pretty uniform; he took his old flint lock from the antlers over the fireplace, polished it and saw that it was loaded. But it was the woman of the household who molded the bullets, and when need called, melted up the precious platters and porringers for war's supplies. Their names are on no muster roll, but they brought up their children to love honor more than life and liberty more than fame. They wove the homespun to protect their sons "while working in the dismal trench out in the midnight air," and taught them that "he is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just." One has written: "The whir of the spinning wheel was martial music as patriotic as the roll of the drum, and the distaff was a baton no less powerful than the general's sword." After the fateful nineteenth of April, the men of a hundred towns hastened to surround the deluded British in Boston. Long tables by the wayside in Dedham furnished the hurrying patriot with ammunition as potent as powder and ball.

"As for me, I will work willingly with my hands; there is need of all my economy," writes Abigail Adams. "I should blush, if in any instance the weak passion of my sex should damp the fortitude, patriotism and manly bearing of yours," said Mercy Warren to her heroic husband. "The woman of the Revolution," writes one, "could make anything from her bonnet up to her destiny." Still is the story told how the women of Groton and Pepperell, armed with guns and pitchforks, kept the bridge over the Nashua, captured the tory, Captain Whiting, and sent his treasonable dispatches to Washington. All know how prim, demure, Lydia Darrah outwitted the



British general and saved the Continental army at White Plains. In New York were His Majesty's troops and plenty; without, a patriot army and want. Is it not recorded that the cloth for many a military coat, fashioned into a woman's garment, was borne past the unsuspecting British sentinel; that boots a world too wide actually walked to the shoeless patriot, and that stockings snugly nestled in the folds of an honest matron's ample cap? When with Arnold Andre plotted treason till the *Vulture*, British man-of-war, dropped down stream, clear-headed Mrs. Beekman refused to give up the Continental uniform that might have secured the spy's escape. The fate of our nation may have hung suspended on that woman's judgment.

With such an ancestry what may we not expect of the woman of to-day? She must be bright, newsy and progressive, and belong to a daily paper or a press club; or tender and pitiful and work in in our hospitals; or philanthropic and form temperance societies; or studious and enroll in some literary club; or have a godly spirit and form church societies. Above all, she must be patriotic and become a Daughter of the American Revolution, taking up the broad work of that organization for the betterment of the land.

Our fathers, as soon as they established themselves in the New World, established schools and, as their old law hath it, "especially in order to baffle that old deluder, Satan, one chief project of whose dark ambition is to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures by persuading them from the use of tongues." No doubt our fathers considered woman proficient in the use of tongues, for no provision was made to secure her aid against the Prince of Darkness. To-day our college girls plead at the bar and in the forum, practice medicine and sling up copy, and even stand behind the sacred desk and war against the old deluder, Satan.

With all our getting, let us get love of home and country.

Let us believe in the manifest destiny of our nation. According to Fiske, once upon a time three Americans gathered around a table in Paris on the Fourth of July. Naturally, their thoughts ran toward home and their beloved land. One of them slowly rose and said, I propose a toast: "I give you our native country. Bounded on the north by British America, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean." Now arose another of the three. He was from the Far West; he said: "Why confine the manifest destiny of our country to the narrow limits of my friend who has just sat down? I give you, the United States, bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising sun and the west by the setting sun." This application of the Monroe doctrine was greeted with loud applause, when the third gentleman arose. He was a grave and reverend man: "Friends, I love my native land, and cannot limit her as would the last gentleman. I give you the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the precession of the equinoxes, on the east by the primeval chaos, and on the west by the day of judgment."

Who shall say that he was not an expansionist, pure and simple? How our possession of the Philippines pales before this manifest destiny.

Wherever party strife shall strain the ancient guarantees of freedom, or bigotry and ignorance shall lay their fatal hands on education, or arrogance of caste shall strike at equal rights, or corruption shall poison the springs of national life, there, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a work for you to do.

A work worthy of the men and women from whom you sprang—the founders of America.

Be ye worthy of your ancestors.

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THE reports of the two State conferences here given have been much delayed. They are given in this issue, the last reports from the State conferences of last spring and winter.

THE year book of the Colonel Israel Angell Chapter, New Berlin, N. Y., Mrs. Eugene A. Sage, Regent, shows the study for the coming season to be on women of note, past and present. The list includes many of the Revolution, Lucretia Mott and Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Alice Freeman Palmer, Jane Addams, and Ella Flagg Young.

# The Battle of Oriskany

By Josephine Powell Segal

In seventeen hundred and seventy-seven,  
When Hessian hordes held sway,  
A band of Mohawk patriots  
Stood waiting for the fray.  
They were not clad in uniforms  
With burnished buttons bright,  
No polished arms of glittering steel  
To sparkle in the light.

Their homespun clothes were strong and  
good,  
And brave hearts beat beneath;  
Their hand-wrought weapons bore no  
stamp,  
Nor needed embellished sheath.  
With steady hands and undaunted hearts,  
All eager for the fray,  
They waited for the signal gun  
On that sultry August day.

They had left their unprotected homes,  
To be raided by lawless bands;  
They had risked their all, to their coun-  
try's call,  
To respond to its just demands;  
They had left their fields of ungarnered  
grain,  
To spoil in the noonday sun;  
They had left their mills with the grist  
unground,  
Stagnant water in the run.

Wise Herkimer was loth to lead  
His patriots through the glen  
To meet the veteran soldiers  
Of St. Leger's well-armed men.  
There came no sound of the signal gun  
To send them on their way;  
Dissatisfied officers and their men  
Were impatient of the delay.

And expressed themselves, in bitter words  
(To one who knew better than they).  
They regretted it well, in the marshy dell,  
At the close of that eventful day.  
Brave Herkimer led his patriot band  
Deep into the forest glade,  
Where one of the bloodiest fights were  
fought  
That an army ever made.



The rifles of the Tory foes  
Rained bullets in the glen,  
With Indian warriors behind the trees  
To slaughter our wounded men.  
The Mohawk Valley patriots  
Were unused to war's fierce strife,  
But they stood like veteran soldiers  
And fought for home and life.

The clouds rolled low o'er the battlefield,  
Steel glittered by the lightning's flashes;  
Consternation seized the foe,  
Mid terrific thunderous crashes;  
A lull of arms, the firing ceased,  
But the foe was not subdued;  
When the war of the elements closed  
The battle was renewed.

The wounded general's voice rang out,  
Above the battle din,  
For that clarion cry they would do or die,  
Their glory was to win.  
Six hours they fought in combat fierce,  
In the blood of the battle's flow,  
Till face to face the patriot band  
Closed in with the dreaded foe.

The frightened Indians' "Oonah" cry  
Rang out o'er the battlefield;  
The Tories then and St. Leger's men  
Knew it was time to yield.  
From a shower of bullets the enemy fled,  
Too terrified to rally;  
A shout of triumph followed them  
From the victors of the Mohawk Valley.

The marble shaft that rears its head  
Above that sacred spot,  
Shadows the graves of our heroes  
That will never be forgot.  
And on its sides are carved the names  
Of many brave, heroic men  
Who fought for life and liberty  
Within that blood-drenched glen.

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THE third National Conservation Congress met in Kansas City, Mo., September 25, 26, and 27. The Daughters of the American Revolution were well represented. The interest of the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, in this important matter is well known. Her presence and the presence of the National delegates appointed by her placed the Society in the front rank of conservators of the national resources.



# Real Daughters

Miss Evaline Clifton

The Rachel Donelson Chapter of Springfield, Mo., is fortunate in having a Real Daughter, Miss Evaline Clifton. She has been accepted as a member, and the gold spoon presented to her. She is the daughter of Nathan Clifton and Elizabeth Davis, and was born in what is now Raleigh, Wake County, N. C., March 22, 1816, being now ninety-five years of age.

When I went to visit Miss Clifton, I found her resting, although she had been up earlier in the day. She was bright and wide awake, with a clear mind and good memory. She remembered only a very little about her father's experience as a soldier in the Revolution, but that little was perfectly clear. He did not talk a great deal about the war, as he

was more concerned in the later events, when he moved first to Tennessee in 1820,

and then to Missouri in 1840, when it was a wilderness. She remembered distinctly that her father died March 8, 1864, at the

age of one hundred and four years. He begged to be allowed to enlist at the beginning of the Revolution, but his parents prevented his going until he was seventy-seven years of age. Miss Clifton described him as "just a slip of a boy" then.

Miss Clifton has a finely shaped head, showing much strength of character. She remained with her father until his death, and spoke most affectionately of him. She resides with a grand-nephew near Marshfield, Mo.

Nathan Clifton was buried with military honors, the old flint lock musket he carried in the Revolution being used in

firing the salute.—MRS. EUGENE E. ADAMS, *Historian*.



MISS EVALINE CLIFTON

## Mount Vernon

There dwelt a man, the flower of human kind,  
Whose visage mild bespoke his nobler mind.

There dwelt the soldier, who his sword ne'er drew  
But in a righteous cause, to Freedom true.

There dwelt the hero, who ne'er killed for fame,  
Yet gained more glory than a Caesar's name.

There dwelt the statesman, who, devoid of art,  
Gave soundest counsels from an upright heart;

And, O Columbia, by thy sons caressed,  
There dwelt the Father of the realms he blessed;  
Who no wish felt to make his mighty praise,  
Like other chiefs, the means himself to raise;  
But there retiring, breathed in pure renown,  
And felt a grandeur that disdained a crown.

*William Day.*



# The Dexter Colony, Ionia, Mich.

Patriotic in the principle which prompted it, and tenderly reverent in the order of its execution, the unveiling of the bronze tablet on the Armory building on Sunday afternoon, in memory of the first founders of Ionia as a commercial community, was a beautiful expression of a sentiment long cherished by an appreciative people.

The tablet, which is of bronze, was given a prominent place on the north front of the first military building erected by the State of Michigan, at the northwest corner, and bears upon its face in raised letters the following inscription:

city to-day, to do honor to the memory of a group of true empire builders, the Dexter colonists, who, forsaking their homes and friends in good old New York State, turned their faces toward the frontier of our young republic. Who of us can draw a truthful picture of that little band of men, women and children which was gathered together on the morning of April 22, 1833, at Herkimer, N. Y.? They were there to bid farewell to those who were near and dear to them. It required courage, fortitude and faith in God in those who composed the Dexter colony to brave the hardships of a

THIS TABLET IS DEDICATED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
SAMUEL DEXTER  
OLIVER ARNOLD  
EDWARD GUILD  
ERASTUS YEOMANS  
JOEL GUILD  
DARIUS WINSOR  
AND THEIR FAMILIES  
AND  
DR. WILLIAM B. LINCOLN  
WARSER DEXTER  
WINSOR DEXTER  
PATRICK M. FOX  
ABRAM DECKER  
BRAVE PIONEERS  
WHO ENDURED THE HARDSHIPS OF A JOURNEY THROUGH THE UNBROKEN  
WILDERNESS OF MICHIGAN AND FOUNDED IONIA, MAY 23, 1833.  
ERECTED BY THEIR DESCENDANTS AND STEVEN'S THOMSON  
MASON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
1833-1911.

Mr. Daniel W. Tower gave an account of the Dexter Colony at the unveiling, May 28, 1911, in which he said in part:

It seems to be a fact that the spirit animating the noble men and women who go out into new and undeveloped regions to found new homes, is that of the true builder, who delights in his work. Some poet has voiced this thought in writing of the great architect and sculptor, Michael Angelo:

"The hands that rounded Peter's dome  
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,  
They grew better than they knew."

We are gathering here in this beautiful

month's journey through the wilds of Michigan territory.

At that time this great northwest territory was so difficult of access that prisoners were banished to Green Bay, Wis., then a penal colony, it being considered that there was little prospect of their being able to return to resume their criminal careers among the Eastern States.

The party journeyed from Herkimer to Buffalo on a canal boat called *Walk-in-the-Water*. From Buffalo they sailed on the steamer *Superior* for Detroit. After a stormy passage they finally arrived at Detroit. Here oxen were purchased, their

wagons put together, and the household goods packed therein. The journey was resumed over roads hardly worthy of the name. Only six miles were traveled the first day out.

From Shiawassee no road existed, and no wagon had ever been further west. Roads had to be cut through the forest, and bogs and marshes were crossed with great difficulty. At night camp was made, but sleep was often disturbed by the howlings of wolves or the cry of a panther.

Each name recorded in enduring bronze on this memorial tablet carries with it some hallowed memory to you.

Samuel Dexter was the organizer and leader of the so-called Dexter colony, he having in 1832 visited the future site of Ionia and selected lands for settlement. He was born in Providence, R. I.; and was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, the noted preacher to the Indians, who was banished from the colony of Massachusetts Bay by the Puritans on account of his independent religious beliefs. This may account for the kindly human side to be found in the character of Samuel Dexter.

That he was honest, thoughtful, generous and just in all his dealings with his fellow men is my belief. I do not doubt but that he strove in every way to encourage the growth and expansion of the colony. That he welcomed prospective settlers by helping them to get a start in this locality is a fact well known to the older residents. His public spirit and enterprise in building the first saw and grist mill on the spot where we are now gathered shows that he foresaw the growth here of a flourishing commonwealth.

Once arrived in this beautiful valley, there was work in plenty for every one. With what splendid spirit and energy did they set about the erection of crude shelters and preparing the ground for their first crops. The trials and vexations of their

journey were soon forgotten in the joy they found in working out their new ambitions.

The problem of the Indian seems to have been justly and fairly solved, and it is a lasting tribute to the honesty of those who were in authority to record the fact, that when the party found on arrival that the Indians, thinking they were not coming that spring, had prepared the ground and planted corn and melons, they paid them in full for their crops.

It is a great pleasure to note in the red men's favor that no depredation of any consequence against life or property stand charged to them, so far as known. The one instance of this nature of which I have knowledge is that when a squaw stole an axe, the chief of the tribe called her a bad Indian and made her return the axe to its owner. Only peaceful relations seem to have existed between the colonists and their dusky neighbors. To have lived happily and peacefully for years surrounded by savages reveals an honest, kindly side to the character of these, our forefathers, that is a delight to record.

To you, their descendants, this is hallowed ground, for here your ancestors labored, loved and passed on to their reward conscious that by their efforts the seeds of liberty of speech, thought, action and religious worship had been deeply planted in a new and virgin soil, where their children could carry out the great work for which they labored and sacrificed. Your earnest and praiseworthy desire to erect this tablet carries its own reward.

May the life that these pioneers lived here, and the labors they performed here serve as a lasting example to us, their descendants, to so order our lives that we will set principle above expediency, virtue above thrift, and honor above wealth. I we can draw from the homely lives of our forefathers these lessons they will not have lived and wrought in vain.

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WHAT flower is this that greets the morn;  
Its hues from Heaven so freshly born;  
With burning star and flaming band,  
It kindles all the sunset land,  
Oh, tell us what its name may be,  
Is this the flower of Liberty?  
It is the banner of the free,  
The starry flower of Liberty.

—O. W. Holmes.



# Toast Given at the Dedication of the Furnished Banquet Hall at a Luncheon to the National Board of Management, October 4, 1911

By Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General

Old Thomas Tusser, the first almanac-maker, of the generation before Shakespeare, in one of his rustic rhymes, sings:

"'Tis merry in hall,  
When beards wag all."

Here is a Twentieth Century assemblage, and a happy one, yet with no beards at all! That would surely have astonished Mr. Thomas Tusser, and many a later generation of worthies. Not until our own day have women dared to dream, and known how to realize, the dream of dwelling "in marble halls." Yet here we are, in the threadbare words of an old and forgotten American poet, in a literally "gay and festive scene in halls of dazzling light."

And not only gayly, but very gratefully, and very reverently and seriously, do we dedicate this newly furnished banquet hall, to the memory of the fathers and mothers, and sons and daughters, of the time that tried men's souls, and found them, not failing, but steadfast and true. May this Hall be one more gallery, to echo here forever, the gratitude and veneration that gave to the nation's capitol the name of Washington.

## The Patriot

By Maud Dudley Shackelford

I need no poet's touching lay,  
Or minstrel's stirring song,  
To wake my fealty to this  
Dear land where I belong;  
For in my soul's most sacred shrine,  
There grown with life apace,  
I feel the love which burned of yore  
In patriots of my race.

Although my arm be weak to hold  
Her shield when dangers loom,  
Yet firm my spirit to endure  
The night's enfolding gloom;  
For, by the blood my fathers shed,  
I pledge myself to be,  
Through shadow and through sun, her own  
True daughter of the free.

I bless the faith which gave her birth,  
The pride which formed her stand,  
The liberty which crowns her now,  
A just and mighty land,  
Whose deeds of mercy t'ward the world  
Shall in the future set,  
On glory's citadel of peace,  
A higher standard yet.

I see how honored her decrees  
By nations old in fame;  
I feel each laurel she achieves  
Writ on my heart in flame.  
And when that heart can feel no more,  
Then lay it 'neath her sod,  
For surely there 'twill nearer be  
The kingdom of its God!



This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.*

(Continued from the AUGUST AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Scott, Ezekiel, d. Sept. 13, 1848; served six years; settled in Butler, N. Y.

Sears, Capt. Barnabas, d. Feb. 26, 1850, aged 85, at Amherst, Mass.

Sears, Elisha, d. June 29, 1821, at Barre, Mass., aged 74 years. He m. Hannah —, who d. Oct. 20, 1842, aged 86; a pensioner.

Sears, Serg. Jonathan, d. Feb. 18, 1808, at Ashfield, aged 57 years. He m. Abigail Hall, who d. Nov. 18, 1842, aged 88; a pensioner; resided at Amherst, Mass., 1840.

Seeber, Henry, b. March 15, 1741, at Indian Castle, N. Y.; served in French and Indian War; was at Oriskany, under Herkimer. He d. May 15, 1845, leaving six generations of descendants.

Seeley, Abram, d. April 30, 1848, at Great Barrington, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner. He was b. at New Haven, Conn.

Seger, Ebenezer, d. May 6, 1813, at Newton, Mass., aged 63 years. He m. Mehitable —, who d. Nov. 24, 1844, aged 87; a pensioner.

Selleck, Peter, d. Sept. 16, 1840, at Paris, N. Y., aged 84; a pensioner. He was b. in Conn.

Sewall, Henry, d. Sept. 4, 1845, at Augusta, Me., aged 93; a pensioner. Major general of militia after the Revolution.

Sexton, Noble, d. Feb. 13, 1829, in Franklin Co., N. Y.; a pensioner; served in the Mass. line. He was b. in Sheffield, Mass., 1763. His mother was a dau. of Capt. Elisha Noble. Resided at Monkton, Vt., in 1790.

Sharpe, George, d. Jan. 27, 1845, at Greenbush, N. Y., aged 86 y. 8 mo. and 21 days.

Sherman, William B., d. March 13, 1846, at Williamstown, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner. He m., before 1788, Sarah —, who d. Sept. 12, 1843, aged 79.

Shumway, Samuel, d. Oct. 2, 1842, at Sturbridge, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner. He m. Polly Hooker, who d. in 1821.

Sill, Elisha, Dr., d. May 27 1845, at Windsor, Conn. He was b. at Lyme, Conn.; moved to Wilkes-Barre young; was surgeon's mate.

Simpson, Benjamin, d. March 22, 1849, at Saco, Me., aged 90; said to have been a member of the Boston Tea Party.

Skeele, Amos, Dr., d. March 2, 1843, at Chicopee, Mass., aged 93; a pensioner.

Skillings, Thomas, d. May 12, 1810, at Gorham, Me., aged 61. He m. Mary Burnell, who d. Aug. 5, 1846, aged 82; a pensioner.

Skinner, Israel, d. May 14, 1837, at Rutland, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner. He m., 1791, Sarah Douglass, who d. Dec. 15, 1841, aged 90; a pensioner.

Small, Samuel, d. Nov., 1851, at Phippsburg, Me., aged 94.

Small, Samuel, d. July 26, 1838, at Wolfboro, N. H., aged 83; was at Bennington.

Smart, Dudley, d. Jan. 14, 1851, at Chichester, N. H., aged 93. He m. Susanna —, who d. Jan. 11, 1851, aged 94 y. and 5 mo.

Smith, Abisha, d. May 18, 1845, at Norton, Mass., aged 84; gravestone says "Revolutionary Soldier."

Smith, Capt. Amos, d. Nov. 14, 1843, at New York Mills, N. Y., aged 81. He was b. in New Marlboro, Mass.; settled in Whiteboro, N. Y.

Smith, Benjamin, d. Jan. 14, 1838, at Wentworth, N. Y.; a pensioner. He m. Rebecca Keyes, who was a pensioner, 1840.

Smith, Ebenezer, d. March 17, 1844, at Arcadia, N. Y., aged 86.

Smith, Capt. Ephraim, d. Jan. 13, 1835, at Gorham, Me., aged 84. He m. Elizabeth Harding, who d. Dec. 9, 1834, aged 78.

Smith, Gideon, d. Oct. 22, 1849, at North Hadley, Mass., aged 90; formerly of Lyme, N. H.

Smith, Isaac, d. Dec. 8, 1840, at Lexington, Mass., aged 76; a pensioner. He m., 1798, Sally Iles.



Smith, Isaac, d. Feb. 28, 1843, at Beverly, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner. He m. Susanna Thissell, who d. Feb. 28, 1837, aged 74.

Smith, Jacob, d. July 8, 1831, in Franklin Co., N. Y., aged 85; a pensioner.

Smith, Capt. Jesse, d. June 22, 1826, at Charlton Mass., aged 68. He m. Sally —, who d. March 26, 1848, aged 85; a pensioner. She was b. in Spencer, Mass.

Smith, Jeremiah, d. May 15, 1840, at Walpole, Mass.; a pensioner.

Smith, Joel, b., 1757, at Deerfield, Mass.; a pensioner, 1840. He m. Sibyl —, who d. July 4, 1840, aged 71; a pensioner.

Smith, Jonathan Warren, d. Aug. 14, 1833, aged 86, at Hubbardston, Mass. He m. Catharine —, who d. March 20, 1845, aged 97 y. and 5 mo.; a pensioner.

Smith, John, d. April 1, 1840, at Jericho, Vt., aged 80. He was b. at Taunton, Mass.; was at Burgoyne's surrender; left a widow, with whom he had lived 55 years.

Smith, John, d. Aug. 11, 1840, at Hadley, Mass., aged 89; a pensioner. He had three wives and several children.

Smith, John, d. Oct. 28, 1851, at Newbury, Vt., aged 93; a pensioner; served in the N. H. line. He m., 1780, Sarah Kincaid, who d. Jan. 23, 1854, aged 93, after a wedded life of 71 y., 6 mo., and 27 days. He was colonel of militia from 1812 to 1815.

Smith, John, d. Feb. 2, 1852, at Montville, Conn., aged 92; a pensioner. He m., 1783, Lydia Ames, who d. Oct. 25, 1854, aged 91.

Smith, Joshua, d. Feb. 7, 1849, at Oakfield, N. Y., aged 89.

Smith, Levi, d. March 29, 1843, at Westboro, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner. He m. Susanna —, who d. Sept. 12, 1847, aged 87.

Smith, Robert, d. Dec. 25, 1820, at Barre, Mass., aged 71. He m. Mary —, who d. Aug. 21, 1843, aged 67; a pensioner.

Smith, Samuel, d. Jan. 19, 1853, at Gilsum, N. H., aged 95.

Smith, Simeon, d. March 4, 1843, at West Springfield, Mass., aged 89 y., 5 mo., and 6 days; was at White Plains and Saratoga.

Smith, Stephen, d. June 22, 1851, at Northford, Mass., aged 100 y. and 6 mo.

Smith, William, d. Sept. 22, 1831, at Tisbury, Mass., aged 81. He m. Thankful —, who d. Oct. 28, 1840, aged 86; a pensioner.

Snell, Anthony, d. March 19, 1853, at Dighton, Mass., aged 90 y. and 9 mo.

Snell, Capt. Joseph, a native of Ashford, Conn.; a pensioner, at Union, Conn., aged 88, in 1840. He m., 1783, Abigail Barton, who d. 1784; 2d, 1785, Lydia Farnham, who d. 1819; 3d, Margery, widow of Jonathan Harwood, of West Stafford, Conn., who d. July 25, 1848, aged 93.

Spalding, Dea. Champion, d. Sept. 7, 1846, at Whitesboro, N. Y., aged 93; in the Conn. militia; settled in Plainfield, N. H.

Souther, Laban, d. Dec. 19, 1840, at Scituate, Mass., aged 78; a pensioner. He m. Betsey —, who d. Nov. 9, 1832, aged 72.

Spear, Capt. Benjamin, d. Nov. 27, 1820, at Bellingham, Mass., aged 60. He m. Elizabeth —, who d. Nov. 20, 1847, aged 82; a pensioner.

Spear, William, d. July 1, 1844, in Franklin Co., Ga., aged 101.

Sprague, Capt. Philip, d. April 1, 1856, at Hartford, Vt., aged 92; a pensioner.

Stanley, Frederick, d. April 19, 1842, at Oswego, N. Y., aged 84 y. and 4 days; a native of Conn.

Stansell, Nicholas, b. in Springfield, Mass., 1755; settled in the Mohawk Valley. He d. Dec. 11, 1819, at Arcadia, N. Y.

Steele, Dea. Bradford, d. Dec. 23, 1841, at Derby, Conn., aged 80; a pensioner. He m., 1785, Ruth Wheeler, who d. Feb. 20, 1850, aged 91.

Stetson, Elisha, d. Feb., 1848, at Durham, Me., aged 89; a pensioner. He m., 1784, Rebecca Curtis.

Stevens, Abraham, Dea., d. March 20, 1842, at Barre, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m. Mary —, who d. Aug. 3, 1833, aged 70 y. and 6 mo.

Stevens, Benjamin, d. Nov. 29, 1843, at Gorham, Me., aged 83; a pensioner. He m. Amy Webb, who d. Nov. 25, 1814, aged 60.

Stevens, Phineas, d. Dec. 8, 1840, at Townsend, O., aged 88; a native of Mass.; in the Lexington Alarm; settled in Lima, N. Y.; removed to Townsend.

Stewart, Alexander, d. May 26, 1833, at Williamston, N. Y., aged 85; b. in Wighton, Scotland; corporal in the Mass. line.

Stewart, Jesse, d. March 18, 1851, at Kortright, N. Y., aged 92.

Stewart, Joseph, d. Sept. 20, 1843, at Putnam, N. Y., aged 86.

Stewart, Nathan, d. June 10, 1844, at Oneida Castle, N. Y., aged 86; b. Nov. 6, 1758, at Goshen; in the army seven years.

Stewart, Paul, d. March 22, 1851, at Wales, Mass., aged 87.

Stickney, Major Benjamin, d. Nov., 1850, aged 91, at Hallowell, Me.

Still, Ebenezer, d. Feb. 8, 1848, at Walworth, N. Y.; a pensioner; in the Mass. line.

Stillman, Major Joseph, d. Oct. 10, 1841, at Wethersfield, Conn., aged 83; a pensioner; entered as drummer boy, rose to captain.

Stimpson, Andrew, d. Dec. 25, 1849, at Charleston, Mass., aged 90 y., 6 mo.; a pensioner.

Stimpson, Thomas, d. April 9, 1851, at Dana, Mass., aged 87.

Stimson, Lemuel, b. July 11, 1759; d. Sept. 22, 1840, at Ashburnham, Mass.; was at Bunker Hill.

Stoddard, Capt. Noah, d. Jan. 25, 1850, at Fairhaven, Mass., aged 95; an officer in the navy.

Stoddard, Capt. Silas, d. July 3, 1850, at Macedon, Conn., aged 91; served on the naval ship *Discovery*; was in severe naval engagements.

Stone, James, d. Nov. 1, 1844, at Phillips-ton, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner; b. in Warren, Mass. He m. Judith —, who d. Feb. 26, 1843, aged 79.

Stone, Joseph, d. Feb. 5, 1841, at Dedham, Mass., aged 78; a pensioner. He m. Hannah —, who d. Oct. 7, 1840, aged 82.

Sturtevant, Seth, d. July 11, 1852, at Hartford, Me., aged 93; was at Valley Forge, Stillwater, and Monmouth.

# Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

**Oklahoma City Chapter (Oklahoma).—**This Chapter has had a successful year under the leadership of Mrs. T. W. Williamson, one of the pioneer women of Oklahoma. It was with regret the Chapter had to accept her refusal of re-election. She, however, is ably succeeded by Mrs. William E. Taylor, who has held the office of Treasurer for three years. The Chapter observed all its special days, which are Organization Day, February 22, and Flag Day. Organization Day, December 14, is always observed with Mrs. Robert P. Carpenter, at whose home the Chapter was organized in 1904, with fourteen charter members. We now number over one hundred. On February 22, Mrs. Williamson gave her spacious home for a reception. Many Daughters were in Colonial dress. Flag Day was also celebrated with the Regent. Mrs. Robert H. Gardner, our delegate to the National Congress, gave her interesting report, and Mrs. Williamson added many items of interest. At the conclusion, Mrs. T. G. Chambers presented Mrs. Williamson with a Daughter of the American Revolution spoon as a token of love and appreciation from the Chapter.

In March we entertained the State Conference, there being two other Chapters in the State—Muskogee and Hobart. Mrs. Wm. J. Pettee, former Regent of the Oklahoma City Chapter, was re-elected State Regent, having held the office the past two years. One was called home by the Silent Messenger death, Mrs. Adele Davis Kone. We have given a membership to some girl for the coming year in the Martha Berry School; offered a medal for the best historical essay in the eighth grade of our high school and aided in the keeping of a Sane and Safe Fourth. During Mrs. Williamson's Regency she has established a fund for a Daughter of the American Revolution club house, and we are working for the completion of this in the near future.—MARY ELLIOTT CARPENTER, *Historian*.

**Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vermont).—**On June 27 the Brattleboro

Chapter and the people of Vernon dedicated the marker and flag which has been erected to mark the site of Fort Bridgman in that town.

Miss Calma Howe, of Boston, who took part in the programme, is seventh in descent from Jemima Howe, who was captured at the fort by the Indians in 1755, while another lineal descendant, Mr. Howe, came from Canada to attend the exercises. The grave of Jemima Howe in the old cemetery near the site of the fort was covered with laurel, as was the tombstone.

The marker is a granite boulder five feet in height, four feet in width and three feet thick at the base, and two feet at the top. The inscription is on a bronze tablet three feet long and two feet wide.

A flag was also erected, which was the gift of six Daughters, whose former homes were in Vernon.

The programme of the exercises included: Address of welcome, Mrs. W. F. Root, Regent; unveiling of marker, Misses Calma Howe and Margaret Barber; placing of laurel wreath on marker, Miss Dorothy Hubbard; salute to the flag and singing, school children of Vernon; historical address, Kittredge Haskins; sketch, "Jemima Howe, the Fair Captive," Mrs. J. L. Stockwell; reading, "Jemima Howe Tute's Will," Mrs. Mary Howe Burton, of Clinton, Mass.; address for Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. H. D. Holton; address for town of Vernon, the Rev. G. E. Tyler; address, Dr. N. P. Wood, of Northfield, Mass.

The programme was interspersed with patriotic songs and music by the band.

**Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter (Springfield, Vermont).—**Our Chapter re-elected its efficient Regent, Mrs. E. M. Roscoe, at its annual meeting in December.

The meetings have continued to hold the interest of its members, both socially and educationally.

The full membership of seventy is maintained, with a good waiting list.

In March a guest night was held.



A fine address was given by Mason S. Stone, Superintendent of Education, on "Decisive and Interesting Events in History."

The Chapter has placed a boulder, with a bronze plate suitably inscribed, in the old Crown Point Cemetery on the Crown Point Road in Springfield, where the bodies of many Revolutionary soldiers and early settlers along the Connecticut River are buried.—FLORA A. SMITH, *Historian*.

**Virginia Dare Chapter** (Tacoma, Washington).—At the annual meeting held in May, 1910, Mrs. E. B. Judson was elected Regent.

The annual picnic took place at Mrs. B. E. Buckmaster's country home at Fern Hill.

The new year of 1911 opened brilliantly with a luncheon given by the new Regent, Mrs. E. B. Judson, in honor of Mrs. Gore, the State Regent. Mrs. Gore gave a splendid talk, and recommended many activities which she earnestly wished the Daughters to take an interest in.

The next regular meeting was a gala occasion. Mrs. George Hellar invited the Chapter to lunch with her at the beautiful new Country Club.

All the year a cry had been raised for more money for the treasury. Mrs. John A. Parker, with an ever-ready kindness, offered, not only her home, but refreshments and prizes for a card party. Each member had the privilege of inviting one guest, outside the Chapter, and the added privilege of paying fifty cents, the total amount raised, to go into the treasury.

The work of the Chapter has been varied and earnest. At one of the meetings early in the year twenty-five dollars was voted to be sent to Washington, D. C., to apply on the bust of Washington fund.

The Chapter has retained a delegate in the Tacoma President's Council, which organization still remains a potent factor for civic betterment. A member has also attended the meetings of the Protective Aid Committee of the Y. W. C. A., and will again give five dollars toward this work for the year. Still another committee has acted with the Tacoma Pure Food Inspector to go with her, at stated times, to visit places where food is prepared or sold for public use. A very creditable showing has been made in making Tacoma's foodstuffs clean

and the places they are prepared sanitary. Mrs. O. E. Ellis, a member of Virginia Dare, who is chairman of the National Pure Food Committee of the Federation, deserves unstinted praise for the activity and splendid results in this line of work. At Christmas time a committee of two, assisted in the sale of Red Cross stamps for the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The annual contest for the best essay on some American historical subject, among the students of the eighth grades of Tacoma, is now in progress.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington State Historical Building in Tacoma our Regent, Mrs. Judson, put in the stone the roster of the Chapter, with names in full, and also a short sketch of the aims and object of its existence.

At the State Assembly held in Seattle this year, Mrs. Ellis was elected to the office of State Historian. Two of the members were on the programme. Mrs. J. Austin Noltert was to sing a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. D. D. Calkins. This number was of especial interest to the Chapter, because the songs are Mrs. Calkins's own compositions.—BESS SHORES ELDREDGE, *Historian*.

The Richmond, Indiana, Chapter was organized January, 1906, with thirteen members enrolled, Mrs. H. H. Weist, Regent. The Chapter has marked graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, observed Flag Day in public schools, presented prizes to those writing best essay on American history or attaining highest degree of excellence in history classes, Mrs. Gaar presenting silver loving cup for best essay on Washington; observing Washington's birthday by half holiday in public schools. At a social meeting of Chapter the members were in costume and a Colonial tea was served.

The Chapter gave \$15 toward Y. M. C. A. Building. May 25, 1907, anniversary of battle of Lexington, Miss Alice Locke presented the Chapter a gavel made of historic wood from Lexington, Mass., with head from elm planted on Lexington Green by President U. S. Grant April 19, 1875; handle from oak of the old belfry which held the bell that sounded the alarm April 18, 19, 1775. Miss Locke is a descendant of Capt. Jno. Parker, commander of the Minute Men. At art exhibit Chap-

ter made fine exhibit of Colonial jewelry, prints, old books, paintings, furniture, brasses, pewter, china, textiles. Chapter presented to Continental Hall, for President General's room, a mahogany table and cover costing \$60 and \$5 for shield of Indiana in the stained glass ceiling. The Chapter sold Red Cross stamps for anti-tuberculosis work, \$10; gave \$40 toward membership tickets for eight boys in Y. M. C. A., \$10 toward expenses of Federation of Clubs' meeting, \$10 to Associated Charities for the poor at Christmas, presented also to public school an illuminated text of the pledge to the Flag, designed by Miss Locke. In 1911 a sanitary drinking fountain will be presented to the city and placed in one of the parks.—*MRS. J. M. Yaryan, Historian; MISS BERTHA GRACE ROBIE, Regent.*

**The James McElwes Chapter** (Sigourney, Iowa).—Organized April 13, 1910, with twelve members, now numbering twenty-five. We contributed \$5 to Continental Hall and \$5 to the Iowa Room. With the aid of the Children of the American Revolution we furnish bulbs and plants and care for a large flower bed in the park. We were invited to visit the High School on Washington's Birthday, giving reports of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution. Flag Day was observed by assembling at the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. Stockman, partaking of a picnic supper on the lawn in company with the Children of the American Revolution, the latter furnishing a fine programme of vocal and instrumental music and readings. The children are taking quite an interest in the work. The first month of our organization was an eventful one. Mrs. Barker, our oldest member, whom we all loved, was summoned to the "Home" above; one Daughter was married, and one gave birth to a daughter whom we voted

in as an honorary associate member.—*REBECCA T. BRENT, Historian.*

**Wyoming Valley Chapter** (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania).—Organized April 25, 1891, Mrs. Katherine Searle McCartney, Regent. The Wyoming Valley is fertile with historical associations of the Revolution, and this Chapter has marked many historical spots. It is the purpose of the Chapter to mark Fort Wilkes-Barre in the Public Square as soon as the consent of the proper authorities is given.

The meetings have been well attended. We have had special programmes for October 19, 1910; February 22 and April 19, 1911, and on Flag Day Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds invited the Chapter to meet at her house, where a short programme was given and dainty refreshments served.

On October 19, 1910, a reunion of the Chapter was held at the Wyoming Valley Country Club; there was a good attendance. The Regent made a short address of welcome and the time was spent in social intercourse.

In February Mr. S. D. Warriner gave an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal, to which the public was invited.

February 22 a reception was given to the Regent in the Sun Parlor of the Y. W. C. A. Building.

April 19, a lecture on "Washington the Man."

May 31 a flag raising at River Side Park. The pole was presented to the Chapter by Col. Bruce Ricketts, the Chapter furnishing the flag. Invitations were sent to the different societies and organizations. A large assemblage witnessed the exercises. The Rev. James M. Farr opened the exercises with prayer. The Regent made the presentation speech. The flag was raised to the top of the pole while the assemblage stood with bared heads and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."—*ANNETTE LINE WELLS, Recording Secretary.*

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EXERCISES were held in Fort Griswold on Groton Heights, Conn., September 6, 1911, in commemoration of the opening of a "Memorial Entrance" erected by the State of Connecticut in commemoration of the heroic defense of Fort Griswold against a British invasion September 6, 1781. Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, Honorary Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is president of the commission. Miss Addie A. Thomas, Regent of the Ann Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, is one of the commissioners. The old battle field and fort is in their charge, given them by the State.



# Spokes from the "Hub"

Contributed by Marion Howard Brazier

Massachusetts has in preparation a new year book, giving names of National and State officers, list of Chapters with principal officers, list of committees, etc. Headquarters for Monday receptions and teas



MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE

will be resumed in the early fall in the studios of Marie Ware Laughton, founder of Committee of Safety Chapter, of Boston. Here the different Chapters "take turns" in playing hostesses, and usually the State Regent is present. Here, too, the visiting Daughter finds a cordial welcome. A bazaar is to be held the coming winter to raise money toward suitable headquarters in the proposed new building of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Mrs. Charles H. Massery, Honorary State Regent, is chairman of the Headquarters Committee.

Boston is to have a new Chapter this fall, called the Old North, and its founder is

Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, a charter member of the National Society, No. 203. She for many years resided in Washington and was a charter member of Mary Washington Chapter of the District and Correspondent Secretary of it for some years. As a matter of sentiment she joined the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, Me., it being named for her great grandmother, the mother of Longfellow. She represented this Chapter for many successive years at the Continental Congress, and on recently resigning was made honorary member. The new Chapter will be made up of members new in the Society, some of them descended from such men as Warren, Folger, Campbell, Preble, Longfellow, and Wadsworth.

Countess Magri, formerly Mrs. Tom Thumb, is a member of the Melzingahi Chapter, Fishkill, N. Y., though a native and resident of Middleboro, Massachusetts. She occupies an oldtime house once the home of the Warrens, her own people, and of Mayflower stock. It is most hospitable and frequently visited by relatives and friends. Across the way is a more modern house built by the late Tom Thumb and occupied by the couple many years, but recently sold by the Countess. She points with pride to the many gifts and souvenirs as a result of travel and popularity, also to historic documents which may later be given to Memorial Continental Hall. Countess Magri is honorary member of John Paul Jones and Minute Men Chapters of Boston and proud of being a "Daughter."

Wayside Inn Chapter of Sudbury had a gathering of members September 9 in the historic old inn. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, niece of the late poet and an honorary member, gave an address on Wayside Inn. Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske is Regent.

A new club is being formed in Boston, made up of the living founders of D. A. R. Chapters in the entire State. Miss Marion H. Brazier is the originator of the idea and is to send out the call.

# State Conferences

## Louisiana

The progressive young city of Alexandria was the meeting place of the third annual conference of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution.

The sessions were held in the auditorium of the handsome new City Hall, March 24-25, 1911.

Miss Virginia Fairfax, State Regent, presided with grace and dignity. Full delegations were present. The reading of the Chapter reports occupied the morning session and showed that the fine spirit of work had been abroad, making the total of things accomplished a worthy and notable record.

The day's program was as follows:

Invocation by State Chaplain Mrs. B. L. Price, Alexandria.

Address of welcome, Mrs. L. M. Wade, Alexandria, Regent of Loyalty Chapter.

Response to welcome, Mrs. Bettie Scott Youree, of Shreveport, Regent of Pelican Chapter.

Report of State Regent, Miss Virginia Fairfax, New Orleans.

Report of "Spirit of '76" Chapter, Mrs. S. C. Longmire, New Orleans, Regent.

Report of "Shreveport 1776-1908" Chapter, Mrs. Pennie Ardis Mill, Shreveport, Regent.

Report of Pelican Chapter, Shreveport, Mrs. Jno. R. Land, Chapter Historian.

Report of Prairie Mamou Chapter, Jennings, Mrs. O. W. Heywood, Regent.

Report of Loyalty Chapter, Alexandria, Mrs. C. M. Flower, Chapter Historian.

At the close of the morning session a luncheon was given by Loyalty Chapter to the visiting Daughters.

The table talk sparkled with the wit of bright women, and stirring patriotic toasts were drunk in limpid water.

A brilliant musicale, at the Rapides Club, at 8:30, was given in honor of the delegates and other visitors.

The second and last day of the conference was full of worth.

Program as follows:

Invocation by State Chaplain, Mrs. B. L. Price.

Annual address by State Regent.

New business.

Election of officers.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarship was the new work taken

up, to be done jointly by all of the Chapters. For that purpose it was decided to assess each Chapter an amount, according to membership, sufficient to defray the expenses of a worthy young woman at one of the State institutions. Mrs. J. R. Thornton, of Loyalty Chapter, Alexandria, was accorded the privilege of selecting the first beneficiary.

The address of the State Regent followed. It was an able paper, splendid in sentiment, purposeful and earnest, the keynote of which was patriotic education.

I regret not being able to give Miss Fairfax's address in full. In it she clearly and forcefully touched on the achievements of our great Society in the past, and pointed out the many opportunities for work that are now confronting us—work that will benefit our children and our country. In closing she said:

"And still we hear the appeal: 'What can we do?' We, in Louisiana can, and will, achieve great good in the broad field of Patriotic Education. We will organize Children of the Republic Clubs; we will make use of the lecture bureau, of storytelling hours; we will help the children by means of the playground and other modes. We will create and maintain respect for our flag, assist in securing desired legislation, and become ideal Chapters and truly 'Daughters of the American Revolution.'"

The election of officers was as follows:

Miss Virginia Fairfax, New Orleans, re-nominated State Regent.

Mrs. Mattie H. Williams, of Pelican Chapter, Shreveport, State Vice-Regent.

Mrs. Stem, Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Cooper Nelson, of Pelican Chapter, Shreveport, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. T. H. Scovell, Shreveport Chapter, re-elected State Treasurer.

Mrs. Chas. M. Flower, Loyalty Chapter, Alexandria, State Registrar.

Dr. Helen Flint, Prairie Mamou Chapter, Jennings, State Historian.

Mrs. B. L. Price, Loyalty Chapter, re-elected State Chaplain.

Magnificent bouquets of roses and carnations were presented to the State Regent and Vice Regent.



A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Overton; the State Regent stood in line with the host and hostess.

The third conference of Louisiana Daughters was characterized by harmony and earnestness. The desire to make the

State organization strong, useful, and in every way helpful, was the wholesome spirit manifested, and the tenor of the State Regent's excellent address.

MRS. MATTIE H. WILLIAMS.

*State Historian.*

## Florida

The eighth annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Florida, was held in Daytona February 15 and 16, 1911, guests of the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter.

Most of the delegates arrived on the afternoon preceding the formal opening of the conference and found the city gay with flags and our National Society colors. Cards with the words, "Welcome D. A. R.," were conspicuous in every store window.

In the evening a brilliant reception was tendered by the local Chapter to the delegates and visitors, at the Palmetto club house. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with palms, bamboo and wild smilax, with Daughters of the American Revolution pennants and United States flags, while in the dining hall Valentine's Day was remembered with its bright array of hearts and ferns.

The formal opening of the conference took place on Wednesday morning, February 15th, with the State Regent, Mrs. Mahoney, of Jacksonville, presiding.

Invocation was given by the Rev. B. F. Marsh, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Daytona, followed by the singing of "America" and the salute to the flag.

The Regent of the hostess Chapter, Miss Kathryn E. Thorp, created a delightful homelike feeling in the hearts of those present by her cordial words of welcome. Mrs. F. X. Schuller, State Vice-Regent, responded in behalf of the visiting Daughters.

The address of the State Regent was such as to inspire all Daughters to uphold the highest and best interests of this society.

Among the visitors introduced were many Daughters of prominence from other States.

The State Regent reported ten Chapters in the State, with a membership of 200, seven Chapters being represented at the conference.

A letter of greetings from our President-General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was read, also expressing her regret in not being able to be present.

Wednesday evening Dr. Marsh gave a fine address on "Patriotic Education."

Thursday morning the nomination and election of officers took place, resulting as follows: Miss Kathryn E. Thorp, of Daytona, indorsed for State Regent; Mrs. J. P. Turner, of New Smyrna, for State Vice-Regent. Mrs. F. X. Schuller, of Orlando, was elected secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Schuller being obliged to resign since, Mrs. Chas. E. Gardiner, of Daytona, was elected by the board to fill her place.

Thursday afternoon the courtesy of an auto ride on the famous Daytona Beach, where the world's speed records have been made, was extended the delegates and visitors, closing the afternoon with a delightful afternoon tea.

Among the important items of business enacted by the conference was the passing of a resolution to petition the United States Congress for a modest appropriation for the restoration of old Fort Matangas, at St. Augustine, one of the very few remaining historic spots of the Spanish invasions.

Also a resolution to the effect that some united effort in a legislative way be made to increase the use and care and possession of a flag in the public schools of Florida.

The conference nominated Mrs. D. G. Ambler, of Washington, D. C., for Honorary State Regent for Florida. After one of the most successful conferences ever held, the meeting adjourned to meet again in February, 1912, in Jacksonville, the home of Daughters of the American Revolution organization of Florida.

# Genealogical Notes and Queries

*Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.*

## ANSWERS.

1953. RIDLEY.—Thomas Ridley, of Southampton Co., Va., was capt. of 4th Va. Regiment, March 11, 1776; major, March 1, 1778, of the 10th Va.; transferred to the 6th Va., Sept. 14, 1778; and retired Feb. 12, 1781. (See Heitman's Hist. Register.) He is mentioned as one of the officers for whose Rev. services land warrants were issued prior to Dec. 31, 1784. (See Saffell's Records of the Rev.) J. William Ridley, of Courtland, Southampton Co., Va., is a grandson of Major Ridley, and has all the family records.—*Mrs. W. Samuel Goodwyn, Emporia, Va.*

2008. STONE—BARTLETT.—As there were both Stone and Bartlett families among the original settlers of Guilford, Conn., in 1639, and as they intermarried, it is possible that Nehemiah Stone may be a descendant. Information can be obtained from the town clerk of Guilford, as the records there are very complete.—*Miss Pearl A. Stone, 1001 N. Jefferson Street, Springfield, Mo.*

2015. THAYER.—The Thayer memorial can still be obtained by addressing George A. Davis, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y. The Ephraim Thayer referred to was the son of James and Deborah Thayer; was b. Oct. 14, 1749; m. Rebecca Porter, and had seven children (but no Harvey), and d. March 15, 1836.—*Mrs. B. F. Byerly, 819 La Porte Ave., Fort Collins, Colo.*

2016. FITCH—LOCKWOOD.—Mrs. Blanche Fitch Power, Donna, Texas, writes that both Wm. Haynes Fitch, b. 1772 in Norwalk, Conn., and his wife, Hannah Lockwood, b. 1777, were children of Rev. soldiers; that she entered the D. A. R. on both services; and will gladly give all necessary information to anyone desiring to enter on those lines.

2051. KERLIN—SHIRK.—Dr. H. T. Guss, 1406 Girard St., Washington, D. C. (whose wife is the Regent of the Continental Dames Chapter, D. A. R.), writes: "The Samuel Kerlin, of Essex Co., N. J., settled in or near Licking Creek Valley, Juniata Co., Pa., in 1809. His son, Samuel, followed blacksmithing and farming, and afterward emigrated to Patterson (now Miflin) in said Co., where he d. March

21, 1875, aged 64 years. This Samuel Kerlin was m. to Elizabeth Guss, a great aunt of mine. Their children living in 1877 were: Hannah, Joseph, Isaac, and Elizabeth. Hannah m. John Varnes, whose P. O. address in 1877 was Pleasantville, Harford Co., Md. Their living children at that time were: John Kerlin Varnes, Elmira Jane Varnes, and Salina Varnes. Joseph Kerlin m. Louisa M. McKercher, and his address was Manitowoc, Wis. Isaac Kerlin m. Mary McFeters, and his address was Monticello, White Co., Ind. Elizabeth Guss Kerlin m. Charles L. Waream, whose address was Miflin, Pa., and I am under the impression they or their descendants are still living at that place. I am also under the impression that several representatives of the Shirk family are residents of Juniata Co., Pa."

2090. PARSONS.—Miss Alice C. Truby, Painesville, Ohio, writes: "General Samuel H. Parsons was thrown from his canoe in attempting to pass Beaver Falls and drowned in the Beaver River. This occurred Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1789. Although a very careful search for his body was made at the time it was never recovered."

## QUERIES.

2148. WEST—HAND.—Mary West, b. March 6, 1767, m. Abraham Hand, a Rev. soldier, Oct. 21, 1784, and had: Roxanna, Abner, James, Harvey, Clarinda Nelson, Experience, and Marcus, and d. Sept. 18, 1840. According to tradition, she lived at or near Richmond, Mass., at the time of her marriage. Previous to 1818 they moved to Galen, N. Y., and from there to Fitchville, Ohio, in 1837. Who were her parents? Did her father perform Rev. service?

(2) BEACH—HOYT.—Anna Beach (or Beech), b. March 25, 1730, m. Capt. Comfort Hoyt, of Danbury, Conn., in 1750, and had: Comfort, Jr. (who m. Eunice Mallery, of Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn.), Esther, Daniel, Agur, Amos, Abigail, and Ard. She d. at Danbury, Conn., Aug. 25, 1812. Who were her parents?

(3) HALL—SWETLAND.—Salome Hall m. at Kent, Conn., in 1785, Joseph Swetland, son of Luke Swetland, and had: Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Artemus, Revillion, Gordon, Julia, Lord



Butler, and Charles. Wanted, her ancestry, with all genealogical data.

(4) TIFFANY—SWETLAND.—Hannah Tiffany, b. in Lebanon, Conn., April 8, 1783, m. at Windham, Conn., April 1, 1762, Luke Swetland, a Rev. soldier; d. at Kingston, Pa., Jan. 8, 1809. Who were her parents?

(5) NICKERSON—GRIST.—Joseph Nickerson, b. in Franklin, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 4, 1793, m. in 1821 Nancy Grist (or Ghrist) at Danbury, Conn., and d. at E. Clarkfield, Ohio, in 1881. His mother's name was Joice. His brothers and sisters were: Betsey, Ann, Sally, Wm., and John. Who were his parents? Give all genealogical data.

(6) GHRIST—FITZPATRICK.—Nancy Ghrist, mentioned above, was b., 1792, at Hartford, Conn. Her mother was ——— Fitzpatrick (widow McCarty). Who were her parents?—N. A. C.

2149. HANNAH—DANIEL—CUNNINGHAM.—Wanted, dates and places of birth and death of George Hannah and his wife, Miss Cunningham (Ann, probably), who were the parents of Ann T. Hannah, b. in Charlotte Co., Va., July 31, 1777, m. in 1803 to John T. Daniel, b. in Va. (Prince Edward Co., probably), Jan. 29, 1773, and moved to Green Co., Pa. Did George Hannah or his father-in-law, Cunningham, serve in the Rev.?—A. R. K.

2150. COOLEY—GOTTIER.—Information desired of one Isaac Cooley, and his wife, Abigail Gottier, who lived in Springfield, Mass., later moved to Agawam, Mass., where they died. Isaac m. three times. (1) Eunice Bodertha; (2) Huldah Worthington; (3) Abigail Gottier. They had: Isaac, b. in Springfield, 1784; Jesse, Rodway, Amanda, Henry, Lauraney. Was Isaac related to the Real Daughter of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Mary Stebbins Cooley, dau. of Roger Cooley, Jr., and grand-dau. of Roger Cooley, Sen.?

(2) CANEDY—BROWN.—Parentage, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any desired, of Alexander Canedy and his wife, Catherine Brown, who were m. in Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., ab. 1792, and in 1820 moved to Pa. with their family of nineteen children, stopping for a short time at Colerain, Mass., on the way. Their descendants are still living in Pa.—T. C.

2151. STEPHENS.—Where can a genealogy of the Stephens family, with whom Alexander H. Stephens was connected, be found?—W. J. S.

2152. CLOTHIER—SQUIRE.—John Clothier, the third, m. at Cornwall, Conn., Eunice Squire. Wanted, her parentage. Did John Clothier's father or grandfather m. a Morgan?—K. L. M. C.

2153. THROOP—KARSON—BUELL—BARNES.—Among the children of Joseph Throop, b. in Bristol, 1716, and his wife, Deborah Buell, b. July 23, 1718, were (according to tradition): Joseph, b. 1743, m. Sarah Karson, and Dan, who m. Amy Barnes, April 25, 1771. Wanted, date of the marriage of Sarah Karson; also did Dan, son of Joseph and Sarah (Karson) Throop, b. May 31, 1774, m. his cousin, Amy Throop, dau. of Dan and Amy (Barnes) Throop, b. July 26, 1773? My grandmother,

Sarah Karson Throop, named for her grandmother, m. Shubael Reed. She was the dau. of Dan and Amy Throop, and her father d. in 1847, and is buried in Mich. Her mother d. in 1844 and is buried in N. Y. In the cemetery in Mich. is another Dan Throop, buried in 1833. Some think him to be the father of Dan, Jr., others that he was the father of Amy; as the husband of Sarah Karson is said to have d. in 1785. All lived at one time in Middlebury, Vt., and Litchfield, Conn. Did the Dan, who d. in 1833, and was b. Nov. 8, 1748, serve in the Rev.? Family tradition says he was a lieutenant.—M. C. D. S.

2154. BALL.—James Ball m. Margaret Smith and had, among others, a son, John E. Ball, who m. Elizabeth Dyer. James is said to have been the son of Col. Wm. Ball, of the Rev. Where can proof be found, and what was the name of his wife, the dates of birth and death of both, and any other data necessary to complete my papers for the D. A. R.—D. W. G.

2155. GORDON.—James Gordon, b. in Ga., 1773, is said to have been a relative of Gen. John B. Gordon. Wanted, ancestry, and exact relationship with the General. James m. Nancy Prestage (b. in Ga., 1778), and they had a dau., Temperance, b. in Miss., 1813.—H. M. T.

2156. CONKLING—DIMON—WHITAKER.—William Conkling (or Conklin) bapt. in 1749 at Easthampton, L. I., m. Rebecca Whitaker, was a justice of the peace, and d. at Baskingridge, N. J., Feb. 14, 1803. He was the son of Stephen Conkling, bapt. 1721 at Easthampton, L. I., and d. in 1791, and his wife, Deborah Dimon. Wanted, official proof of Rev. service, if any, of either Stephen or William Conkling.

(2) Joseph Conkling, son of the above Wm. Conkling and Rebecca Whitaker, m. Violetta Hampton, of Woodbridge, N. J., who had brothers, Wm. and John, and (probably) was the dau. of William Hampton. Wanted, ancestry, and Rev. service, if any.—C. H. C.

2157. DICKINSON—GRIGGS.—Abel Dickinson m. Keturah Griggs in Phila. ab. 1806 and d. ab. 1816. Their ancestors were from New England. Is he a relative of the Levi Dickinson mentioned in the Rev. records for October, and is she descended from the Joseph Griggs mentioned in Rev. records in the Dec. issue?—M. W. A.

2158. MILLER.—Was the Isaac Miller, who fought in the War of 1812, a son of the Rev. soldier, Isaac Miller, b. April 15, 1743, son of Elias and Sarah Miller, who afterward moved to Dartmouth, Mass., from Middleboro, Mass., where he was born, and from whence he enlisted in the Rev.?—J. R.

2159. WORCESTER—PARKER.—Francis Worcester, b. in Hollis, N. H., Oct. 27, 1758, moved to Plymouth, N. H., where he m. Hannah, dau. of Josiah Parker. (She was b. 1765 and d. 1815.) They had seven children, among whom was Abigail, b. Oct., 1791, m., June 30, 1808, Joseph Draper, and d. 1831, leaving twelve children. One of them, Amanda Draper, b. in Vt., m. (in Boston, probably) Daniel Merrill, b. in 1808 in N. H. Ancestors desired of this Daniel Merrill also.—H. M. P.

2160. WINANS.—Jacob Winans, b. 1726, d. 1810, m. three times and lived either in N. Y. or Pa. His father, John Winans, came from Holland. Did Jacob serve in the Rev., and what were the names of his wives?—*H. M. P.*

2161. GILBERT—HOWE.—Ancestry desired of Sarah (or Sally) Gilbert, who m. Ephraim Howe (b. in Worcester Co., 1733; d. 1795). According to an old book Sally Gilbert was b. at Canterbury, Conn., in 1731, and d. in 1801. From the town clerk at Canterbury I have the record of a Sarah Gilbert, b. March 11, 1728, dau. of Noah and Sarah Gilbert, and sister of Wm., Eliz., Lucy, and Elijah. Is this the same person?—*W. J. D.*

2162. TRAFTON.—Wanted, ancestry and all genealogical data of Charles Gardner Trafton, b. Dec. 31, 1760, in Dighton, Mass., and d. Feb. 27, 1822, in Camden Co., N. C.

(2) TRAFTON—MIERS.—Ancestry and dates desired of Elizabeth Miers, b. Feb. 2, 1802, at Hodges Ferry, Va. (Western Branch) m. Joseph Talbot Trafton in Portsmouth, Va. He was b. in Camden Co., N. C., Nov. 5, 1796.

(3) SMITH—TAYLOR.—Ancestry and other desired of Wm. Robinson Smith, b. in Portsmouth, Va., March 6, 1763; m. Martha Taylor, March 18, 1790; d. Jan. 19, 1833. Ancestry desired of Martha Taylor also. Did the parents of either of them have Rev. service?

(4) GLASS—SMITH—BOSWORTH.—Ancestry desired of Drusilla Glass, b. in Va. (probably Portsmouth) who m. John T. Smith, Dec. 27, 1821, at Portsmouth; and her sister, Rebekah Glass, who m. Ebenezer Bosworth, Feb. 21, 1833. Did any of their ancestors perform Rev. service?—*A. T. S.*

2163. HOLT—BURNHAM.—Wanted, ancestry of Rachel Holt, who m. Dea. Jonathan Burnham at Johnson, Vt. She was b. in 1758, and her husband was a Rev. soldier.—*A. L. T.*

2164. MOTLEY—RYLAND.—Rosanna Motley, of Va. (King and Queen, Caroline or Essex Counties), m. Joseph Ryland in 1780, and lived in Essex Co. until their removal to Ky., where both of them d. They were related to Robert and Edward Motley. What was the relationship? Did her ancestor serve in the Rev.?—*R. T.*

2165. CROBLEY.—Information desired of a Rev. soldier, said to have been in the army of Gen. Wayne, by name of Crobley or Crobly, with all necessary genealogical data.—*E. G. V.*

2166. WATSON.—Official proof desired of the Rev. service of Stephen Watson, b., 1745, near Petersburg, Va., and d., 1839, near Greenwood, S. C., had three children, Matthew, Morton, and Sarah, who m. Thomas Cobb in 1794.

(2) THORN—WILLIAMS.—Official proof desired of the Rev. services of Thomas Thorn, who m. Mary Williams and lived in Chester District, S. C. His son, Capt. Charles Thorn, is said to have been in the Battle of Kings Mt., and to have shaken the Tory Ferguson as he fell dead. Thomas's daughters were Sarah, who m. a Sandifer; Katherine, who m. ——— Echols; Jane, m. ——— Beckham; Susannah, m. ——— Morrison; Fannie, m. ——— Wall, and a dau., who m. a Bratton; also Mary who m. (1) Benjamin Clifton; m. (2) James McClure.

(2) BRANDON.—A full family history of Col. Thomas Brandon, of S. C., is desired.—*A. R.*

BENNET—CORNELL.—Lucy Bennett, b. Jan. 11, 1770, m. Amos Cornell (son of Israel and Chloe (Chase) Cornell, of Dartmouth), April 11, 1793, and d. Feb. 5, 1845, leaving the following children: Samuel, Amos, Stephen, Elizabeth, Orilla, and Russell; moved from Dartmouth to Lake George, and lived there when the battle of Plattsburg was fought during the War of 1812, in which the oldest son, Samuel, took part. Who were her parents? Where was she b., and where did she d., and where m.?—*D. C. G.*

2167. ALEXANDER—BLACK.—Andrew Alexander, of Scotch descent, came from Ireland ab. 1735 or 1740, and settled in Cecil Co., Md. (then Chester Co., Pa.). Prior to 1747 he moved to Augusta Co., Va. He m. Mrs. Katherine Stewart (Thompson) Aiken between the years 1735 and 1737, and two of their sons, James and Matthew, settled at Union, W. Va. One dau., Jane, m. John Black, of Blacksburg, Va. It is said that Andrew lived near Waynesboro, Va. Can anyone give dates and proof of Rev. service?

(2) FOSTER.—Luke Foster, of Pa. (whose son, Charles, lived in Patrick Co., Va., and was capt. of a company in the Rev., and for sixteen years in the Va. Legislature) is said to have been in the Rev. Is there any official proof?—*E. T. M.*

2168. EDMISTON.—Is there any record of the death of Wm. Edmiston to be found in the Archives? He was said to have d. at the Battle of King's Mountain. When did that battle take place?—*E. C. G.*

2169. SCOTT—ADAMS.—There were three brothers, John, James, and William Scott, who came to this country from Scotland, or the North of Ireland. After landing they separated, James going to N. C. and afterward to Knoxville, Tenn., where he fought under Col. John Sevier, who called him his "right hand man." He m. Jane Adams, had two children, James and Jane, and possibly others. Wanted, any information of these three brothers and their descendants, also of the family of Jane Adams.—*E. S.*

2170. STANDISH—DRISCOLL.—Ancestry desired of Eunice Standish (said to be a descendant of Miles Standish), who m. Asa Driscoll, Nov. 29, 1808; also Rev. service, if any.—*J. H.*

2171. JAMES—BRYCE.—Ancestry desired, with Rev. record, if any, of Dr. Edwin James, of Goochland Co., Va., and his wife, Lillian Bryce.—*H. S. H.*

2172. ANDREWS—ELLIS.—Joseph Andrews, son of Joseph, Sen., m. Sarah Ellis, dau. of John Ellis, and fought in the War of 1812 from Va. The parents (John Ellis and Joseph Andrews) emigrated about the same time, and settled in Va., between Richmond and Petersburg. Did either of them serve in the Rev.?—*E. L. B.*

2173. PRESTON—CHAMBERLAIN.—Ruth Preston m., in 1768, Joseph Chamberlain (who was the son of Richard) and had: Raymond, b. Aug. 19, 1769; d. Feb. 7, 1849; Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1775, m. ——— Waldron; Joseph, Jr., b.



Sept. 8, 1777, d. Nov. 9, 1845; Ruth, b. May 30, 1779, m. —Witherspoon; Erastus, b. Sept. 27, 1782, d. July, 1848; John, b. Sept. 10, 1784, m. Lucy Knowlton; Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1786, m. —Wheeler; Silas, b. Jan. 9, 1789; and Hannah, b. Jan. 9, 1791, m. —Blaisdell. Joseph d. at Newbury, Vt., Sept. 5, 1815, and Ruth d. Oct. 10, 1831, at the same place. Who were her parents? When and where was she b.?

(2) CHAMBERLAIN.—Richard Chamberlain, father of Joseph, was the son of Nathaniel Chamberlain and Elizabeth Hawkins. What was the name of Richard's wife, and when was he m.? Also, when and where did he d.? —D. C. G.

2174. ELLSWORTH—REYNOLDS.—George Ellsworth, b. in Dutchess Co., N. Y. (near Poughkeepsie), m. Sarah Reynolds, and d. at Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y. He was a Rev. pensioner, and at his death his wife also became a pensioner until her death in 1849. Wanted, ancestry of both George Ellsworth and Sarah Reynolds.—L. S.

2175. LONGSHORE.—Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired of Euclid Longshore, and his wife, who moved from Pa. to Newberry Co., S. C., and d. ab. 1820. They were Friends, and had: Robert, Sara, who m. —Marbet; Samuel; Levi; Euclidus, who m. Gracie McConnell, Sept. 19, 1911.

(2) SMITH—PITTMAN.—James and Elizabeth Smith, of N. C., moved to Jackson Co., Ga. One of their children, Nancy, b. July 18, 1793, m. Martin Hughes Pittman. Correspondence desired with descendants of any of the above by Mrs. C. K. Henderson, La Fayette, Ga.

2176. MAGEE—WALL.—Wanted, names of children of James Magee and Lydia Wall, of N. J., who were m. in 1752. Was he the James Magee who served in the Rev. under Capt. James Morgan, 2nd Battalion, N. J. Militia?

(2) HOLMES—ELLISON.—Wanted, names of parents of Mary Holmes, who m. Samuel Ellison, of Middlesex Co., N. J., in 1762. Did Samuel serve in the Rev., and did Mary's father serve?

(3) SCOTT.—Can anyone tell me the name of the father of Patsy Scott, b. in Pa., Sept. 25, 1783; moved to Ky. in 1785. Did he serve in the Rev.?—M. A. C.

2177. BREEDING.—Wanted, names and addresses of any descendants of Benjamin Breeding, of Va. (probably Henry Co.), who was a private in the Rev. Has anyone joined the D. A. R. on his record?—K. P. B. F.

2178. COPP—POORE.—Joshua Copp, b. in Hampstead, N. H., May 11, 1741, m. at Hampstead, Sept. 19, 1758, Sarah Poore, of Rowley, Mass., moved to Warren, N. H., in 1768, being the fourth family to settle in the town, and d. there in 1804. In N. H. Hist. Col., Vol. VII, p. 317, "Joshua Copp, Colt of Beef, Grafton, received 5 pounds and 14 shillings for expenses, etc., to notify teams of the time to receive beef." He was also selectman for the town of Warren, 1779, 1780, 1782, 1786, 1787, 1788, and 1791. At a town meeting held at Warren, July 10, 1780, it was voted that Joshua Copp (and others) "be a committee to

provide soldiers for the town and exempt those that have done turns in the war till others have equal to them." Does this entitle his descendants to admission in the D. A. R.? —D. C. B.

2179. HOOPER.—Do you know of any genealogy of the Hooper family?—M. V.

2180. SMYSER—HARMON.—Mathias Smyser, emigrant, b. 1715 at Rueglebach, Wurtemberg, Germany, came to this country in 1738, settled near York, Pa., near 1745, and d. at York in 1778. He had three sons: Col. Michael, Jacob, and Mathias. Each of them had a son, Jacob. Which one of the three was the Jacob who m. Maria Harmon, March 20, 1796, and was b. Jan. 18, 1772, and d. Dec., 1840?

(2) SAVAGE.—Information desired of the ancestry and family of James Savage, who lived at Canaan town, N. Y., in 1790, and whose daus. m. Gov. Van Ness, of N. Y.; Judge Y. Y. Roosevelt; Mr. McBride, of N. Y.; Mr. Frailey, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and Ezra Dean, of Hillsdale, N. Y.

(3) WEAVER—YOUSE.—Daniel Weaver, b. May 4, 1773, at York, Pa., m. Elizabeth Youse, and d. May 22, 1842. Wanted, names of parents and any information in regard to the early Weavers.—W. P. L.

2181. MCKEAN—NAILER.—Wm. Nailer lived at Carlisle, Pa., m. Eleanor McKean (b. near 1770), moved to Washington Co., Pa., where their first child was b. in 1790, named Alexander McKean Nailer, and later moved to Wooster, Ohio. Wanted, ancestry of both.—W. P. L.

2182. GATES—BROCKWAY.—Joseph Gates was b. in East Haddam, Conn., d. in Westmoreland, N. Y., at the age of 92 years. He m. Jane Brockway, Aug. 13, 1772, at Lyme, Conn. Who were their parents. Wanted, all genealogical data concerning them. Joseph Gates was a Rev. soldier from Conn., and was called Capt. Gates. They had a large family, among them were: Eliphas, b. 1788; Joseph, Jr., b. 1778; Wm., b. 1782; Nathan Saxton, b. 1784; Beulah, who m. —Tyler; and Hannah. Wanted, dates of death of any of these (who is a descendant of Eliphas Gates).—H. W. G.

2183. SHIDLER.—Wanted, name of wife, dates of birth and death and names of children of Henry Shidler, a Rev. soldier from Washington Co., Pa.—J. S. K.

2184. TANSILL—KEYS.—Wm. Tansill, b. in Scotland in 1754, with his brother, John, his mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, to Prince William Co., Va., naming their new home Dumfries. In a magistrate's court book is this entry: "There were present at the assembling of the Nov. (1761) term, James Scott, Clk., William Tebbis, John Bayliss, and Lewis Reno, gent., justices." (The name of Henry Lee does not appear until later.) According to tradition John and Wm. Tansill were among the first to enlist in the Rev. army; John was killed and William returned alone to Prince William Co. in 1783, where he m. Susan Foxworthy. They had nine children: John, who m. Frances White Davis; William, Jr., who m. Jane Keys in 1810; George, who m. Catherine Keys; Charles, d.

unm.; Augustus, who m. his cousin, Miss Foxworthy; James, who m. Susan Coper, or Copen; Elizabeth, who m. Bertrand Windsor; Letitia, who d. unm., and Sarah, who m. Philip Carter. The father d. in 1815. Wm., Jr., was a soldier in the War of 1812 in Lynn's Co. 36th Reg't, Va.; was b. in 1787, m. in 1810, and d. in 1847. His son, Grandison Scott Tansill, was in the Mexican War, and his son was a captain in the C. S. A. Was Jane Keys, who m. Wm. Tansill, any relation to Catherine Keys, who m. George Tansill? If so, what? Who was the father of Jane Keys, and what other children did he have? Was he any relation to Robert Keys, who served during the Rev. in John Stith's Co. 4th Va. Reg't in 1779? The Rev. records of Prince Wm. Co. are very incomplete. From what source are these records generally obtained?—*K. G. T. M.*

2185. CLARK—MCLEAN—WEATHERWAX.—Aaron Clark, said to be a child of Abraham Clark, the Signer, married Sunnah (Susannah?), and they had a dau., Abigail, who m. Wm. MacLean in Ohio March 7, 1821, and lived for some time in Beaver, near Pittsburg, Pa. Wm. and Abigail MacLean had a dau., Serena, who m. John M. B. Weatherwax in California ab. 1853, as their second child was b. June 14, 1856. Serena's next younger sister (or brother) was b. June 23, 1824, so she was b. prob. ab. 1822 or 3. Wanted, date of birth of Serena (McLean) Weatherwax; dates of birth and death of Abigail (Clark) Maclean (she died in Arkansas and is buried in New Orleans); also dates of birth, marriage and death of Aaron Clark.—*B. C.*

2186. BRADLEY—DAVIS.—Wanted, ancestry and Rev. record, if any, of Abigail Bradley, who m. Joseph, son of Evan Davis. Evan Davis m. Mary Griffith in Phila. Nov. 10, 1734, and probably settled in N. Y. Also want Rev. record of Joseph Davis.—*O. S. W.*

2187. WOOD—BEAL—PEACE.—Official proof desired of the Rev. service of Wm. Wood, or his father. Wm. Wood was a Baptist preacher in Va. ("Campbellite") and resided at Old Slash Church, in Hanover Co., Va., near Merry Oaks. He m. (1) Miss Beal, by whom he had two or more children; m. (2) Nancy Peace. Children by (1) wife were John B. and Polly, who m. — Rowe. Children by (2) wife were: Henry, Lucy T., who m. Matthew Toler; Betsy, who m. Ben Toler; and Ann, who m. Richard Kelley, and lived on the South Anna, adjoining Gen. Wickham's plantation. Wm. Wood's father is said to have come from England and settled on Mechanicsville Turnpike, near Old Church, on land granted from the king, the old parchment being still in the possession of a member of the Wood family. William was a drummer in the War of 1812, and according to tradition, his son-in-law, Richard Kelley, lost a limb at Amelia Court House, and making himself a limb of dogwood, followed the army with his wife, who had given her services as a nurse, to Yorktown and was present when Cornwallis surrendered. Patrick Henry was a friend of both Wood and Kelley families.—*H. A. W.*

(2) EDWARDS.—According to tradition Robert Edwards, of N. Y., a pronounced Loyalist, returned to England about the beginning of the Rev., where he d. s. p. He leased his belongings for ninety-nine years; but prior to his departure visited his brother in Va. (Richard) and acquainted him with his affairs. Richard Edwards m. Sally Williams and had a dau., Ann, who m. Joseph Woodson, and had six children, Aylette, Alexander, Andrew, Louisa, Jane, and Julia. Sallie Williams had a brother, Jesse, who m. three times, and has many descendants in and near Richmond, Va. Official proof of this service desired.—*H. N. W.*

2188. THORNTON—HILL.—Official proof of Rev. service desired of Dozia Thornton, a Baptist minister, b. 1755, and d. 1843, who m. Miss Hill, of N. C., or of his father, Mark Thornton, who m. Susannah. Was Francis Thornton (1642-1737) any relation to the above?—*M. D. E.*

2189. CHEEZEN.—Ancestry, and Rev. record, if any, of the Cheezens, of Va., desired; especially the parentage of James Cheezen, who emigrated from Va. to Tenn., and afterward to Parke Co., Ind., where he d. in 1847 or 1848.

(2) MITCHELL.—Capt. John Mitchell was the head of a Pa. co. in the Rev.; dates of birth, marriage, and death, names of wife and children desired. He had one dau., Mary, who moved to Parke Co., Ind., after her m. to James Cheezen, and d. there ab. the same time as her father.

(3) WINKS.—According to the Census of 1790, Joseph Winks was a resident of Baltimore Co., Md., having a family of three males and four females. He had one son, Joshua, who removed first to near Paris, Ky., and then to Jackson Co., Ohio, where he d. ab. 1830. Wanted, names of other children, also dates of birth, marriage, and death, and name of wife of Joseph Winks.—*C. E. W.*

2190. MAXWELL—GARNER.—Wanted, information of that branch of the Maxwell family that included John, who m. Fannie Garner. They had a son, Bezaleel, who m. Margaret (dau. of John and Ann) Anderson.—*F. W. H.*

2191. ARMSTRONG—CHAMBERLAIN.—Information desired of Edward Armstrong, who m. Jane Chamberlain Jan., 1803, in Mason Co., Ky., and had: Beulah, Lewis, Uel, Harriet, Eli, Maria, Edmund, James M., and Emily. Edward was b. July 4, 1775, in New Castle Co., Del.

2192. PARR.—Benjamin Parr was a Rev. captain, according to tradition; afterward lived in Athens, or Clarksville, Ga., and received a pension from the Government. Details of service desired.—*M. A. P.*

2193. PARMENTER.—Did Caleb Parmenter, who lived and d. at Attleboro, Mass., and was a pensioner, leave any descendants?

(2) Did Ebenezer Parmenter, who d. at Sudbury, Mass., leave any descendants? These names are found in Rev. records for July of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—*D. T. L.*

2194. SAWN.—Wanted, ancestry of Daniel Sawn, b. in Phila., Pa., 1772; m. in Belleville,



N. J., to Widow Nancy (Berry) Post, of Paterson, who had two sons by her former marriage, Gabriel and John.—*B. S. S.*

2195. HAMMOND—HILTON.—Anna Hammond b. Sept. 28, 1754, m. David Hilton (bapt. Aug. 27, 1755, in Lunenburg, Mass.). Their son, Samuel, was b. in Chemung, N. Y. Wanted, names of parents, with Rev. service, if any. It is supposed that Anna's father's name was David.—*C. A. K.*

2196. CHAPMAN.—Wanted, information about Benjamin Chapman, of Plainfield and Cornish, N. H., where he was born and his father's and mother's names (father's name thought to be Joseph), also name of wife and date of marriage. He had a son, Capt. Chester Chapman, who m. Ruth Jerold. Should like date of birth of son and date of his marriage; he d. in Bethel, Vt., Feb. 8, 1818.

(2) JEROLD.—Information wanted about Lieut. Reuben Jerold, of Plainfield and Cornish, N. H., names of his father and mother, where born and whom he married, and date. It is supposed that he was the father of Ruth Jerold, who m. Capt. Chester Chapman, of Cornish and Plainfield, N. H.

(3) CHATFIELD.—Information of the ancestors of Lewis Chatfield, said to have been born in Huntington (Conn. or L. I.), Dec. 22, 1787 or 1788. He m. Sallie Gold, dau. of Joseph Gold and Patience Goodenough, in Stafford, Conn., ab. 1808; went to Roxbury, Vt., in 1810, and d. there Dec. 4, 1870. His father's name is thought to be Lewis, and his mother's Sally Brown. He had a brother, John Uriah, who m. a Matilda Clark, of Windsor, Conn., and two sisters, Sally and Rhoda, and a half sister, named Eunice, and two half brothers, named Samuel and Philo.—*S. E. C.*

2197. MANLEY.—Query 2064 in the June issue refers to the Manleys, not Mauleys, of Mass. and Conn., and all descendants of Manleys who have served in the Rev., are asked to correspond with *Mrs. Emma A. Manley Bailey*, Middletown, Conn.

2198. WHITE—WASHBURN.—Consider White, an Episcopal clergyman of Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y., m. Sarah Washburn Oct. 4, 1788, and had: Bathsheba, who m. Wm. Henry; Laura, who m. Simeon Henry; Sarah, who m. Joshua Robbins; Julia, who m. Hiram Payne; Clementine, who m. Joseph Allen; Wm. Augustus, who m. Minerva Porter. Ancestry desired of Consider White.—*A. R. H.*

2199. SMITH.—Wanted, names of father, mother, wife, and children of James Smith, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

2200. BREWSTER—WILLIAMSON.—James Brewster m. Eleanor Williamson in 1753 in Rockingham Co., Va. They lived near Staunton, and had one son, James, and six daughters. The oldest m. — Carr, and lived in Va.; two dau. went South; and the three remaining (Eleanor, who m. Samuel Dunn in 1775; Agnes, who m. Wm. Alexander, and Jennett, who m. Samuel Irvin, Sept. 12, 1788) emigrated to Ky., settled near Danville, and afterward moved to Bloomington, Ind., where the three sisters lie buried, side by side. James moved to Ind., where his wife d., leaving twin

babies, which friends raised for him, and then he took them to Va. Full history, especially of Rev. service, desired.

(2) DOAK—DUNN.—Ancestry desired of James Doak, of Va., with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any. He m. Jane Dunn in 1775; settled near Lexington, Ky., and had: Joseph, Mary, Martha, Robert, Elizabeth, and Jane. It is claimed that he is a brother of Samuel Doak, who founded Washington College, Tenn. His brothers' and sisters' names were: Samuel, Alexander, James, b. in 1764; Mary, Sarah Jane, and one dau., who m. — Brackenridge.—*M. L. M.*

2201. SELF.—Ancestry desired of Elizabeth Self, b. Aug. 17, 1766, in Orange Co., Va., m. John Perry Barnett Feb. 16, 1783. Was a brother, George Self, in the Rev.?

(2) BATSON—BARNETT.—Ancestry desired of Mary Batson, who was b. June 20, 1786; m. Jan. 6, 1806, James Barnett in Bourbon Co., Ky.—*J. I. C.*

NOTES.

MORRIS.—The following record of Gen. Jacob Morris, mentioned in Rev. Records, p. 311, June, 1911, of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, is copied from a Bible, in which all the entries except that of his death and those following are in his own handwriting. They are copied by Mrs. J. S. Gale, of Greeley, Col., who writes that in the Bible he wrote the day, hour and minute, as well as the year and month, of the births and deaths; also date of baptisms, clergymen officiating and names of god-fathers and god-mothers.

Jacob Morris married first Mary, dau. of Isaac Cox of Phila, July 16, 1777. She d. Jan. 3, 1827, and he m. (2) Sophia Pringle in 1832, having twelve children by his first wife and one, Wm. A. P. Morris, by his second wife. Children were: Lewis Lee, b. July 29, 1778, m. (1) Catherine Gilbert, 4 children, m. (2) Hannah Winter, 8 children, d. Aug. 23, 1853; (2) John Cox, b. Aug. 27, 1781, m.; d. Feb. 2, 1849; (3) Richard, b. Sept. 18, 1782, m. Frances Upton, 3 children, d. Feb., 1865; (4) Mary Ann, b. Aug. 27, 1784, m. Isaac Cooper (bro. of Fenimore Cooper), d. Oct. 17, 1872; (5) George, b. Dec. 19, 1786, d. Dec. 19, 1787, aged 1 year; (6) Sarah Sabina, b. Aug. 21, 1788, m. (1) Isaac (?) Baker, m. (2) Peter Kean, d. Oct. 24, 1878, aged 90 years; (7) Censa, d. y.; (8) Jacob Walton, b. Nov. 18, 1792, m. Serena Burgess, d. Aug. 10, 1855, leaving Peter K., Charles V., Jane, Hannah and John C.; (9) Catherine Cox, b. Feb. 18, 1795, d. Jan. 20, 1818; (10) William Augustus, b. Oct. 23, 1796, d. Jan. 11, 1820; (11) James Elliott, d. y.; (12) Charles Valentine, b. May 4, 1802, m. Eliza Moseley, d. Easter Sunday, Apr. 14, 1887, Commodore U. S. N., leaving Rev. Moseley Morris and Virginia Morris; (13) Wm. Augustus Pringle, May 10, 1832, m. Jan. 7, 1856, Harriet P. Gramis, still living. His children are Arthur Breese, Charles Marcius and Julia Sophia.

Gen. Jacob Morris died Jan. 10, 1844, at Butternuts, N. Y.

# Work, Past and Present, of the Local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Frank Bond, Vice-President in Charge of Organization

## Some New Societies

The First Free School Society of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was formally organized March 18, 1911, at the home of its founder and first president, Mrs. William B. Rand, who is also Regent of Blake House Chapter, D. A. R.

A fine musical and patriotic programme was presented and addresses were made by the State Director, C. A. R., the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other distinguished guests. Nation and State were honored, the former in the Salute to the Flag, the singing of "America," the recital of Mrs. Lothrop's poem, "The Flag of Liberty," and an address by the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, the latter in an address on the State flag and the singing of Mrs. Dunning's song, "Massachusetts."

A gavel and block, made from the wood of "Old Ironsides," was presented to the new society by Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, who told the children the history of their State flag.

Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of the insignia of the C. A. R. to the State Director by Mrs. Rand on behalf of her society. After greeting each of the thirty charter members, Mrs. Bailey made an interesting address.

Among those who enjoyed the ceremonies, which were followed by the serving of refreshments and the presentation to each guest of a silk flag, were Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, State Director, C. A. R.; Mrs. Dunning, State Regent, D. A. R.; Mrs. Davidson, State Vice-Regent, D. A. R., whose twin grandsons were among the charter members; Mrs. Jenkins, State Recording Secretary, D. A. R.; Mrs. Merritt, who addressed the children, and many

other members of Blake House Chapter and regents of other chapters.

On the afternoon of May 6th following, the First Free School Society made a pilgrimage to the "Dorothy Q" House at Quincy, Massachusetts. The Dorchester *Beacon* thus describes it: "The day was perfect for a pilgrimage, and the ride in the open cars past blossoming trees and shrubs, put the children in tune for the beauties of the grand old garden, with its flowers and squirrels so plentiful in the mansion ground.

"The kitchen, which was the original building, is filled with utensils of past generations, and was the scene of an early religious movement. Here in secret Ann Hutchinson and Coddington assembled their congregation.

"Dorothy Quincy was born in the west chamber, and the wallpaper imported from France for her wedding to John Hancock, is still in good condition on the parlor walls. Some of her wearing apparel is exhibited in a cabinet.

"The hiding place of King Charles's regicides gave perhaps the greatest thrills. The double door, the ladder up the chimney and the craftily concealed passage up which food was passed to the fugitives, called forth many exclamations of astonishment. They saw a chest which belonged to Guillaume, the first wife of William Penn, a bed Lafayette slept on, the apartments of Luthor Flint and many other equally interesting things.

"The historical significance of the various relics kept their minds moving from one point in history to another, and it proved a most enjoyable and instructive occasion."

In the large family of local societies of



the Children of the American Revolution, Mercy Warren Society of Miami, Florida, is the baby. This patriotic little society, which braved the heat of midsummer and chose the Fourth of July as its organization day, has the distinction of being the first local society, C. A. R., in Florida.

The president, Mrs. Glenville C. Frissell, has chosen for her society the name, Mercy Warren, in honor not only of that Revolutionary heroine, but also of the Daughters of the American Revolutions chapter of the same name in Springfield, Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Frissell was formerly a member. The chapter has expressed pleasure in being thus honored.

After a patriotic programme, which was enjoyed by the children and by many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who were present as guests and assistants of the president, officers were chosen for the year.

Mrs. Frissell offered, as a reward, a Daughter of the American Revolution spoon to the child who should prepare the best patriotic scrap book, containing views, sketches, historical notes, etc., before February, 1912.

Mrs. Frissell, who is also State Director for Florida, expects to organize other societies in the near future.

Other directors are at work.

## In Memoriam

Miss Jennie Stacy, former Regent Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, Vt., died January 10, 1911. The Chapter placed on record their sense of the great loss experienced and their desire to emulate her noble example.

Mrs. Alice Delannoy Bruch, Old South Chapter, Boston, passed away August 3, 1911, at her home in Mattapan.

Mrs. Louisa J. Magill, Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pa., died May 16, 1911, aged eighty-one years. One of the early members, she was its faithful historian. The Chapter mourns her loss.

Mrs. Williamson Graham, Fort McIntosh Chapter, Beaver, Pa., died at her home in Rochester, Pa., January 30, 1911, aged seventy years. Her husband survived her but a few hours. She was descended from one of the pioneers of Beaver Valley, and had been active in charitable and church work for years.

Mrs. Adelaide V. C. Scott, Fort McIntosh Chapter, Beaver, Pa., died June 5, 1911, in Pittsburgh. She was the widow of the late John R. Scott, of Beaver Falls. She was a woman of unusual ability. Of a gentle disposition she endeared herself to all, and her place will be hard to fill.

Mrs. Julia Ann Du Bois James, wife of Thomas L. James, and member of the Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, Conn., died at her home, June 27, 1911. For forty years she has been prominent in Seymour in every cause that had for its object the betterment of life and the improvement of civic conditions. She was a devoted member of the Trinity Episcopal Church; an efficient Sunday school teacher;

president of the Daughters of the King. She was a former Regent of the Sarah Ludlow Chapter; a former director of the public library.

Mrs. George E. Smith, of St. Joseph, Mich., and Mrs. Edgar Nichols, of Benton Harbor, members of Algonquin Chapter, Benton Harbor, died recently. The Chapter announces their death with great sorrow.

Miss Maria Essex, Crawford County Chapter, Pa., died suddenly July 29, 1911. The members of the Chapter expressed their love for her and their loneliness because of her vacant place. They also bore testimony to her patriotism and loyalty.

Mrs. Louisa J. Magill, Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pa., died May 16, 1911, aged eighty-one years. She was a loyal and influential member, holding for some time the office of Historian, and having a place on the Board of Management. The Chapter sent a beautiful floral tribute and placed upon the records resolutions expressive of appreciation and loving memory.

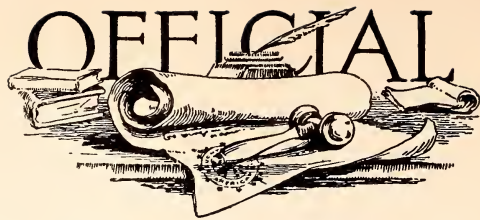
Mrs. Melissa D. H. Baker, wife of Charles A. Baker, and member of the Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Mass., died March 16, 1911. Resolutions of sorrow and respect were passed by the Chapter.

Mrs. Ella E. Conant Hurst, wife of James H. Hurst, and member of Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Mass., died September 3, 1911.

Mrs. Miller D. Evans (Anna Rittenhouse Miller), charter member of Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pa., died September 14, 1911. She was an honored and loved member.

MARY MARION CHAPTER, Knoxville, Iowa, Dixie C. Gebhardt, Regent. The year book gives the full programme for the year. One topic is "Who Was Mary Marion?" We should be glad to have this question answered through these pages.

THE article on the Signers of the Declaration of Independence was furnished by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, herself a descendant.



The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**  
Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
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## NEW BOOKS

### REVIEWS BY NINON TRAVER

Whiting, Lilian. "Paris, the Beautiful."

Illustrated Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

A popular edition of Lilian Whiting's delightful book on Paris renews interest in this interpretation of the magic city and *la vie Parisienne* in its phases of letters, art, science; the historic associations and monuments, its scenic attraction and progress in its varied activities. Miss Whiting pays laudatory tribute to those whose efforts have been similar, and whose work has been an inspiration, especially to Henry Haynie, Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, and to Henry James, from whom she quotes some illuminating passages. She has, to a great extent incorporated in the pages of her book the spirit of this distinctive, fascinating, and prismatic city.

Love and understanding and appreciation of this city, which was the writer's home for many years, is definitely felt throughout this work, whose aim is to impress the very atmosphere of Paris upon the reader.

To those who have not visited Paris it presents a charming and alluring picture of its multitudinous attractions. To those who are familiar with its gardens and its galleries, its studios and its salons, its churches and its boulevards, its grace and brilliancy, it recalls vivid impressions of days of enchantment and nights of magic. One stands again in Sainte Chapelle in the light of the great rose window, and dreams over the mysticism of its builder, and recalls the very atmosphere of the Panthéon and the wonderful story of Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, whose history is depicted on the walls by Puvion de Chavannes in his wonderful series of paintings. Miss Whiting's chapter on the story of Sainte Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, whose

personality has so influenced religious life for centuries, is very interesting. The Mont du Ste. Geneviève, crowned by the colossal Panthéon, is one of the places in Paris which the visitor finds hard to leave. Although it was erected with very different intent, it has become the Westminster Abbey of Paris, where those to whom the city desires to pay the greatest honor are entombed.

It is difficult to choose those chapters which are most interesting, for they include one on the Champs Elysées Region, the Louvre and the Luxembourg, the Annual Spring Salons, the Scientific Progress in Paris, the Imaginative Intensity of Parisian Life, and several others which help to present the city's glowing life and individuality.

Miss Whiting impresses upon her readers what so many superficial writers have failed to do, that the Paris of travel—the hotels and theatres, the streets, museums, restaurants, and places of amusement—is the least Parisian. It is only a phase, and not the pulse of the life itself. The book has great educational value, beside being delightful reading, both for the stay-at-home and the traveler.

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. "Queed." A Novel. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.35 net.

The immediate and widespread popularity of Mr. Harrison's novel, "Queed," conclusively contradicts the familiar assertion made by writers belonging to the ranks of those "with hopes deferred" that they must, by a long and relentless besieging of the publishers, finally reach the public, and only after becoming "known," may achieve a great success with a book, whatever its merits. It is doubtful whether any of Mr. Harrison's delighted readers outside the city

of Richmond and its vicinity, where for some years he has associated with the *Times-Dispatch*, has ever heard of him, but his first book, "Queed," has for some time been heading the list of "best sellers." Is in its sixth edition, although it was only published in May. The hero, Queed, who is called the "Little Doctor" by his associates at the boarding house, is a solitary, self-centered, pedantic young man, absolutely encased within himself, oblivious to the friendliness or unfriendliness of the world, absorbed in his great work of writing a wonderful book on Evolutionary Sociology.

He is without means, and to defray living expenses engages in editorial work, which is so technical and bloodless that no one can read his articles. When he loses this position he can scarcely comprehend such a possibility, but his gradual awakening into a normal human being having by this time commenced, he resolves to learn to do it in an acceptable way, and declares that he will some day be editor of the paper, which resolve is triumphantly realized later. His awakening is accomplished through the efforts of two girls—one a frail consumptive child, whose death makes a soul stirring impression, and the other a sparkling, audacious and efficient young woman, who has a wonderful capacity for manipulating affairs.

Sharlee Weyland is a magnetic and lovable girl, and, although she is made to be a little priggish now and then, one likes her too well to hold it against her.

There is an unknown father of this eccentric young man, who finally becomes known. His appearance knots a little tangle in the skein which becomes happily disentangled after the way in most good novels.

The feeling that Queed is a somewhat mechanically constructed vehicle through which the author presents his theories and dissatisfactions, rather than a man he knows and loves in spite of his foibles, is doubtless a flaw that will be eradicated in the future by a man as clever as the writer proves

himself to be. Mr. Harrison's book suggests the English style of writing. One thinks of the possible influence of Mr. De Morgan, and certainly of Dickens. There is a feeling almost always present in the work of English writers that is usually conspicuously absent in that of the American writer.

One may say, perhaps, that it is as if the English writer had something that must be told and that he lingered over and loved in the telling, and that the American made up his mind he'd write a book. He'd do it with a flourish and set them thinking, and he would get through with it quickly and then do another.

Beach, Rex. "The Ne'er-Do-Well." Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.

The many admirers of Mr. Beach's thrilling books of adventure know what to expect when a new book by him is announced, and "The Ne'er-Do-Well" will furnish as many thrills as his expectant public can possibly demand.

The story opens with a vivid description of Broadway—of night in New York with its myriad sounds and lights and swarming people. One almost hears its clanging roar "as if a great river of brass and steel" were grinding its way toward the sea. It is a night of great triumph for the lovable, irresponsible hero, Kirk Anthony, who has just won a football victory, and whose adoring companions are celebrating the event. Excitement and complications begin at once. No long waits in Mr. Beach's performances. By a chain of adventurous circumstances the hero finds himself in Panama, possessed only of a thoroughly developed talent for spending money and no cent with which to continue this career. His cable to his multi-millionaire father elicits the terse reply that he has no son. The complications thicken, and the ne'er-do-well begins to learn a few things that until now, had been overlooked by him. With the assistance of Mrs. Cortlandt,



HENRY S. HARRISON

Author of "Queed"



wealthy woman with great influence and absolute control of the diplomatic game, he finds work on the great canal. And from that time the spirit of the canal, the stupendous work being done there, the magnitude of the undertaking and the feeling of the people pervades the book. There is a great deal of excellent descriptive matter, and conditions in Panama and the City of Colon are interestingly portrayed. It is a dashing story without subtleties, but carrying so much information that it will undoubtedly be very widely read.

Of course, the hero falls in love, and the fascinating and somewhat illusive Spanish girl has a most vindictive Spanish lover. Kirk's pranks lands him in prison where his experience is most harrowing, but he is rescued by Mrs. Cortlandt, who, indeed, exerts herself at all times in his behalf. Hers is the dominating personality of the book. She loves Kirk persistently in spite of his lack of response, and her resentment at his preference for Gertrudis Garavel was most natural and to be expected in real human nature, even if not in our book on rules for conduct. She fell a little short of what we had a right to expect of so fine a type of woman, but the provocation was great. After her rather ineffective husband killed himself in remorse for having unfairly branded her with dishonor, Kirk might have shown some gratitude and appreciation by having married her, and we think with his father, Darwin K., that it would have been well done.

We all delight in Mr. Beach's cleverness and ability to entertain and furnish thrills, but do we not often find his characters are cold and a little unreal, as if they were made for the plot and not that the plot developed because these people really had to do these things by reason of their natures. They are always interesting, but often not convincing.

Demarest, Virginia. "Nobody's." New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.20 net.

This is a story of a rather unusual nature told with delicacy and seriousness.

Its heroine is a beautiful and sensitive girl brought up by a colored woman, whom she has been taught to believe is her mother. Although she shows absolutely no trace of colored blood, the greatest difficulty is encountered in proving that she is entirely white.

The horror of her position and her intolerable suffering presents a pathetic picture. The chivalry and devotion of a man who loves her works out the problem to a victorious close, in spite of the deeply rooted prejudices of the people among whom they are placed.

The scene is in Tennessee, and the natives with their traditions and characteristics are drawn with skill and convincing power. There are some highly dramatic incidents presented with excellent effect. The book makes a strong appeal to the emotions. Its value lies in the power and skill with which it presents the various points from which to view the race problem.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. "Mother Carey's Chickens." Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens.

Mrs. Wiggin knows just how to create characters that live and breathe and send a glow of warmth and sunshine into our hearts. All who know "Rebecca" know this. In her latest book there are two sweet, strong characters that will win an equally sure abiding place in our hearts.

The character of Mother Carey is a shining white light which sends a radiance through the book from cover to cover. She finds herself left with her brood of four young children, and the problem of caring for them and educating them on a very limited income confronts her, but the perfect family circle must not be broken, and it must be widened from time to time to let in those who need its sheltering warmth.

The choosing of the Yellow House and the making it over into a delightful home, radiating good cheer and helpfulness to all within the little village, is told with the power and charm that is so characteristic of Mrs. Wiggin.

Mother Carey's able lieutenant in all her undertakings is Nancy, whose efficiency and resourcefulness are a constant delight and amusement to the admiring reader. Her letters to the American Consul are delicious, and she assists loyally in the making over of the priggish little Julia into a lovable member of the Carey brood.

This is a book to be enjoyed quite as much by adults as by children. It is in no sense preachy, but is so delightfully wholesome and helpful that it can be read more

than once with genuine pleasure, and not to do so will be to miss a ray of sunshine that might as well be yours. There are charming illustrations in color by Alice Barber Stephens, who seems to have caught the very spirit of these adorable fun making "stormy petrels."

Warner, Anne. "When Woman Proposes." Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

This writer's sparkling gift of humor has made her fast friends with the reading public. "Susan Clegg" alone would have established her, and "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" was a delight to every one who saw that laughter provoking play or read the book. She deals with her characters in an understanding as well as an amusing manner, but this latest book, "When Woman Proposes," is almost too whimsical and strained to reach the mark drawn by some others of her stories. A rich, beautiful and charming widow sees a marvelous man at a reception, and, although she does not meet him or know anything about him, she declares her determined resolve to marry him. Fortunately, unlike the down-to-date story, he is not married and no working out of problems is necessary. He is a perfectly nice hero, and he comes directly in front of the lady's house and meets with a terrible accident, and, of course, has to be brought in and remain numbers and numbers of weeks, so that they may fall delightfully in love, and the only problem that presents itself, for there must be some problem, is to persuade this poor but beautiful navy officer to consent to slay his pride and

marry a rich woman. The fair lady's prayers are in vain, and she resorts to the most extraordinary measures to accomplish her desire. She throws a whole nation into paralysis and speedily gets rid of ten millions of dollars in her victorious effort to get the captain's pay raised to a sufficient amount upon which to support a wife. It is a very pretty love story if you don't mind the strain on your imagination.

Perry, Frances Foster. "Their Hearts' Desire." Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

This is a charming and wholesome story whose appeal goes straight to the heart and awakens an ache there, if it happens to be that kind of a heart, for the lonely, loving child who wants a mother. After having met his glowing perfect ideal at a children's party in the person of the lovely and gracious lady who guided their happy hours into a climax of perfect bliss, he realizes the well meaning but unfortunate limitations of Jane, his devoted nurse, who does not know how to ease the ache in a small boy's heart for mother love. He has a luminous idea that God and Santa Claus, working together, could bring one from somewhere, perhaps from Mars, and straightway writes this request and gives the letter to his father to mail.

The wish of the child being the father's own heart's desire, it works to a speedy and beautiful ending, and Christmas morning finds the lovely lady happily domiciled in his own home, to be his real mother forever.





Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals

The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!

But beautiful as songs of the immortals,

The holy melodies of love arise.

—*Longfellow.*



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PEACE MONUMENT AT ATLANTA, GA.





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## The Triumph of Peace

From the chronicles of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, we learn that this organization, composed of the prominent young men of Atlanta, was the first military organization in that city to respond to the call of the Governor for volunteers for the Confederate cause in 1861.

After the Civil War, when the South was emerging from the gloomy days of reconstruction, the company, inspired by the same spirit of patriotism that carried them into an armed conflict which ranks among the greatest in history, accepting in good faith the sword's decision, determined to visit their former adversaries in the Northern and Eastern cities and offer them the hand of national fellowship for the reunion of the States and a prosperous future for our country.

This determination met with much opposition from friends and public men in Atlanta on the ground that sufficient time had not elapsed from the close of the conflict and the motives of the company would be misunderstood, which would result in failure of the undertaking and humiliation of the members.

But these predictions were not realized. The proposed "mission of peace" of the company soon spread throughout the country in the public press and in every city visited by them they were most enthusiastically welcomed by the military, Grand Army posts, State and city officials and the people, which was followed by parades, ban-

quets and public and private receptions, developing into an ovation that continued for nearly three weeks, when the company returned to Atlanta and received from the citizens a most generous welcome home. A generation has passed since that memorable "mission of peace," and in the many cities visited the memories of it are still fresh with those who took part in the patriotic endorsement given to the Guard. But these memories will not be permitted to die with the participants. A striking and appropriate monument has been erected in the main entrance of Piedmont Park in Atlanta, Ga., to tell the story to future generations of how the people of the North and the South, holding sacred the melancholy memories of the past, reunited for a greater and a grander republic.

Here in the heart of the South, in this bullet-strewn city, now arisen and prosperous, is perpetuated the generous endorsement of their mission by the patriotic people of Connecticut and Massachusetts and New York and Pennsylvania and Maryland and the other States represented at the dedication, that it may be national in its history and tell the story to the unborn generations of how we quarreled and made up.

The visit of our President General to Georgia, where she went on the invitation of the Atlanta Chapter to attend the unveiling of the Peace Monument October 9, was a continued ovation and was the

source of much satisfaction to local Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Peace Monument was erected in Piedmont Park by the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, and was an occasion of national importance. It was to commemorate the era of brotherly love and good feeling and was planned and magnificently carried out by Capt. J. F. Burke. Mrs. Scott witnessed from the reviewing stand the passing of many crack Southern companies, the Richmond Blues, the Montgomery Grays, the Gate City Guard and other noted antebellum companies, as well as the historic Ancient and Honorable of Boston, the Putnam Phalanx and Foot Guard of Connecticut, the Philadelphia Fencibles, the Old Guard of New York and others, the whole making a scene so splendid and significant as never to be forgotten. At the conclusion of the review, Mrs. Scott, representing the great society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, laid upon the imposing monument of bronze and marble a wreath of immortelles, being escorted by Governor Baldwin of Connecticut and Col. William Lawson Peel, Chief of Staff, Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia being absent on account of bereavement.

Mrs. Scott was met on arrival by the officers of the Atlanta Chapter and by Col. and Mrs. Peel, whose guest she was for two days prior to the celebration. On the evening of her arrival she was given a dinner at the Country Club. The dinner was served on the terrace, where the rich stone work was overlaid with vines, flowers bloomed everywhere, the full moon shone its brightest, patriotic airs were played during the repast, "My Old Kentucky Home" receiving great applause.

Next day Mrs. Scott had a long motor trip in the country and luncheon at the home of some old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Linton Hopkins. In the evening Mrs. Peel invited to meet her at dinner all the State and National officers and ex-officers, Regents and other Daughters of the American Revolution friends. After dinner, ad-

journing to the long music room, Mrs. Scott made a delightful talk on Daughter of the American Revolution work in general, and the financial and business part in particular. Next day our President General was the guest of honor at a buffet luncheon given by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, at which a brilliant Daughters of the American Revolution company was assembled. The gracious hostess presented a loving cup to Mrs. Scott and a beautiful souvenir to each of the guests. From the luncheon she was escorted to the elegant new Georgian Terrace Hotel, where a suite was reserved for her by the Atlanta Chapter, whose guest she then was. In the afternoon they gave a grand reception in their Chapter House, where the large company was received by Mrs. Joseph Morgan, Regent, and officers, and Mrs. Sam D. Jones, chairman Reception Committee, and presented to Mrs. Scott and the State and National officers. In the evening Mrs. Howard H. McCall entertained at dinner at the Georgian Terrace.

Wednesday was the grand parade, one of the most magnificent pageants, in which Mrs. Scott rode with Miss Benning, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Foster. In the afternoon, Mrs. John Marshall Slaton entertained in her honor at a large Daughters of the American Revolution tea at her beautiful country seat, where a number of distinguished visitors were among the guests. In the evening Mrs. Scott attended a large reception at the University Club given to Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, and at midnight returned to Washington. Mrs. Scott's visit to Atlanta was a delight to all the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, and especially reflected great credit on the Atlanta Chapter, who kept open house during the three days' celebration at their beautiful new Chapter House.

The Triumph of Peace has a subtle and sacred significance of the valor and breadth of Americanism.

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MARSHALLTOWN CHAPTER, Marshalltown, Iowa, Mrs. H. H. Center, Regent. We note in the programme an important topic, "House Cleaning in Olden Times." Each month a biographical sketch of some noted woman of the Revolution has a place on the programme.



# To the Unknown Dead

A marker erected to the unknown soldiers buried at Valley Forge, Pa., was unveiled June 17, 1911, by Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Norristown, Pa.

The stone is a Barry granite, 6 feet 6 inches high by 5 feet 7 inches wide, bearing a heavy bronze tablet with the following inscription:

In Memory of  
Unknown Soldiers  
Buried at Valley Forge

1777

1778

Erected by  
Valley Forge Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution

This noted battlefield, of which a British historian says, "In Valley Forge was located the most celebrated camp of history," was taken in charge in the year 1903 by the State of Pennsylvania and a commission of twelve men appointed. About 470 acres of these hills and vales were purchased and are cared for by this commission.

In a field near to where Washington had a hospital the unknown dead were buried, and it is on this spot and by the side of the boulevard drive the marker was placed.

The exercises of the unveiling were largely attended, and opened with an invocation by Rev. W. Herbert Burk, B.D., the rector of Valley Forge Memorial Chapter, to whom, more than to any one, is due the forwarding of the historical interest in Valley Forge.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, former Governor of Pennsylvania, made the introductory address. It was during the incumbency of Governor Pennypacker, and largely by his efforts, that Valley Forge

was taken over into the care of the State and the commission appointed, of which he is a distinguished member. Through his well-known historical knowledge of Pennsylvania many hitherto unknown places of historical importance have been located.



TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS

The oration for the occasion was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Rorer, D.D., of Norristown, Pa. This oration was most fitting to the occasion and was pronounced a masterly effort by many able critics who heard it.

A short address by the Regent of Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Joseph Fornance, followed.

The marker was then accepted by the State of Pennsylvania, through the president of the commission, Hon. Wm. H. Sayen, which concluded the exercises.—MAGDALENA S. STAUFFER, *Historian*.

MY DEAR EDITOR:

Personally, I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid work you are doing for the N. S., D. A. R., in your successful achievements in the magazine work.

I marvel at what is accomplished by so limited a force.

Yours fraternally,

BLANCHE GOODE GARBER.

# "Old Tennent" Historic Church Monmouth Co., N. J.

Its present corporate name is The First Presbyterian Church of the County of Monmouth.

The Royal Charter of incorporation was granted by George the Second and indorsed by Jonathan Belcher, the trusty and well-beloved Governor of the province of New Jersey, February 21, 1749. A handsome fac-simile of this Charter now hangs on the interior walls of Old Tennent.

This is the most widely celebrated and historic house of religious worship in Monmouth county, if not in all the State of New Jersey, because of its Revolutionary Association, and the ability and devotional fame of ministers who spent the greater part of their lives in pious labor with and for their congregations.

This old church edifice, which is now about 160 years old, is the successor of an older church that was built on the same site before the birth of Washington, and which was in fact the successor of the still more ancient Scots' Meeting House, built in 1692. The place is marked by the relics of the Scots' burying ground, though the last vestiges of the old meeting house has disappeared.

Old Scots' Church is supposed to have been of Covenanter origin, as a few years before some Scottish exiles came to this country. The vessel landed near Perth Amboy and some of the people settled in Monmouth County, which was then a wilderness, where Indians and wild beasts roamed at will.

When the congregation had outgrown "Old Scots," need of another and larger church was felt. This was built on rising ground called White Hill, on account of the white oaks upon it.

A tradition has been handed down that it was planned to locate the church on a lower part of White Hill, and that Janet Rhea, of Scottish descent, seized the small corner-stone and, toiling to the top of the hill, set it down there with this spirited remark to the astonished builders: "Wha

ever heard o' ganging doon to the Hoose o' the Lord, and no ganging oop to the Hoose o' the Lord?" This woman, of strong mind and scriptural application, was a communicant of Old Tennent, and her remark had weight with the builders.

The present church was built in 1751 and occupied in 1753. It still stands and is in fine repair to-day. It contains seventy-eight pews, that were sold to members who paid from £7 to £17 sterling each. Many of their descendants occupy the pews of their ancestors. Its pastors were Godly men. Rev. Wm. Tennent, who served forty-three years, was eminently qualified to be a faithful minister, both by reason of his superb natural endowments and his attainments as a scholar. He had the whole county as his charge. He planted in Monmouth County the seeds of a noble Christian influence which continues to bring blessings. Mr. Tennent was a Christian patriot. To the day of his death he was an ardent supporter of the colonies in their struggles to shake off the oppressive sway of England.

The remains of the sainted Tennent lie buried under the floor of the central aisle of the old church.

The pulpit was occupied a few times by the most famous evangelist of his time, the Rev. George Whitfield.

The saintly Indian missionary, the Rev. David Brainard, also preached in Old Tennent, to congregations largely composed of Indian converts, on several occasions. In his diary in June, 1746, he writes: "Being desired by the Rev. Wm. Tennent to be his assistant in the administration of the Lord's Supper, I this morning rode to Freehold to render that assistance, my people also being invited to attend the sacramental solemnity. A number of my dear people sat down by themselves at the last table, at which time God seemed to be in their midst."

The interior of the church is very little changed. The old communion table at



which the Lord's Supper has been administered to successive generations for nearly two centuries is still in use.

The ancient burial ground which surrounds the Old Tennent Church is no less historic than the edifice itself. The grounds are being repaired and improved from time to time. A perpetual fund of \$10,000 has been established by subscriptions from different persons who have ancestors buried

churchyard, as also numbers of the wars of 1812-15 and 1861-65.

In front of the church is a monument to the Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., who was one of Old Tennent's pastors for forty-five years.

Nearby the church the famous battle of Monmouth was fought on Sunday, June 28, 1778.

No battlefield in our country has stronger



MOLLY PITCHER AT THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

there. Monmouth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has given \$50 toward the fund. The grounds are increasing in beauty as well as in historic interest and sacred memories.

A large proportion of Old Tennent members have been laid in this tranquil resting place, and many persons make journeys to this God's acre in memory of and in sorrow over departed friends. It is indeed a sacred spot, hallowed in many minds and endeared to many hearts. A great number of soldiers of the Revolution, many of whom were killed in the service and others who survived the war, were buried in this

claims to the reverence of the American hearts than that of the plains of Monmouth. It was one of the severest and also the longest in duration of all the battles of the Revolution. Old Tennent was used as a hospital where the soldiers' wounds were dressed and the dying comforted. Stains of blood may still be seen on the seats and floor of the church.

The well-known story of Moll Pitcher or "Sergeant Molly," is an interesting tradition about the battle.

At one end of the churchyard is the grave of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, a gallant officer in the British army, who was

killed in the bloody engagement of June 28, 1778. There was nothing to mark the spot except his name rudely carved on the building, until about 1835, when a Scotch school teacher, William Wilson, who was teaching near by, put up a red board with the simple inscription in black letters, "Hic jacet Colonel Monckton," and the date of his death. When this school teacher died he was buried by the side of the remains of him whose memory he had honored. Many of his pupils contributed toward the erection of a stone to mark his resting place. A few years later a marble dealer of Hightstown, N. J., gratuitously erected a marble headstone over Colonel Monckton's grave.

In June, 1891, the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting and banquet at Freehold, N. J., and drove to Old Tennent to see the meeting house and grounds. They presented the church with a large, handsome flag, which is carefully treasured and on certain days is raised on a flagpole in the cemetery. One of the days is the anniversary of the battle, where it waves in the free breezes of Monmouth.

In generous regard of the Revolutionary

patriots and in recognition of Old Tennent being a witness to the memorable battle of Monmouth, a beautiful mural tablet was placed on the exterior of the church October 15, 1901, by the Monmouth Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Made of solid bronze and embossed with an expression of loving remembrance and loyal patriotism, it becomes a handsome badge to be worn by the old church, that has survived the grand battle and the brave men who fought in it. This tablet reads: "1778-1901. In grateful remembrance of patriots who, on Sabbath, June 28, 1778, gained the victory which was the turning point of the War of Independence, and to mark the spot on the battlefield of Monmouth this tablet is placed by Monmouth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September 26, 1901."

Also on May 3, 1904, the same Monmouth Chapter presented Old Tennent with a handsome drapery of marine rep, fastening it around the sounding board and pulpit desk.—SARAH E. ELDRIDGE, *Historian, Monmouth Chapter, Monmouth, N. J.*

## Some Real Sons of the American Revolution

Doubly entitled to call himself American, because his veins hold the blood both of our empire's aboriginal owners and of its liberators, is the ancient link, Sopiell Selmore, son of a Passamaquoddy brave, Selmore Soctomah, who, besides rendering various services to the cause of the colonies, distinguished himself in the revolution as an Indian scout and captain in the marine service. Sopiell, his son by his squaw, Dennis Molly Selmore, entered his 98th year March 1, and may well look forward to a century span, for his father, the good Soctomah, was considerably over a hundred years old at the time of his death, upon the eve of our civil war, when Sopiell was a middle-aged man of 46.

He is able to be about and enjoys his four grandchildren, with whom he lives. His father and maternal grandfather were both continentals. One of the prized relics of the family is his grandfather's wooden quart flask—made like a little keg—which was carried through the revolution. Mr. Adams and his good wife lived together

nearly sixty-seven years and until her death in 1908. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1889.

The oldest "actual" son of the revolution not yet canceled from the rolls is Edward Joslin, of Keene, N. H., born in the town of Stoddard, that state, April 14, 1810 and therefore over 101. His father was a corporal and his grandfather a captain in the Continental army.

Among nine real children of the revolution who enter their 97th year in 1911, is Wellington A. Clark of Crown Point, Ind. His father, Benjamin Clark, one of the Massachusetts patriots who responded to the alarm of April, 1775, shouldered his flintlock and marched from his home in Medway, later working his way up in the ranks from private to sergeant.

Doubly linked to independence is William Bethuel Barron of Westminster, Mass., aged 91, whose father and grandfather both fought under the banner of Washington, the former as a private and the latter as a captain.



# Real Daughters

Mrs. Phoebe Jane Lemon Hungate

Mrs. Phœbe Jane Lemon Hungate, widow of the Rev. James De Pauw Hungate, of Riverside, Cal., is the only Real Daughter of John Wallace Chapter, Bedford, Ind. She is delighted with the golden spoon sent her by N. S., D. A. R. She is the daughter of Matthias Lemon and his second wife, Mrs. Mary Stewart Hunnell, who were married December 14, 1820.

Her father, Matthias Lemon, was a pensioner and was born in Lancaster, Pa., February 18, 1762. He entered the service in June, 1778, at Sunbury, Pa., where he then resided. He re-enlisted at Northumberland, Pa.

In his widow's claim for bounty land it is stated that he also was paid for service as lieutenant-colonel in General Davis's brigade, New York militia, 1814.

He later lived in Bono, Lawrence County, Ind., where his daughter, Phoebe Jane Lemon, was born, July 28, 1829. His sons were La Fayette and Francis Marion Lemon.

She is as energetic and as enthusiastic as if she were forty instead of eighty-two.

The following sketch of her life was written by herself:

In June, 1856, in New Albany, Ind., I was married to Mr. Jas. De Pauw Hungate. My husband was educated for the Baptist ministry. He was graduated from Franklin College, Indiana. Mr. Hungate began work in his chosen calling in Salem, Ill.

Some years later, while we were laboring in Nebraska, we were sent by the Home Missionary Society of the Baptist churches as missionaries to Oregon. Our family at that time numbered five, Mr. Hungate, myself and three boys. We started on our long and perilous journey in the spring of 1864. There were no railroads at that time across what was the great American desert. We crossed the plains in what is sometimes called a "prairie schooner."

We had provisions for a three months' trip. There were no places at which we

could buy supplies along the route. There was but one post office on the way, that at Fort Laramie, a military post.

We traveled in company with others who were on their way to the Pacific Coast.



MRS. PHOEBE JANE LEMON HUNGATE

Our first year upon the Coast was spent in the small college town of Forest Grove in Oregon. In the following year Mr. Hungate was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Salem, the capital of Oregon. Here we remained for five pleasant and fruitful years in the service of the Master.

From this place we removed to Petaluma, Cal., where Mr. Hungate held a pastorate. After a time my husband deemed it wise to return to the Middle West. He was in the pastorate at various places in Nebraska and Kansas, until on account of failing health, we came to southern California. Here Mr. Hungate was engaged in horticulture, chiefly orange growing, until the time of his death, November, 1907.

## Fannie Glenn Stewart

Mrs. Stewart is the daughter of Capt. James Glenn, a native of the historic county of Jefferson, W. Va., where he was born in 1761. In 1779, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in one of the regiments of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's command and continued in active service several years after the cessation of hostilities at Yorktown. Upon fresh assignment to duty he was described as "sharp-shooter scout in the rear." He was at one time the bearer of a dispatch from St. Clair to Washington while the latter was in Philadelphia. As proof of Washington's appreciation of the bravery of young Glenn in carrying in his arms his friend, Colonel Morgan, from the battlefield, the general appointed him as aid upon his staff. He received his first commission, as lieutenant, signed by Washington and dated March 5, 1792. Subsequently he received his commission as captain. These commissions are in possession of his descendants.

Upon Washington's installation as chief executive our hero received written orders from Secretary Knox to proceed on a mission to Pittsburgh, dated May 13, 1793. As a result of ill health he was later assigned recruiting duties, and eventually retired from active service. This data of his career was left on record by his son, James Glenn, Jr.

Capt. James Glenn married when quite young. His first wife lived many years, but left him a widower and childless in his old age. Subsequently, at the age of sixty-two, in the year 1823, he married Miss Ruth Burns, a bright, pretty girl of eighteen. The gallant old veteran and his young wife were the parents of three children, of whom Mrs. Stewart is now the only one living. She was born June 24, 1824. Her father, Captain Glenn, died in 1832, at the age of seventy-one.

Her daughter, Fannie Glenn, was sent at an early age to the historic institution known as the Georgetown Seminary, from which she was graduated. In this select school, conducted by Miss English and well remembered by many of the older residents of Washington and Georgetown, were gathered as pupils the daughters of many distinguished and cultured families, and Miss English's entertainments were at-

tended by the families of the Presidents, Cabinet officers, Senators and diplomats from the time of Dolly Madison until the breaking out of the Civil War.

The old homestead of the family, "Glenburnie," was always the scene of much hospitality and many festivities, but the most brilliant of these was the marriage of the



MRS. FANNIE GLENN STEWART

daughter of the house, Miss Fannie E. Glenn, to James Erskine Stewart, a prominent young attorney. Nine young lawyers acted as groomsmen, while the fair bride was attended by nine of Jefferson's most beautiful girls.

Judge Stewart was on the bench for many years and served his State in various responsible positions.

Mrs. Stewart at a glance shows she is a lady of ante-bellum days; her features, her manner, her conversation, proclaim her as belonging to that type of refinement, graciousness, kindness and intelligence which we describe as "the old school." She is still as bright as in her youthful days, entertaining the friends, old and young, who surround her, with accounts of interesting events of her experience. She resides in Luray, a town nestled between the Blue Ridge and the Massanutton mountains.



# Historic Groton Heights

On September 6, 1911, exercises were held at old Fort Griswold, commemorating the deeds of the brave patriots who fell on Groton Heights September 6, 1781. A new memorial entrance and bronze tablets were dedicated to the memory of these heroic dead.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, honorary Presi-



MRS. SARA T. KINNEY

dent General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and long the State Regent of Connecticut, is president of the commission to whom the State has committed the charge of this battlefield of the Revolution. According to the terms of the grant and as a tribute to the untiring work of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, the Regent of that chapter is a member of the commission. The present Regent and member of the commission is Miss Addie Avery Thomas, whose ancestor fought on Groton Heights.

According to the secretary of the commission, Mr. Ernest E. Rogers, who spoke on the occasion:

pied as early as 1775, aggregated, including additional land purchased in 1777, 4.643 acres. With land purchased in 1812, 1841 and 1842, it comprised 12.3 acres. With the gift of land to be made by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Mr. Morton F. Plant and other interested friends, it totals 13.55 acres. The tract extends to the river, with a water frontage of 85 feet.

Jurisdiction was ceded to the United States by legislative enactment of the State, June 9, 1842.

On June 6, 1902, Congress granted to the State of Connecticut the right to occupy, improve and control the Fort Griswold tract for the purpose of a public park, but reserved to the United States the fee in said tract and the right to resume possession for public defense, or otherwise.

The preservation of this tract was due chiefly to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who appealed to President Roosevelt in 1901 to "save the forts," and was ably assisted by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.

On June 22, 1903, the General Assembly accepted the tract, appropriated \$250 annually for caretaker, policing and caring for the grounds. In 1905 the annual appropriation was increased to \$500.

Seven commissioners were appointed by the Governor to take office July 1, 1903, for the term of two years, to cause said land to be cared for and protected. The commissioners have been reappointed and are now serving the fifth term, with the exception that, according to the resolution, the Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter shall be a member. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb was succeeded by Mrs. Clara B. Whitman, followed by Mrs. Eugene L. Baker, and the present Regent, Miss Addie Avery Thomas.

A caretaker, duly vested with police powers by the Governor, was engaged and lives in the quarters in the lower fort. The house has been painted, put in proper condition, borough water and a telephone installed. The tall bushes covering the land outside the fort were cut, the land plowed, planted and finally sown to grass.

The brick shot house of 1812 period, falling into ruins, was repaired.

The stone scarp, surrounding the entire old fort, has been uncovered and rebuilt. Likewise the ditch leading to the lower battery.

The flag is hoisted at reveille and lowered at retreat, and affairs conducted in a military manner. In 1909 the State Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for improvements to the tract. This appropriation has been used:

First—The sally-port, fast becoming impassable, was entirely reconstructed.

Second—The ruins of the magazine covered in 1881 were unearthed and restored to the original form.

Third—Two massive bronze tablets have been erected.

Fourth—The memorial entrance, dignified and substantial, has been reared with stone quarried on the reservation. It is but the first of a general plan for several smaller improvements to the tract necessary

Major Montgomery fell, while entering the fort at the head of the British column, is the first of several contemplated markers, following the plan adopted at Bunker Hill. The boulder, on which the Montgomery tablet is placed, was taken from the field directly in his line of march to the fort.

There is no public landing in Groton on the river front, and the commissioners have already voted, when funds are available, to place the 85 feet frontage in condition for such purpose, under proper regulations.

How different this scene of to-day from the one on that day of battle. Instead of Colonel Ledyard, the commander of this military district, and his men, we have with us Colonel Rafferty, U. S. A., commanding the artillery district of New London, with hundreds of his men. Capt. Adam Shapley crossed to Groton with his men stationed at Fort Trumbull, but to-day Captain Jacobs brings thirty cadets from the School of Instruction to receive a lesson in patriotism. Instead of a hostile fleet in the harbor, and the burning of wharves and warehouses, we are eagerly looking for the approach of ocean liners and the building of the wharves and warehouses obtained by Senator Mahan. The same river rolls at our feet, lined on both sides with these rugged eternal hills, on one of which we shall soon see the buildings of the Connecticut College for Women, made possible by the generosity of our fellow commissioner, Mr. Plant.

The programme of the day was simple and without much display, recalling the rugged patriotism of the brave men whose courageous defense of the fort was celebrated. Governor Baldwin and staff, with many prominent persons from all over the State, were present. A parade through the borough streets was one of the features.

At the new memorial entrance the parade met the Governor and party. Then Mrs. Kinney, president of the tract commission, presented the keys to the entrance to Governor Baldwin. In the following words Mrs. Kinney asked the Governor to unlock the gates of the entrance and formally open the tract to the people of Connecticut:

*Your Excellency:* Included in the business which was transacted by the Connecticut General Assembly, in 1909, was the passage of a bill relating to the public res-



to place it in condition befitting State property.

The marking of the spot where the brave



ervation known as the Fort Griswold tract. By virtue of this legislative act the State Commission in charge of this historic landmark was empowered to do whatsoever might be deemed necessary and suitable for the preservation of the old forts, and for such restorations and improvements as might legitimately come within the limits of the National and State laws under which this particular tract of land is governed. I now have the honor to report to your excellency that a goodly part of the pleasant duty delegated to the commission

States Congress in 1902, the design for this gateway was submitted to and received the approval of the Secretary of War. If the substantial character of the memorial, its simple dignity and artistic merit meet with the approval of the Governor and other patriotic citizens of Connecticut, the Fort Griswold Tract Commission will feel amply repaid for its labor of love.

And now, sir, I have the great satisfaction of presenting to you the key to the entrance, and in behalf of the Fort Griswold Tract Commission of Connecticut to invite



MEMORIAL GATEWAY FORT GRISWOLD

has been performed and that a brief statement concerning it will be presented during the general exercises. My present mission concerns this memorial entrance to the tract of land which environs the upper and lower forts.

This gateway, with its bronze tablet, bearing the names, not only of the killed but of every man who had any part in the Battle of Groton Heights, is the gift of the State of Connecticut in commemoration of the heroic defense of the old fort by 165 American patriots against an assault of approximately 800 British soldiers on September 6, 1781. In obedience to the re-

you to unlock the gates and to declare the formal opening to the public of Fort Griswold Memorial Park.

Governor Baldwin unlocked the gates and they were thrown open by Thomas and Elisha Miner.

They are the descendants of men who died in the battle of Groton Heights. Thomas is 91 years old and Elisha is 85 years of age.

The procession stopped at the spot where Colonel Ledyard fell and a wreath was placed by the Governor. The procession then moved to the stand erected for the speakers. Here Mrs. Kinney recalled the

As a woman—and not a very militant one at that—I cannot be expected to speak intelligently of forts and earthworks, and of how they should be constructed in order to best serve the purpose of warfare. My personal interest is in the history which they represent, and this particular fort has certainly played its part in the history of Connecticut, and played it honorably and well. It deserves the best treatment that can be given it by the fortunate State within whose borders it stands, for to the memory of the men who died in its defense one hundred and thirty years ago to-day, Connecticut owes a debt of gratitude which cannot be paid in coin of the realm.

Death held high carnival in this spot on the sixth of September, 1781. Every Connecticut born man, woman and child knows of the merciless work that was done here; of the awful carnage exactly upon and near the place where we are now congregated—carnage which left this acre a field of blood, through which one waded almost ankle deep.

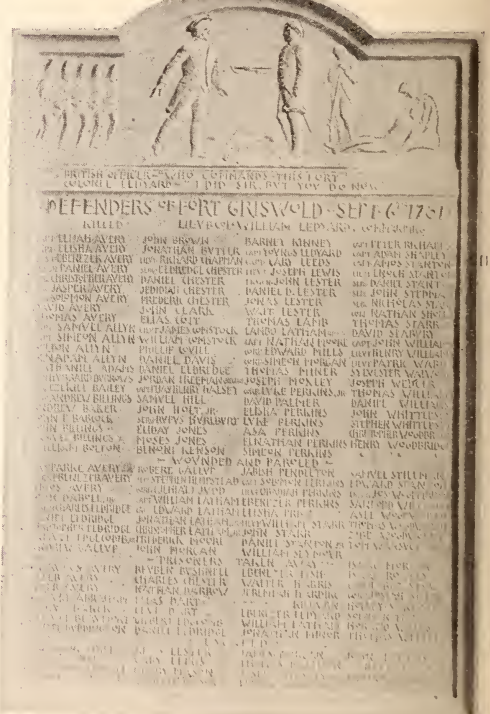
It was from the old powder house that stood upon the site of this restoration that our patriots drew their ammunition until forced to surrender. It was from the sally-port at the south to about where the flag-staff now stands, that the most desperate fighting occurred. It was on yonder rampart that the British officer, Major Montgomery, was killed; at the left is the old well from which heartsick women drew water for the wounded and dying. We have placed rosemary for remembrance on the spot where Colonel Ledyard was murdered, and before entering the reservation we passed Martyrs' Hill—in those days a desperately steep and rocky declivity—down which a horseless and springless wagon, loaded with wounded and dying patriots, was sent crashing to the river's bank. And when the day's work was done, eighty-seven of the 165 defenders of the fort lay dead upon the field of battle.

"Gashed with honorable scars,  
Low in glory's lap they lie;  
'Though they fell, they fell like stars,  
Streaming splendor through the sky."

Of the little church on the heights the record tells us that "every male member of the First Church of Christ, save one very old man, was killed, and to the pastor

came the sad duty of consoling and ministering to sixty widows and three times as many fatherless children, all made so in one day."

It is unnecessary to go further into the details of these tragic facts. It is only "lest we forget" that I refer to them at all on this occasion, for this is not a day for mourning but for thanksgiving and praise that Connecticut had heroes who were ready to dare, to do, and to die for home and country. And there were hero-



MEMORIAL TABLET

ines, too—we must not forget them—who were valiant enough to brave the horrors of the day by entering the fort and ministering to suffering humanity. These are the things for which we give thanks to-day, and we cannot be too heartily grateful for the glorious examples of heroism and self-sacrifice left us by these men and women—examples, I dare say, which have ever since had a wholesome influence upon up-growing generations.

With the withdrawal of the United States troops from Fort Griswold, this historic spot suffered the fate which always



follows abandonment. It was given over to solitude, decay, and to the memories of a dead but never to be forgotten past. One man only was left by the Government in charge of the tract and the property still remaining here, and however earnest his wish to satisfactorily discharge his duty, it goes without saying that the best interests of this historic landmark could not be properly conserved through the efforts of one individual only. And so it was left for the winds of winter, the storms of summer, and more than all else, to the iconoclastic hands of thoughtless boys to uproot, to beat down, to undermine, and destroy much that was historically of value to the State of Connecticut. Many a breach was made in the stone walls surrounding the reservation. Many of the ten-inch shot in the lower fort were carried away and lost. The old shot house was badly damaged; the sally-port and the long ditch became dump heaps for every sort of rubbish—and chaos reigned.

It seems more than probable that not a vestige of anything to indicate the Revolutionary history of the fort would have been left on this splendidly bare and wind swept hill had it not been for the great interest in its fate which was felt by the Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, and members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. After the fort had been abandoned by the author of its being, these Daughters of the American Revolution literally mothered the old fortification until it acquired a mother-in-law who bore the name of Connecticut. The Chapter to which I have referred voluntarily assumed a large burden of necessary care of the grounds and from its treasury and from the individual purses of Regent and members, a sufficient sum of money was contributed to repair some of the breaches in the stone walls, to build turnstiles here and there, keep grass cut and bushes trimmed. It was Mrs. Slocomb who secured to the State the gift from the War Department of the old cannon and ammunition to be seen in the lower fort, and if I am not greatly mistaken it was also through her efforts that Senator Hawley and Senator Platt became interested and successfully used their best endeavors to secure the grant of this tract to the State of Connecticut. Let us give honor where honor is due, and it is without doubt that the honor of taking the ini-

tial steps in the movement which saved the old forts from destruction is due to Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb and the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R.

The bill relating to the grant of this land to Connecticut was passed by the United States Congress in 1902, and one of its provisions is that the State of Connecticut—

“Shall have and exercise power to make and enforce police regulations concerning said tract, and shall protect it from injury and defacements, and that before beginning any use or improvement of said tract the State of Connecticut shall present to the Secretary of War detailed plans of any improvement, and shall have received his approval thereof.”

For the better care and protection of the property, the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1903 passed a resolution granting a small annual allowance to meet the expense of a custodian who should live on the reservation and be invested with the authority of a policeman, but it was not until 1909 that provision was made for any additional expenditures. In that year the General Assembly made an appropriation for improvements and restoration work, and that work is now well under way.

As the Fort Griswold Tract Commission interprets the act of Congress granting this property, and the act of the General Assembly of Connecticut in accepting the same, the ruins of the old Fort Griswold fort—the fort where we are now assembled—must be preserved intact. Its special old-time features may be restored, but no changes may be made and nothing may be done to alter its general appearance, or that of any of its existing relics. This restriction does not apparently apply with equal force to the outlying tract. It may be “improved and controlled for the purpose of a public park for the benefit of citizens of the United States and for no other purpose whatever.”

These injunctions have in no way hampered the work of this commission, for individually and collectively, we have been and are a unit in full harmony with the letter and the spirit of such obviously wise restrictions. Hence it is that the commission has been able to work steadily and conscientiously toward a given end, that end being to safeguard this sacred legacy from the encroachments of a prevailing

tendency to iconoclasm. We have endeavored to preserve and restore rather than to demolish; to "raise up the foundations" and "repair the desolations of many generations" rather than attempt to modernize existing conditions. This has been the wish and aim of every member of the Fort Griswold Tract Commission of Connecticut, and it is also their hope that so far as the work has proceeded, the purpose of this mission has been achieved.

The Governor made a few remarks and Gen. John W. Barlow spoke from a military point of view.

Then came the formal presentation to the State of the several small parcels of land surrounding the fort, which were purchased for the State by members of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter and other generous friends. Capt. John O. Spicer, as trustee of the little syndicate that purchased the land, made the presentation.

Miss Addie Thomas, Regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, followed with the presentation of Latham Street, which is the gift of Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb. This street has been closed some time to vehicular travel and it is a popular passageway to the fort.

Miss Addie A. Thomas, Regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, in presenting Martyr's Hill, said:

*Your Excellency, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* A battlefield of the Revolutionary War, brush grown and neglected, Fort Griswold, about to be dismantled and abandoned by the Government, was the scene that each day greeted from yonder balcony the eye of the organizing Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. This sight inspired within her the project that resulted in the United States Government giving over to the State the

most sacred piece of land in Connecticut for a memorial park.

Beneath this same balcony and joining her property with that of the State is the hill at the head of Latham Street down which the survivors of the massacre were rolled in an ammunition wagon.

Mrs. Slocomb in 1910, with the assistance of Charles E. White and the hearty co-operation of our Chapter under Mrs. Eugene L. Baker, with the borough under Warden C. L. Avery and the Monument Association under Thomas A. Miner, succeeded in having this historic street closed as a passage for vehicles. At a personal expense to Mrs. Slocomb of over \$1,000 this unmanageable hill is now transformed with its two flights of easy steps leading to the Monument Association grounds into a fitting memorial to the martyrs who suffered on the spot.

To-day Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington has the honor of presenting to your excellency for the State of Connecticut, through its generous and patriotic honorary Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the deed of this land, Martyr Hill, the Groton Monument Association to become custodians.

Both presentations were made to Morton F. Plant of the tract commission, who accepted the gifts and then presented them for the commission to Governor Baldwin, representing the State.

The membership of the commission follows:

President—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, New Haven, Honorary Vice-President General, National Society, D. A. R.

Secretary—Ernest E. Rogers, New London; Miss Addie A. Thomas, Groton; H. Wales Lines, Meriden; Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy, Bristol; Morton F. Plant, Groton; Lucius F. Robinson, Hartford.

## The Battle of Groton Heights, from a Military Viewpoint

By General John W. Barlow, U. S. A. (Retired)

In discussing the battle of Groton Heights, it is impossible to offer anything new. And yet, though the story is old and has been recited over and over again, it will bear repetition in eastern Connecticut as long as the spirit of patriotism continues.

Let us first consider the causes that brought about the expedition to the Thames River. Sir Henry Clinton, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, with headquarters in New York City, was perplexed by the movements of General Washington, who



was threatening an attack and at the same time was preparing to transfer the bulk of his army to Virginia, where the troops coming from France under Desha were to join him in the successful attempt to compel the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Sir Henry probably thought that he must do something, and as he did not care to move against the American lines on the north and west his only alternative was an expedition eastward on Long Island Sound. With its excellent harbor and other advantages, New London was a fitting objective for an expedition. From the stories living there Sir Henry knew of the weakness of the defense and that it was the rendezvous for numerous privateers that had greatly embarrassed the British by their many captures of rich cargoes on the high seas, and that vast stores of valuables were in its warehouses which, if secured, would be of much service to the English army.

Should he capture and hold this important New England port he would have a valuable base from which to raid the adjoining country for supplies, and carry the war into this hotbed of rebellion, whose gallant sons had given his government more trouble than those of any other locality by their intrepid conduct both on land and sea.

Thus he might for a time at least deter these rebels from rendering further assistance to the cause of independence.

From a military point of view Sir Henry was wise in his selection of the commander of the expedition. General Arnold was without doubt one of the ablest soldiers the Revolution produced on either side. He was a military genius and but for the unpardonable crime of treachery his name would be held in honor, second only to that of Washington, among the heroes of the Revolution.

The plan of the expedition was simple and judicious. The troops were embarked upon thirty-two transports, including sloops of war, with the intention of approaching the harbor in the night, with a view to a complete surprise. But owing to an unexpected change of wind the flotilla did not reach its objective point till 9 o'clock on the morning of the sixth of September. The intended surprise was a failure and preparations were at once made by the Americans on both sides of the river to re-

The alarm of two shots was fired, but the enemy, knowing what this meant, added a third, which so confused those who were expected to respond that the full strength of the Minute Men did not turn out. Messengers were sent into the country, which induced a limited number to come in, but not enough to meet successfully the greatly superior force of the enemy. Arnold's troops were landed in two divisions on opposite sides of the river. That upon the New London side, under the command of Arnold, consisted of the Thirty-eighth regulars, the loyal Americans, the American Legion of Refugees and sixty Yagers. On the Groton side, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ayre, were landed the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth regiments, the Third battalion of New Jersey volunteers and a detachment of Yagers and artillery. Arnold's division advanced with little difficulty. He sent a detachment to occupy Fort Trumbull, which, being an open work on the land side, could offer but little resistance. The garrison under Captain Shapley fired a few rounds at the approaching enemy, then wisely spiked the guns and taking boats crossed the river to join their comrades at Fort Griswold. With his superior force Arnold easily brushed away the defenders of Fort Nonsense and Manwaring Hill and proceeded to take possession of the town, a large part of which was soon in flames. It may be that Arnold was not responsible for the destruction of private property and that much of the conflagration was brought about by worthless vagrants. He undoubtedly ordered the destruction of the large warehouses and the shipping at the wharves, which would indicate that it was not his intention to hold the place permanently but to do as much damage as possible and get away.

Desiring the assistance of the force on the opposite side of the river in preventing the escape of the shipping, Arnold had ordered Colonel Ayre to hasten his advance and take Fort Griswold, but on reaching the high ground above New London at the old cemetery, where he saw the strength of that fort and the evidences of its vigorous defense, and not wishing to subject Colonel Ayre's troops to the inevitable loss that would result from an attack, he sent an order countermanding the previous one, which unfortunately for both sides arrived too late, the troops then being fiercely en-

Colonel Ayre's command had encountered considerable difficulty in advancing on account of the rough character of the ground and the lack of roads. But with bulldog perseverance the two regular regiments pushed forward and soon reached the vicinity of the fort. Had the patriots seen fit to have met the enemy in the difficult country near the landing it seems possible their progress might have been so delayed that Colonel Ledyard's reinforcements could have joined him as he fell back and, his command thus strengthened, the battle might have resulted in his favor. Colonel Ledyard seems to have had absolute faith in his well built fort and believed it impossible for men to scale its walls in the face of its valiant defenders. You all know the story of the demand for the surrender of the fort and the grim response of its gallant commander, "We shall not surrender, let the consequences be what they may."

No time was lost by Colonel Ayre in making his disposition for the attack, and the two veteran regiments went forward, led by their intrepid officers, in one of the most desperate assaults ever recorded.

The artillery had been delayed and the infantry was obliged to assault without cover from battery fire. In modern times an attack under those conditions would not be attempted. Lieutenant-Colonel Ayre and Major Montgomery led their commands and both were struck down, Ayre badly wounded and Montgomery killed. The regiments advanced from the east, Colonel Ayre attacking from the south and west, Major Montgomery from the east and north. The most desperate fighting occurred at the southeast and southwest angles, where the assailants with reckless courage made a lodgment on the parapet, and after a hand-to-hand struggle entered through the embrasures and, overpowering the gallant defenders, opened the gate for the troops coming from the north side. Although the defenders numbered but 160 men and the assailants about 600, the strength of the fort and the valor of the patriots made the conditions not far from equal. As a matter of fact, the accounts indicate that at least twice during the assault the British wavered in their advance and were probably on the point of retreating when a shot severed the halyards of the flag, which came down in token of sur-

raised upon a pike the assaulting troops in the smoke and confusion may not have noticed it, and on moving forward to take possession of the fort the withering rain of bullets from the Americans was considered as treachery, which so infuriated the assailants that, maddened beyond control, a desperate rush was made that carried them over the parapets, and as resistance continued inside the fort they gave rein to their worst passions, and probably seeing one of their officers brutally murder the commander of the fort after he had surrendered, considered themselves licensed to carry on the work of destruction to the killing of the last man.

When the enemy entered the fort not more than a half dozen of its defenders had been killed and perhaps a score wounded. At the conclusion of the massacre over eighty were dead and practically all the others badly wounded. In the deadly strife of a battle, especially within the confines of a fort whence had issued the death warrants of many of their comrades, the kindly feelings of humanity and mercy on the part of the victors are apt to be smothered and man is liable to give himself up to the baser instincts of savagery. Some shadow of excuse must therefore be felt for the rank and file of that infuriated command which had lost in killed and wounded in the assault at least twenty more men than the defenders numbered when the battle began. We cannot, however, palliate in this manner the brutal murder of Colonel Ledyard by the inhuman officer who, on receiving the commander's sword in token of surrender, ruthlessly pierced his noble heart with the same weapon. The name of that officer has never been definitely proven. It is better so. Far more fortunate would it have been for him had he met the fate of the gallant Major Montgomery, in whose honor a tablet has been erected on the spot where he fell, ere he had the opportunity to commit so heinous a crime. Let the dastard's name rest in oblivion.

The important military questions concerning this expedition are: Was it well planned? Was it well executed? and Was it successful?

The first and second questions I think should be answered in the affirmative. To the third question I would emphatically



were for a short time in the possession of the invaders and nearly destroyed, Fort Griswold captured and its defenders massacred, the cost to the British in the loss of nearly 200 men killed or wounded was far beyond the results attained. If it was intended to hold the harbor as a base for further operations that object was frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the Americans, that had so decimated the attacking force that it was deemed advisable to withdraw from the place. The attempt to destroy or capture the valuable ships and cargoes was practically a failure also. The expedition did not in any way add luster to British renown and the material advantages were negative.

On the walls of the old chapel at West Point are bronze tablets each bearing the name of a major general of the Revolutionary War. All of those officers were thus honored except one. A blank tablet was placed in this group to commemorate by

the omission of his name the dishonored Major-General Benedict Arnold. What more fitting testimonial could have been devised to instill into the minds of the military students of the nation a loathing for treason which is taught by this silent reminder of the infamy of the man whose name but for that crime would have been engraved not only on a tablet in the West Point chapel, but upon the hearts of the people of this great nation?

What precepts can be learned from the story of this tragic battle? First, the British soldiers, though acting in an unworthy cause, have left us an example of courage and obedience under most trying conditions well worthy of emulation. And, second, the patriotism of those stern defenders who gave their lives for the cause that made us a nation, must arouse in our hearts the loftiest sentiments and inspire us with a willingness to offer our lives upon the altar of our country when called upon.

## The Laughing Spy

History would be a churchyard affair indeed, more impressive than inspiring, if its only spectacle were the pageantry of great events, moving through the thousand avenues of Time to one common dust heap.

Such spectacles afford rich material for reverie, but human nature sickens in so melancholy an atmosphere, and thus the precept of history is lost to most of us. Unfortunately, only the great side of great men appears in well regulated history. They don't seem to have traits in common with ourselves, and their greater events overshadow our own so mightily that we never consider their example in conducting the affairs of daily life. Perhaps we resent their aloofness.

And yet with what delight we seize on any trait or oddity of some man who has participated in great matters, whether famous or obscure, to prove his kinship with ourselves. To laugh over a man lends him an intimacy, and when we find that he

ran his camp or council with the same exasperations, and the same jokes, too, which come up in our business, then there is profit in that forefather.

If humor could only walk through history, like a spy with a dark lantern, how near and dear would great events become, when flashing out with more familiar aspect.

Many members of this society have had certain incidents and bits of character handed down like heirlooms; these have found no place in the narrow page of history, and yet they were not less significant than battles in giving complexion to their times.

Believing that the narrating of these little traditions would make history more inviting, and teach many the necessity of good humor as well as fortitude in winning campaigns, we invite such contributions from our readers. These should be mailed to Frederick W. Wilson, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

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I AM enclosing the subscription for next year, as I do not feel that I can do without it, for I think it grows better every year.—*Maud D. Shackelford*, Tarboro, N. C.

REMOVE not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set up.—*Proverbs xxii, 28.*

# The Old Oregon Trail

By Mrs. Charles O. Norton, State Regent, Nebraska

At the close of the Revolutionary War, all the territory west of the Mississippi was practically an unknown country, and I wish you could all have read again with me the accounts of the discoveries and achieve-



MRS. CHARLES O. NORTON

ments of these brave men, who first traveled these unknown lands and waters, from Balboa, who in 1513, was the first white man to discover the ocean of the Pacific, to the journey of Coronado, twenty-seven years later, who, in his search for the mythical "Golden Cities" was the first explorer of the great West, reaching, it is said, even unto the lands of Kansas and Nebraska, and who passed some ways up the River Platte, thus, perhaps, the first white man to pass over a portion of the great Oregon Trail.

Then came Captain Cook, who sailed up along the Pacific Coast, as far as Cook's Island, far north of Sitka, and who made known to the world the vast quantities of otter to be found in the northern waters, and the immense prices to be obtained for

furs in the Chinese market. Men went mad. It was as if a new gold coast had been discovered; skins which cost a few cents sold for an hundred dollars in China. Many countries rushed to this lucrative fur traffic, until, in 1793, twenty-one vessels under various flags were plying the far off waters of the Pacific. It was in the year 1872, that one of these ships, the *Columbia*, under command of Captain Grey, discovered a large river, which was named Columbia for the ship. Shortly after, meeting the celebrated discoverer Vancouver, he was told of the great river, and Vancouver at once began its exploration, ascending it a hundred miles, and giving the name of Mount Hood to the beautiful mountain which still bears the name, and thus the western end of the great Oregon Trail was made known to the world.

About this time some fur traders from the Hudson Bay country established a trading post on the Columbia, and for some years the English held sway, in a small way, in this part of the country.

From this time on, the story of westward exploration centers very largely in one individual, that great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. From boyhood he had been the friend of men of the stamp of Daniel Boone. He was a man of strong sympathies, a most active and inquisitive mind, and of all men of his time, was probably the best informed. He loved science and literature, and was the leading spirit in the American Philosophical Society, which laid particular stress upon everything pertaining to geography and the animal plant life of America. The settled portions of North America were already well known to him, but to the west of the Mississippi lay vast stretches of undiscovered territory which was still a land of mystery and wonder, holding peculiar attractions for a man of Jefferson's imaginative mind, and it is not strange that he became possessed of the idea of establishing a great highway to the Far West, and on the 4th of December, 1783, he wrote a letter to Gen. George



Rogers Clark, asking him to lead a party through to the Pacific, which is the first proposal known to have been made, of an overland journey, and which in 1803 resulted in the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Jefferson's choice of leadership for this

Jefferson's instructions to these men were to explore such rivers as would offer the most direct and practical water communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce. They were to study climate, soil, plants, animals, legends and natural products.



expedition fell upon Merriweather Lewis, a young Virginian, and at Lewis's suggestion, he selected as second in command, William Clark, a younger brother of the man to whom Jefferson had made his first proposal of an overland journey

Traveling from St. Louis up the Missouri River, Lewis and Clark camped near the Platte River in Nebraska at a place called Council Bluffs, where they held a council with the Indians and left flags and other tokens of American supremacy. On

the 20th of August, near Sioux City, occurred the only death during their journey, that of Charles Floyd, which spot is now marked by a beautiful monument. They followed the Missouri River to its head waters in the Rockies, and went down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. The following spring they began their homeward journey, arriving in St. Louis just six months out from the mouth of the Columbia. Six months, and to-day it takes three days.

The discovery of the Columbia River and the expedition of Lewis and Clark, having proved the feasibility of an overland route to the Western Coast, prompted John Jacob Astor, the great fur trader, to send out the ship *Tonquin*, to establish a trading post on the Pacific, which in his honor was called Astoria. At the same time he dispatched a well-equipped party overland, who crossed the continent following the trail of Lewis and Clark, to reinforce the party who had gone by water. It was on the return of some of this overland party led by Robert Stuart, in 1811, bearing dispatches to Mr. Astor, that in crossing the Rocky Mountains, they missed the head waters of the Missouri River, and instead followed down the Platte River its entire length, thus blazing the Oregon Trail.

As a specimen of the fur trade at this time, 1811, one of this party relates that he bought 1,500 beaver skins for 35 pounds, which brought him in China 2,500 pounds. Do you wonder that with such enormous profits in sight, the fur trade became the all-absorbing topic of the times? But with the coming of the War of 1812, Astoria, mainly through the misrepresentation of the Hudson Bay traders, that the war had been won by England, passed into the hands of the British, and later a treaty between the two countries made it impossible for Americans to establish themselves again in Oregon, as against the already well founded British interests. In 1821 the matter of American rights in Oregon again came before Congress, and the fact this region was slowly, yet surely, passing into British hands startled the entire people. The popularity of Bryant's *Thanatopsis*, in which the name of Oregon had appeared, a name probably learned from the Indians by Jonathan Carver, when they related to him their traditions of the Far West, and by him

given to Bryant, had made a lasting impression upon the country, and the fear that foreign colony might grow up in "Oregon," began to grow prevalent. The only remedy for this condition appeared to be American colonization. In 1820 Long had entered Nebraska, at Council Bluffs, and passed along the north bank of the Platte River thus establishing the first great trail across the State. Ten years later William Sublette guided a wagon train from the Missouri River up the Platte and over the Rockies, and Robert Campbell built a fort or trading post at Laramie Fork, and descended the Platte River from this fort to the Missouri, in a skin boat, thus proving that the Platte "was" a navigable stream all proof to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1832, Bonneville led a resolute band of trappers and traders to the West, entering Nebraska near the present town of Falls City, passed up the Nemaha River to near Hickman, then went across the northern parts of Saline, Fillmore, Clay, and Adams counties to the Platte, at old Fort Kearney; he then followed west along the south bend of the river, to just beyond its fork to Fort Laramie, to the Rockies and on to the Columbia.

Wyeth followed closely after, and it is claimed, that up to this time, more than three-fifths of the trappers and explorers who crossed these desolate plains and mountains had fallen by the hand of the savage foe. What courage it took for men to still press forward.

In 1834 and 1835, a small band of Missourians led by Dr. Marcus Whitman, were sent into Oregon, and in 1836 the wives of two of these missionaries, Mrs. Dr. Whitman and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, accompanied their husbands, they being the first white women to cross the plains of Nebraska, but up to the year 1842, there were less than 150 white people in all that vast region, north of California and west of the Missouri, known as Oregon, and this was only sixty-nine years ago.

When the great wave of colonization swept over the country in 1842, St. Louis was no longer the outfitting point for the Far West. Civilization had moved up the river 350 miles, to Independence, Mo., the starting point at that time for both the Santa Fé and the Oregon trails. Dr. Whitman had come on from Oregon, and had promulgated far and wide his doc-



trine of colonization, as a means of saving grace. For months companies had been forming. The leading man of the initial company was one Peter H. Burnett, who carefully kept a journal and later wrote a number of letters to the *New York Herald*, giving graphic accounts of the journey, which led to many others going out. There were 200 wagons in this first company, 5,000 cattle, and more than 1,000 people. They were under strict military discipline, with scouts in advance, for protection and to locate the best trails and the most suitable camping grounds, and, piloted by Dr. Whitman, this was the first true self-supporting American colony planted on Oregon soil.

It was also about this time that the Government sent out General Fremont to investigate the South Pass through the Rockies, and this was the first step taken by our government to aid actual emigration to Oregon. Guided by the famous Kit Carson, Fremont traveled up the Kansas valley to the Big Blue, entering Nebraska at the southwest corner of Gage County, thence crossing northwesterly across Jefferson County, to a few miles east of the station of Alexandria, west across Thayer, northwest across Nuckolls, passing through the southwest corner of Clay, across Adams to the northwest corner, to old Fort Kearney—reaching the north fork of the Platte about five miles southwest of the post-office of Lewellen; from here it followed along the south side of the river across Deuel, Cheyenne and Scotts Bluff Counties, leaving the State near Caldwell. Fremont kept a careful record of the distance, the fords, desirable camping places, and suggested where forts should be established, and, in fact, all information outgoing emigrants most needed to know. He returned along the north side of the Platte to Bellevue near Omaha, where he found an excellent well-beaten road, evidencing much travel to the west. In 1844, the second emigrating company numbered 1,400 people, and in 1845, another of more than 3,000 people passed through Nebraska along the Platte, bringing the population of Oregon up to nearly 6,000.

In 1847 came the tragic death of Dr. Whitman, his wife and many of his companions slain by the very savages they had befriended, and just at this critical moment in the history of Oregon, the attention of

the world was suddenly drawn by the discovery of gold to California, that land of the Spaniards, whose sole means of communication with the outside world up to this time had been by sea. In less than one year fifty thousand people in an almost continuous caravan moved west along the Platte River through Nebraska, to Fort Hall, and thence down the Sacramento Valley to California. Month after month, year after year the excited multitudes passed on to the new El Dorado, seeking the golden treasure.

Is it a wonder that the Oregon Trail took on proportions 50 to 100 feet wide its entire way? In two years California had a population of 100,000 and Oregon had dwindled to less than 1,400 souls. These bare facts tell of the rise and fall of the Oregon Trail.

Mr. McCall, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to designate and locate the Oregon Trail, says in his report:

"The Oregon Trail was one of the great battlefields of the country, made possible by that wonderful gap to the Rocky Mountains, known as the South Pass. Bonneville traveled its entire length in 1832; the missionaries, trappers and traders soon wore a visible wagon track to the traders' rendezvous on the Green River, and beyond to Fort Hall. But not until the greater migration of the Oregon homeseekers, a thousand strong with their wagon train, in 1843, passed over to the Pacific, did the Oregon Trail become, in fact, a great national road. Each year thereafter wagon trains passed over the route culminating in the great exodus, when a column 50,000 strong moved out from the Missouri River and lined the trail with the dead of 5,000 or more in numbers, for that one year alone. Meanwhile the Mormon migration had followed in the track of the Oregon pioneers for fully a thousand miles to the great bend of Bear River, the California movement of 1849, and later also followed in the same track, as far as Fort Hall, where these diverged and bore off to the southwest, but the Oregon Trail kept steadily on to the Northwest, a trail two thousand miles long.

Realizing that an immediate move should be made, for the preservation of the outlines of this noted highway, which stretches out from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and which are fast being obliterated,

the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska brought the subject before their State Conference in 1908, and it was decided that they should take the initiative in this work. Their clear judgment and foresight manifested at that time has been more than justified by the results.

An Oregon Trail Committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, of Kearney, was the first Chairman. An active campaign of publicity was at once inaugurated, in which the State papers took a large personal and effective interest. Mrs. Charles B. Letton of Lincoln was at that time State Regent, and laid the firm foundation for the appropriation which was later made by the Legislature. The Chairman of the Trail Committee, assisted by the Press Committee, and the Daughters in all parts of the State, kept the subject constantly before the public. A clever Memorial was compiled and issued by the State Conference and a copy placed in the hands of every legislator, and sent to many prominent Nebraskans who were interested in the work, and through the earnest efforts of Mrs. O. S. Ward, State Regent, a bill appropriating \$2,000 was passed by the Legislature of 1910-11.

The united work of the Daughters was thus rewarded, and all was ready for the commencement of the real work of defining the Trail, and erecting the markers. The bill appropriating the money, named the State Surveyor, the Secretary of the State Historical Society and the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution to direct the work, and the Oregon Trail Memorial Commission was organized, with Mr. Robert Harvey, State Surveyor, President, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, State Regent, Vice-President, and Mr. Clarence S. Paine, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Commission has only held four meetings, but they already have the work well in hand. The southern part of the Trail through Nebraska, from the Kansas-Nebraska State Line, to Deweese, has been carefully followed and thoroughly established by Mr. Paine, accompanied by a number of Boy-Scouts, under the leadership of Rev. E. J. Ulmer, of Alexandria, Neb. Camp fires were held each evening, to which the people of the immediate vicinity were

invited, and a rare store of early history unearthed, while at the same time, a wonderful amount of interest in the Trail work was awakened, unexpected assistance offered, and considerable sums of money pledged for the work.

The Commission has already appropriated money for a number of monuments, and their location has been definitely decided upon.

The Kansas-Nebraska State Line Monument, will soon be placed, at a cost of about five hundred dollars. This stone is erected by the State of Nebraska, the citizens of Washington County, Kan., and of Jefferson and Gage Counties, Neb., and by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, D. A. R., of Beatrice, Neb. It is expected that the Kansas D. A. R. will also contribute to and have a share in this monument.

A short distance northwest of the State Line Monument, a stone will be placed, marking the noted McCandlass Ranch, where Wild Bill shot and killed McCandlass and four of his men. This monument will be located near the Right-of-Way, of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, and General Manager Holdrege, of this road, is taking personal interest in this marker.

School district No. 39, in Jefferson County, and Oak, Neb., are both placing expensive stones, costing several hundred dollars each, and a large and imposing monument will be erected by Quivera Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Fairbury, Neb., assisted by public spirited citizens of that city. This monument will probably take the form of a large granite tree trunk, and it is planned to raise at least \$500 for this purpose.

The money has also been set aside to mark the "Lamin grave," twelve miles east of Bridgeport; Mitchell's Pass and Fort Kearney, seven miles southeast of the city of Kearney. Surely, the Trail movement is taking strong hold upon the people of Nebraska, and not only will the commission mark the Oregon Trail, but it will bend its energies to other and equally important trails across the State, such as the Overland Trail, west from Nebraska City, and the Mormon or California Trail, west from Omaha.

The Oregon Trail in many places is not difficult to follow. It is about one hundred feet wide at its point of entrance into Ne-



braska, and where it crosses Rock Creek Valley it widens out to nearly half a mile.

On a cliff near Rock Creek are carved the names of hundreds of early-day travelers, and it is claimed that the name of John C. Fremont heads the list, with date of 1842.

It is interesting to note that the first monument erected to mark this noted trail

battlefield of history. History does not record a battlefield of greater courage, neither is there a record of so long a trail nor one which has wrought such great historic changes in the nation.

The American people owe a deep debt of gratitude to those intrepid pioneers, and the road they traveled, and marked with their blood should have its memory re-



ERECTED BY THE FORT KEARNEY CHAPTER

in Nebraska was dedicated at Kearney, Neb., June 9, 1910, by Fort Kearney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by a large number of prominent people throughout the State, an extended account of which appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of August, 1910. Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Neb., soon followed with a beautiful sun-dial, and the interest in the work continues to increase.

The object of marking this old historic road is the same as marking any other great

ligiously preserved, not only that future generations may know of the great struggle to advance our boundary to the Pacific, but likewise to keep alive the patriotic zeal, so helpful in the perpetuation of our government.

The Nebraska Commission certainly has a great and a grand work before it, and the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution are pledged to this work until it is finished. "Thou hast well begun—go on; it is the end that crowns us."

# Mrs. Matthew T. Scott the Guest of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, at Petoskey, Mich.

President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was the guest of honor at a reception given on August 4 by the members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter. The function was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. O. L. Ramsdall, and was attended by representatives from many Chapters in various parts of the country. With Mrs. Scott in the receiving line stood, beside the Regent and several of the officers of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, Vice Regent General Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Grand Rapids, who had arrived from her home city in the morning for the express pleasure of attending the reception. Mrs. Brayton is dearly loved by the members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, to whom her courtesies have been unstinted.

After each guest had enjoyed the pleasure of a personal meeting with Mrs. Scott, an informal address was given by the President General that was thoroughly enjoyed by her audience. Michigan in history was touched upon with keen appreciation, betraying the fact that Mrs. Scott, who has spent many summers in northern Michigan at her beautiful summer home at Charlevoix, has studied both local and State history with enthusiasm. Mrs. Scott also spoke interestingly of the many phases of work for the Daughters to do, maintaining that all good work is patriotic work, but urging the preservation of history and all that pertains to it for the coming generations. A charming description was given the guests of Continental Hall at Washington, and a flattering tribute was paid the Michigan Daughters for the extreme beauty of the room that has been furnished by them. Following this appreciation of the work of Michigan's Daughters, the President General introduced

Mrs. James P. Brayton, the one who was more than any other one instrumental in securing the exquisite furnishings of the Michigan room, and whose own purse supplied a goodly portion of the funds that were used for the work.

Mrs. Brayton's response to the gracious introduction of Mrs. Scott was a cordial one, and her greeting to the women from other States was most sincere.

The members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter feel that a very special pleasure has been theirs, for Petoskey is the third city in Michigan to extend entertainment to the National President General. It is hoped that our summer reception will become an annual feature of the social life at Petoskey, and that it will bring together each year many Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the United States, who will find pleasure and profit in the meeting. For Petoskey, as you may know, is in the very heart of the famous chain of northern Michigan summer resorts to which come each year thousands of women from every State in the Union, and many of these women are members of our National Daughters of the American Revolution. Only a small percentage of our great National organization have enjoyed the pleasure of a trip to Washington, and it was to give our President General the opportunity of meeting with many whom she would otherwise never know that the reception was given. Those who were present and had hitherto known the President General only through their Chapter delegates, or through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE bade her farewell reluctantly, for her magnetic personality and womanly address captured every heart.—(MRS.) ETHEL ROWAN FASQUELLE, *Historian*.

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DENVER CHAPTER, Denver, Colo., Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Regent. The year book shows a varied and interesting programme. The honor roll is given with the list of members, always a valuable addition. The Committee on Patriotic Education presents a programme at an open meeting, evidently for the purpose of interesting the general public in patriotic matters.



# Historic Spots in Mississippi

By Lilla Young Franklin

The valley of the Mississippi and westward is America's land of poetry and romance, and fancy runs riot in contemplating those far away days, enveloped in the mist of time and made beautiful by the glamour of distance. To tell of De Soto, La Salle, De Tonti, D'Iberville and of other valiant cavaliers of France and Spain would be delightful, but this is not a fitting occasion, and we come down from the dizzy heights of the imagination to the prosaic task of cataloguing some of the historic spots in our State that are especially worthy of commemoration. In this enumeration we would not, as Daughters of the American Revolution, trench upon the provinces of our sister organizations, the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Confederacy; to the latter belongs the honor of marking the battlefields of glory, made sacred by the blood of our heroes, and to the former, the earlier historic spots.

As is well-known, the history of Mississippi begins with the wanderings within its boundaries of Hernando De Soto and his adventurous Spaniards in 1540-41. Accounts of this expedition are preserved in the Spanish archives and through them we learn that seeking for the mythical Eldorado, these daring men crossed the Tombigbee River. The many Spanish relics of the period, found both at Plymouth, near Columbus, and Cotton Gin Port, at the head of navigation, indicate the crossing was at one of these points. The Duke of Alvas, a companion of De Soto, chronicles the battle of Chicaca (near Pontotoc) and also the battle of Alabamo on the Tallahatchie River, near the present site of New Albany, between the Spaniards and the fierce Chickasaw Indians. He tells of their reaching the mighty river, of which they had heard and had called "El Rio del Espiritu Santo," but subsequently named "Rio Grande del Florida," by which the Mississippi was known for a hundred and thirty years. Before lost in oblivion these earliest historic spots should be marked.

The first white settlement within our

present territory was established in 1699 at Old Biloxi, for the protection of which D'Iberville erected Fort de Maurepas, a point which we should consider, as well as Fort Rosalie (afterwards Fort Panmure) at Natchez, built by Bienville in 1716. Other forts of importance in the early settlement of the country were Fort Nogales, near Vicksburg, built in 1790; Fort Adams on Loftus Heights; Fort St. Stephens on the lower Tombigbee, and Fort Mimms, the scene of a treacherous massacre of the whites in 1813 by the Indians.

Three miles northwest of Tupelo is the site of the battle of Ackia, fought in 1763 between the English and Chickasaws, and the French and Choctaws under Bienville. Old residents of Tupelo hold many antique relics gathered from this battlefield.

It might be well to mark the authenticated place where Tecumseh and his twenty Shawnee braves held a council of war with the Choctaws of this section, in which the latter avowed friendship to the white and discouraged Tecumseh's fierce vengeance.

An important historic spot is at the mouth of Bayou Pierre, where on February 22, 1797, within a fortnight of the end of Washington's administration, the "Stars and Stripes" were planted by Andrew Ellicott in spite of the angry protest of Governor Gayoso.

Certain treaty places, from their connection with important events in the history of the State, might be considered worthy of markers. The "Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek," by which the Choctaw Indians ceded the residue of their lands to the Government; the "Treaty of Doak's Stand," consummating an exchange of lands between the United States and the Choctaws, and the "Treaty of Chickasaw Council House," whereby the Chickasaws allowed the cutting of public highways through their territory. These adjuncts to the opening up of the wilds of Mississippi should not be forgotten. The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State have already be-

gun marking the old Natchez Trace and later will turn their attention to Gaines' Trace and Military road.

There is something peculiarly pathetic in an extinct town, and quite a number of these in Mississippi have been tabulated by Professor Riley. Among them may be mentioned Old Biloxi, where was planted the first white colony; Cotton Gin Port, a trading post of considerable importance, besides its early association with Bienville and his troops; Old Hamilton, the first county seat of Monroe, and once the home of some of our distinguished men; Moore's Bluff, West Port and Plymouth, once rivals of Columbus, are now given over to the cultivation of cotton; Middleton, two miles west of Winona, was once a seat of learning, having two colleges; Winchester, in Wayne county, had the peculiarity of having Gaelic exclusively spoken by its people until 1830; and at Kingston, now almost forgotten, the first Protestant church of Mississippi was erected in 1798.

In a little Methodist church, built by the eccentric Lorenzo Dow at Washington, the second capital of the State—"gay and fashionable place"—was held the first constitutional convention in Mississippi, July 7, 1817. Dr. Dunbar Rowland regards that a most important place to mark.

Some homes made famous by their residents or by events transpiring in them are worthy of our consideration. The house of John Ford on the Pearl River, entertained the "Pearl River Convention," that declared for statehood in 1816. "Concord," near Natchez, the home of Governor Claiborne, as well as the three Spanish governors of the Colony. "Belvidere," the home of John Steele, the first secretary of the Mississippi territory, who was also a Revolutionary officer. "Gloucester," near Natchez, the home and burial place of Governor Sargent, another Revolutionary officer. "Halfway," settled by Capt. Benjamin Osmond, of Revolutionary fame, in 1817. "Bruinsburg," home and burial place of Peter Bruin, a Revolutionary officer. "La Cache," seven miles southeast of Port Gibson, famous as the Mississippi home of Blennerhasset; and "Dunbarton," the home of the silver-tongued S. S. Prentiss, while acting as a tutor.

It could not be expected that all these places should be marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but your committee recommends that each Chapter in the State assumes the responsibility of putting memorial stones at places of note in its vicinity.

Thus the good work will go on.

## Thanksgiving of an American Woman

For the privilege of living;  
 For all the beauties and wonders of Nature;  
 For a native land, broad and free;  
 For the respect of her husband and of those men who are not her husband;  
 For the chance to choose between marriage and a career;  
 For the opportunities of education, culture and development unequaled in any other land;  
 For a husband who is an intellectual companion and a loyal friend, with whom she shares her joys and sorrows;  
 For a home in which she is the Queen Mother;  
 For the love and fellowship of little children;  
 For these and countless other blessings that come every day to an American woman;  
 Her heart is filled with the spirit of Thanksgiving!

*Lucy Allen Smart.*





# REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

## THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.*

(Continued from the October AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Stone, Luther, d. Dec. 20, 1850, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 77; formerly of Framingham. He m. Mary Trobridge.

Stone, Samuel, a pensioner at Union, Conn., in 1840. He m. Mary Ann Paul, who d. Sept. 13, 1842, aged 83.

Stone, William, a clergyman, b. in Guilford, Conn.; d. March 20, 1840, at Sodus, N. Y., aged 81; was at Brandywine and Monmouth.

Storer, Lieut. Ebenezer, d. July 20, 1846, at Gorham, Me., aged 88; a pensioner; member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He m. Eunice Titcomb, who d. 1798, aged 39; 2d, Catharine Stephenson, who d. Feb. 26, 1850, aged 76.

Storey, Thomas, d. Aug., 1851, aged 93, at Norton, Mass.

Stowers, Samuel, d. Dec. 16, 1843, at Farmington, Me., aged 81. He m. Mary Oak, who survived him.

Stratton, James, d. Oct. 2, 1838, aged 71, at Holden, Mass. He m. Martha Graves, who was a pensioner, in 1840, aged 76.

Studley, Consider, d. Dec. 28, 1832, at Lancaster, Mass. He m., 1785, at Franklin, Mass., Olive —, who d., a pensioner, March 2, 1845, aged 83.

Studley, Japhet, d. Jan. 2, 1842, at Hanover, Mass., aged 85.

Studley, John, d. Nov. 30, 1843, at Scituate, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m. Sarah —, who d. March 2, 1845, aged 79 y. and 3 mo.

Stull, Joseph, d. June 23, 1845, at Ovid, N. Y., aged 89.

Sturtevant, Seth, d. July 11, 1852, at Hart-

ford, Me., aged 93; was at Valley Forge, Stillwater, and Monmouth.

Sweeting, Lewis, d. April, 1842, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 90.

Sweetland, Ebenezer, d. Sept. 24, 1841, at Coventry, Conn., aged 88; a pensioner.

Sweet, Capt. Joshua, d. April 20, 1851, at Gorham, Me., aged 90; a pensioner. He m., 1791, Mary Bailey, who d. Aug. 22, 1849, aged 88.

Swift, Rowland, d. Jan. 21, 1850, aged 96; a native of Conn.; was at Bunker Hill and Monmouth.

Symmes, Capt. John, d. June 26, 1834, at Medford, Mass., aged 79. He m., 1780, Elizabeth Wright, who d. July 18, 1848, aged 91 y. and 8 mo.; a pensioner.

Taft, Col. Jonah, d. Jan. 8, 1846, at Petersham, Mass., aged 87 y., 7 mo., 11 d.; a pensioner. He was b. in Uxbridge, Mass.; m. Margery —, who d. Sept. 22, 1838, aged 80.

Taft, Capt. Robert, from Worcester Co., Mass.; settled, 1791, in West Bloomfield, N. Y.; d. 1821, aged 70.

Tappan, Ebenezer, d. May 16, 1849, at Manchester, Mass., aged 88.

Tarbell, William, d. Aug. 3, 1851, at Croton, Mass., aged 86 y., 9 mo., 16 d.; a pensioner. He m., 1786, Polly Simonds.

Tarbox, Capt. Nathaniel, d. Dec. 13, 1831, at Lynn, Mass., aged 79. He m., 1775, Abigail Cox, who d., a pensioner, Feb. 13, 1844, aged 90.

Taylor, Samuel, d. May 5, 1850, at Hartford, N. Y., aged 87; b. in Concord, Mass.; joined the army when 14 years and 7 months old; was at surrender of Burgoyne.

Temple, Ephraim, d. July 30, 1840, at Gardener, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner.

Ten Broeck, Gen. Samuel, d. May 30, 1841, at Livingston, N. Y., aged 96.

Tenney, David, d. March 14, 1851, at Hanover, N. H., aged 92.

Thayer, Capt. Leavitt, d. Dec., 1838, at Bridgewater, Mass., aged 78; a pensioner.

Thayer, Stephen, d. March 11, 1842, at Petersham, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner.

Thompson, Capt. Abel, d. June 19, 1811, at Sudbury, Mass., aged 56. His widow, Sarah, d. at Sudbury, Dec. 2, 1852, aged 92.

# Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

The Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Alleghany County, New York), held its annual meeting in Belmont, August 31, being entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

Mrs. Ward was unanimously re-elected, but she felt she must decline, much to the regret of every Daughter. Mrs. Ward is the mother of this Chapter, for it was by her invitation that several ladies from various towns met at her home and organized the Catherine Schuyler Chapter of Alleghany County. From that time she has given of her means, time and energy to make this Chapter such that she could well look upon it with pardonable pride.

Oftentimes traveling from Buffalo or Waterloo, her summer home, she has never missed a meeting, except in extreme illness. To show the regard in which she is held by the Chapter and its reluctance in accepting her resignation, Mrs. Ward was made honorary Regent. Under her leadership this Chapter has grown steadily, not only in numbers, but in its line of activities and interests, until it is second to none outside the large cities. As a souvenir of her retirement, Mrs. Ward presented each member with a small water color, a Colonial scene, painted by a friend.

This season the Chapter has been much interested in the setting of shade trees. With money from the treasury and by private subscription, trees have been set along the highway and some members have also done this work individually.

Mrs. Clarence Ricker, of Belmont, was elected Regent for the following year.

After the business session the Belmont members presented a living picture show, giving the courtship of Miles Standish in six scenes, accompanied by softly played music. After the bountiful refreshments the members dispersed to their several towns to meet again in September.—**RETA B. HOYT, Historian.**

Ganeodiya Chapter (Caledonia, New York).—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Brown

of Caledonia, N. Y., entertained a large number of guests in honor of their fiftieth wedding anniversary July 6, 1911.

Mrs. Brown was Martha E. Hebbard, and her father, William Bradford Hebbard, was a direct descendant of General Bradford of Colonial fame.

Mr. Brown was the son of Gen. Theron Brown of the War of 1812. His grandfather, Rev. Solomon Brown, served seven years in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown have six children and eighteen grandchildren. Mrs. Brown is a member of Ganeodiya Chapter.

In August, a pleasant meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. H. Collins and sister, Mrs. S. W. Fraser. The programme consisted of an interesting talk by Miss Moulthrop, of Rochester, on early Indian customs. Mrs. S. J. McPherson, of Laurenceville, N. J., told some reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Elenor Everetts, who has spent some time in Arizona, contributed to the programme by giving an account of the Arizona Indians. Mrs. C. C. Harper sang two solos, and Mrs. A. C. McColl rendered several selections of her own instrumental compositions.

The Chapter has taken pleasure in contributing \$15 to the Martha Berry School this summer.—**MRS. A. B. JOHNSON, Historian.**

Fort McIntosh Chapter (Beaver, Pennsylvania).—Thanks to the Fort McIntosh Chapter, the Beaver Valley awoke on July 4 to a "safe and sane" celebration and retired that night knowing that not a single casualty had been reported, that a patriotic spirit had been inspired and more real interest taken in Independence Day than ever before. Early in April, the Chapter sent petitions to the town councils of the valley towns, asking that ordinances be passed prohibiting toy pistols, cannon firecrackers, etc. These were not only granted, but sums of money voted to be expended on fireworks and bands of music for the day,



and when the Beaver Council knew that the Chapter intended to raise a flag on the site of Fort McIntosh, they presented a substantial flag pole and paid for its erection. At 8 on the morning of the Fourth, the Council, bands and school children reached the spot where the Chapter was assembled around the pole, and after a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Langdale, the Regent and officers slowly drew the flag ropes and as it reached the top and fluttered out over the mill bank the children sang the Star Spangled Banner.

After a day of speeches and athletic events the people gathered on the bluffs of the Ohio to enjoy the fireworks provided by the town and public-spirited citizens. These were set off from a float in the river, and the Chapter was surprised by a graceful tribute to their forethought and energy by a colossal Daughters of the American Revolution emblem done in colored fire. The flag that now floats over the site of the fort will be replaced in time by a permanent memorial.—CORA FRENCH BOULTON, *Historian*.

**The John Paul Chapter**, (Madison, Indiana).—Mrs. Robinson L. Ireland, Regent, has issued its year book for 1911-1912. As the key-note of the coming year it is an inspiration.

Its membership list is perhaps the feature which will be most pleasing to the National Society, one-fourth of the names on it being those of new members enrolled within less than a year.

Mrs. Ireland, Regent, and Mrs. Gauber, President, jointly presided.

The central thought of the historical programme for 1911-1912 is Indiana, her people, poets and places of note.

The Chapter has responded to most of the calls for financial aid solicited by the branches of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution work during the year.

Its especial patriotic work is still its park, which grows more attractive as successive seasons add their luxurious adornments, and the citizens, old, young and middle-aged more and more people its inviting shade. Since entering her first term of office as Regent, Mrs. Ireland has made expansion her purpose and has been signally successful. The most marked event of the year past was the annual

Flag Day celebration. This is always a picnic in the John Paul Park, and this year the two Revolutionary Societies, the John Paul Chapter, D. A. R., and Elizabeth Jane Society, C. A. R., were joint hostesses, invitations being extended to many guests.

**The Pittsburgh Chapter** (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) celebrated Washington's Birthday February 22, 1911, and had the honor and pleasure of an address by the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Addresses of welcome were made by the Regent, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, representatives from the Sons of the American Revolution, Rev. G. D. Adams and Rev. W. A. Stanton, and Master George Smith of the John Hart Chapter, C. A. R.

The twentieth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Chapter occurred in June, 1911, the Chapter having been organized by Mrs. Julia K. Hogg June 10, 1891. This was celebrated by a garden party given at the residence of Mrs. Walter Chess, on June 14. The officers, board of managers and many of the charter members received. Mrs. W. D. Hamilton introduced the speakers of the day, Judge Joseph Buffington, who made a patriotic address about the flag, and Mrs. S. A. Ammon, ex-Regent, who gave an account of the celebrations of twenty years by the Chapter in June, either on Anniversary Day, the tenth, or on Flag Day, the fourteenth. This record is varied, the programme never being the same.—MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON, *Historian*.

**Vanderburgh Chapter** (Evansville, Indiana) has a membership of fifty. It is named for Judge Henry Vanderburgh, a Revolutionary soldier and pioneer of Indiana. There is nothing of historical interest near the city, so our Chapter has tried to do its greatest good in trying to instil patriotism in the pupils of the city high school.

We have awarded nineteen medals for prize essays on some historical subject selected by the society, and there are always from fifteen to twenty of the graduates who contest for the medal. The awarding of the Daughters of the American Revolution medal by our Regent is considered one of the pleasing features of the commencement exercises.

We do all we can to forward the general work of the society and in giving the cen-

ter table for the President General's room in Continental Hall we were glad to present it in honor of Mrs. John W. Foster, the second President General of the society, who was originally from Evansville.  
—LELIA CAVINS BAUGHMAN.

**"Liberty Bell" Chapter** (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—

On the seventh of September,  
Nobly did they start,  
Fourteen women, if I remember,  
Ancestors' graves to mark.

The day was dark and dreary,  
The Daughters did not mind,  
They were not at all weary,  
Their beloved graves to find.

Unionville graveyard came first,  
After miles of country passed,  
In autos four they traversed,  
Is why they went so fast.

The next to reach was Trexlertown,  
With church so quaint and old,  
Told of the many years this ground  
The sacred dust did hold.

These graves away so far,  
Were marked with gentle care,  
With the insignia of the D. A. R.,  
By the Daughters assembled there.

The Regent of the "Liberty Bell,"  
Which is the Chapter's name,  
Touched spoke, rim and all, to tell  
The meaning of the same.

This is the work the D. A. R.'s do,  
And proudly do they tell  
The deeds of men, and not a few,  
Who for their country fell.

Composed by MRS. WINTER L. WILSON.

**Filson Chapter** (Louisville, Kentucky).  
—At the last election in May, Mrs. John A. Larrabee was elected Regent.

The work of the Chapter in past months has been home work; the "Cabbage Patch" made famous by Miss "Alice Hegan" was found to be a fit locality for a mission. The Filson Chapter gave to the house established a mission table and chairs for the reading room. Their empty bookcase appealed to some of our members and we pledged ourselves to help in filling

it. In July we sent forty-seven new volumes, comprising history, good fiction for young and old, and books of art and science.

At the last summer meeting of the Chapter, held at the home of the Regent, Flag Day was observed, patriotic songs were sung and various salutes and tributes to the flag were read. Mrs. Neville Bullitt, the former Regent, presented a beautiful silk flag which was accompanied by a copy of the "Salute to the Flag."

At the close of the business hour refreshments were served decorated with tiny flags, carrying out the patriotic spirit of the day.—(Mrs.) ANNA CLIFTON GRANT GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

**The Exeter Chapter** (Exeter, New Hampshire).—Mrs. Sarah J. J. Wells, in loving memory to her great grandfather, Lieut. Jacob Elliot, who fought and was



MRS. SARAH J. J. WELLS

wounded in the battle of Bennington, Vt., organized the Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., in 1897. There were nineteen charter members, Mrs. Wells being its first Regent and Mrs. Evelyn M. Mack its Vice Regent. Mrs. Mack is a direct descendant of the immigrant ancestor, Mr. Edward Woodman, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635.

Our charter is framed in historic wood contributed by members of the society. The Chapter, which now numbers fifty-eight, hold their meetings in the Garrison House.



In these rooms on April 22, 1911, was held a "Loan Exhibit and Food Sale." Miss Harvey kindly opened her historical house, a small admission fee was charged to inspect the same, and it proved both socially and financially a great success.



MRS. EVELYN M. MACK

Through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. A. S. Wetherill, our Chapter now owns a handsome flag. It was flung to the breeze for the first time on April 19, 1911, and will be seen on all patriotic days.

Our field meeting on June 5, 1911, was held at the Country Club House. The view from this house is inspiring, embracing the pine woods and rolling country.

Emerson says, "If a man can write a story, paint a picture, compose a song, or make a mouse trap better than anyone else, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Perhaps Exeter Chapter cannot prove this to be so, but we are trying to keep step with the loyal women in our country in all good works and kind deeds.—MAUD LOUISE JEWELL, *Historian*.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter (Jacksonville, Illinois; received its Charter November, 1896.)

It was named for the "Fighting Patriot" and Revolutionary Patrol of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, daughter of Governor Joseph Duncan of Illinois and great-grand-daughter of the Rev. James

Caldwell, was the organizer of the Chapter and its first Regent remaining in office until her death.

The present Regent was the first secretary and had the privilege of assisting in the organization of the Chapter.

The Chapter increase in membership now numbers one hundred and twenty-four.

Meetings are held each month with programmes of a literary and patriotic character. Washington's Birthday and Flag Day have always been observed.

Contributions have been made to Continental Hall, the grave of a Revolutionary soldier discovered and marked, a large flag presented to a city park, pictures given to the high school, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE placed in the city library and a sane Fourth inaugurated.

The Society has been the recipient of many gifts and hopes to gather its possessions in a home of its own dominated by the Stars and Stripes and dedicated to Patriotism.

The present Regent is Miss Effie Eyler.

**Kik-Tha-Ne-Nund Chapter** (Anderson, Indiana).—The last meeting of this Chapter was held June 14 with Mrs. J. W. Hunter, celebrating Flag Day. Ten dollars was donated to the work of the visiting nurse employed by the Associated Charities to work among the sick poor. Also it was voted to offer a prize of five dollars in gold to be given to the pupil in the seventh or eighth grade of our public schools, for the best essay on patriotic subjects.

We have a committee that are trying to locate and mark the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county, and are keeping a file of all AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES at our public library.

Mrs. Spilker, of Muncie, gave a talk on patriotic points of interest she had visited.

The Rev. J. A. Rondstealer gave a fine address on "Colonial Characteristics and their Effect on our Nation." After a Patriotic contest, refreshments were served. The Chapter meetings will begin October 26 at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Arthur Brady.

The Muncie Chapter will entertain our ladies at six o'clock dinner on October 6.

Our Regent, Mrs. Brady, will have the principal address of the evening—on "The

Reciprocity of The Daughters of the American Revolution Societies."—MRS. C. H. NEFF, *Historian*.

**Council Bluffs Chapter** (Council Bluffs, Iowa).—There are 104 members in good standing.

The programmes at the monthly meetings have been notable for originality and excellence. The address by Mr. Nathan P. Dodge upon "The Loyal Women of Council Bluffs During the Civil War," given just two weeks before he passed away, will not soon be forgotten.

"Personal Recollection of Lincoln," by Gen. Grenville Dodge was of absorbing interest.

The Rev. John W. Jones's description of the life and education of the Southern mountaineers was valuable to the Daughters.

Upon "Flag Day," June 14, 1910, members and their escorts gathered at the home of General Dodge. Many flags floated above the spacious verandas, where the guests, seated at small tables, enjoyed a picnic supper. Later they were entertained by music, and an address by the Hon. Frank Shinn, of Carson, his subject being "The Mothers of the Revolution."

The third Sunday in October has been set as the time for the annual memorial service.

Last year, upon October 16, an impressive and touching service was held at the First Baptist Church, Rev. F. A. Case giving the address.

Honors have come to the Chapter: Mrs. Thomas Metcalf, Sr., was unanimously re-elected State Vice Regent at the Continental Congress in April. Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell is serving for the second year as chairman upon the State Committee having charge of furnishing Iowa room in Continental Memorial Hall at Washington. Mrs. Bushnell was also appointed Chairman of Pages by Mrs. Scott at the recent Congress. Mrs. Lettie Dodge Montgomery, Chapter Regent, is a member of the State Committee appointed at the State conference to locate and arouse interest in marking historic sites in Iowa, particularly the Mormon trail, *i. e.*, the pioneer trail traversing the southern tier of counties across this State.

The Year Book, carrying out the ideas and suggestions of several members, has re-

ceived favorable mention from both the Librarian General and THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Chapter has practically completed the furnishing of a bedroom at the Edmundson Memorial Hospital.

Twenty-five dollars was given to purchase a mahogany typewriter desk for the Iowa Room, Memorial Hall. The same amount was sent toward the William B. Allison Monument fund.

One great work has absorbed the time and efforts of the Daughters during the past six months—the raising of funds toward the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is to be placed upon "Lookout Point," a bluff overlooking miles of beautiful scenery along the Missouri River. When a guest in this city in August, 1859, Abraham Lincoln viewed the surrounding country from this place. He carried the memory of what he beheld with him, and later decided to fix the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad at a point near this city.

A Lincoln Memorial Association, composed of various patriotic societies and orders, decided to place a monument, wall and seats upon this point. The Daughters voted to erect the monument through their own efforts.

Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, the very efficient chairman of the Chapter Committee, suggested a chain series of entertainments to raise the funds.

The monument will be twenty-five feet high, constructed from Barry granite. Upon a base six feet square, will rest a rough hewn square block. Above rises an unpolished shaft surmounted by a polished ball two feet in diameter. Into one side of the block will be set a bronze tablet suitably inscribed.

It is planned to unveil and dedicate this monument next October, at the time "The Army of the Tennessee" holds its annual reunion in this city.

It would be unfitting to close this record without expressing toward General Dodge, his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Bushnell the grateful appreciation of Council Bluffs Chapter, for their energy, influence and generosity which have helped so greatly to make a reality this monument, our reverent tribute to a great man and gift to posterity.—SHIRLEY WORRELL HARRISON, *Recording Secretary*.



**The Mary Isham Chapter** (Fort Worth, Texas).—On June 2 the Chapter honored the State Regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane, of Dallas, and the members of the Jane Douglas Chapter of the same place by a luncheon, followed by a musicale at Hotel Westbrook.

Mrs. Lydick, Regent of Mary Isham Keith Chapter, gave a speech of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. T. L. Westerfield, Regent of Jane Douglas Chapter.

Lending a particular charm to the occasion, and a State interest to the patriotic work of the organization, was the interesting talk of the State Regent, Mrs. Lane. She spoke of what had been accomplished in the State, and also gave to the ladies the benefit of her recent stay in Washington at the annual meeting of the National Society. This was an important week also in Texas, for April 21 is San Jacinto Day and means to the Texan independence of our State. The Texas Daughters will be interested to learn that Mrs. Slayden entertained for the Vice-President General, Mrs. Edward Randall of Galveston, and the Texas Daughters on this Texas anniversary.

Mrs. Lane mentioned the interest of the Daughters in the preservation of Niagara Falls, and also that a committee had been appointed to work in behalf of the child labor law; that the Texas Daughters had raised more than a thousand dollars for a scholarship to our State university.

Being conversant with the methods of the body by her attendance at the meetings, and also having a personal acquaintance with many of the department leaders, Mrs. Lane brought to these far away daughters a new impetus to continue the good work that they are so nobly undertaking.

A very pleasing musical programme followed.

**Colonial Daughters Chapter** (Farmington, Maine).—The third year of Chapter No. 17 of Maine, located at Farmington, closed in June. It was a period of great activity and usefulness. Several were added to the membership, one of whom was a life member.

The year began with an anniversary dinner, followed by a literary and musical programme. Later a pilgrimage was made

to the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Dyar, a Revolutionary heroine, some miles away. In July the Chapter was delightfully entertained at the home of Mdms. Mary and Eliza Adams, Wilton. In the fall we greatly enjoyed an old-fashioned husking arranged by Mdms. Keniston and Savage at the home of the former in Industry. Washington's wedding day was celebrated with a public reception. At the Christmas meeting an album quilt, containing the names of the charter members, was presented to the Regent, Mrs. Alice Bradbury-Steele. The Chapter contributed to the Indian memorial at Old Town. The annual fair for a permanent fund was a success.

We have added to the list of Revolutionary graves located and have set some headstones. The Courtesy Committee have sent flowers and notes when occasion called. A wreath was sent for the funeral of Mrs. Julia A. Woodman, of Wilton, a "Real Daughter."

The Committee on Patriotic Education placed a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence in a rural school and have helped rural schools to start libraries. A reception was held for teachers and school officers and schools have been visited. A story-telling hour on Saturday afternoon has been maintained. Flags have been secured for several schools. The Regent, Mrs. Steele, gave an address on "Patriotic Education" at the county teachers' convention. The Chapter has several volumes in the town library, also a copy of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

The Regent and five members attended the State Council; the Regent and one member attended the National Congress.

The roster last year included ninety-eight members and two honorary members.

**Moultrie Chapter** (Orangeburg, South Carolina).—Moultrie Chapter has grown steadily in membership and enthusiasm, and we feel that much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. B. B. Owen. Eight of our former members living at St. Matthews have recently organized a Chapter of their own at that place. Meetings have been held regularly at the homes of the members and are always well attended and full of life. After the business session, patriotic and historical papers are read and musical selec-

tions rendered, and the meeting is then given over to the hostess and a social hour is enjoyed.

During the past year, two of the meetings have been memorial services for loved members who have died.

Washington's Birthday is always observed by the Chapter in some special and appropriate way. For several years the Chapter has presented a medal to the member of each graduating class of the Orangeburg High School, writing the best essay on some historical subject selected by the Chapter.

In November, Moultrie Chapter had the honor of entertaining the State Convention.

"Betsey Hamilton" gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Chapter, during the past year, the proceeds of which were contributed to the State Monument to the "Partisan Leaders."

A contribution was also made to the flag given to the battleship "Carolina."

The idea of presenting the flag to the battleship originated in Moultrie Chapter, and the Flag Committee was chosen from the Chapter.

On January, 1911, a box of clothing and books was sent to a mountain school in Western North Carolina. On Carolina Day, March 18, of the past year, South Carolina flags, the first made in the textile department of Clemson College, were presented to each of the city schools and raised with simple, but inspiring exercises.

A set of books, Edward Markham's "Real America in Romance," was recently given to the City Library by Moultrie Chapter. MINNIE HERBERT GLAZE, *Historian*.

**St. Louis Chapter** (St. Louis, Missouri).—On May 30, 1911 the Chapter unveiled a boulder erected by them to mark the old Fair Grounds, which had played so important a part in the history of that superb city. Mrs. Theodore Shelton, Regent, presided.

The exercises were opened by Albert Vogt playing spiritedly selections of patriotic music on the cornet.

The audience was then lead in the Lord's Prayer by the Regent.

Mrs. Shelton then introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Arthur Barret, who spoke feelingly of the work of the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution; recalled the early history of St. Louis; told of the formation of the "St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association" in 1856, and its wise purchase of lands for a State Fair; made mention of the many notable people entertained on the grounds, including the Prince of Wales, later King Edward the Seventh of England, the Grand Duke Alexis, and Lord Coleridge. He especially emphasized the effect of this Association upon the prosperity of the State.

The boulder was then unveiled by Miss C. W. Nelson and Miss Mary Finney of the Flag and Historic Committee.

Mrs. John N. Booth, State Chairman of the Historic Committee, and honorable Regent of St. Louis Chapter, presented the boulder to the city through Mr. Philip C. Scanlan, Park Commissioner, saying in part:

This granite boulder seems an appropriate Memorial for these grounds. It seems wise and fitting to choose from our own granite fields, from the northern spur of the Ozark Mountains, this strong, rugged weather-worn, moss-covered stone, that it may stand here for years, a silent reminder of the busy throng who once filled these spacious grounds. It links the past and the present, and shows to the succeeding generation how we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, honor our early history, which our ancestors made. The transformation of these grounds into a great city park marks a distinct era in the progress of this city. And the dedication was important and significant.

In the early days there were practically no people west of these grounds, nor contiguous to them, in 1856. No completed streets, no sidewalks, only long vacant spaces in every direction. But beautiful beyond description were the grounds. Magnificent locust trees threw their relieving shade over the greenest of grass. Under these trees the family picnics were held; a pleasant, jolly, catholic spirit permeated the crowds, and no "Keep Off the Grass" signs were anywhere. In the Textile Department were the beautiful embroidery of our Missouri women, and dozens of our mothers' and grandmothers' home-spun quilts. In the Women's Department were jellies, cakes, and pickles and bread made by the same fair hands.

The boulder is finished. To you, Mr.



Scanlan, we owe our thanks for your hearty



co-operation in assisting us to obtain permission from the Board of Public Improve-

ments to place this marker here. We are happy to turn it over to your care, and we hope that it, and these Arbor Day trees planted near by, may be a nucleus of greater things in the future for the Fair Grounds Park.

Park Commissioner Scanlan, in accepting for the city, commended the principle of keeping alive the achievements of past generations, which left no visible traces that could be pointed out, yet exercised profound influence on the development and progress of communities.

Mrs. Shelton then presented to the gathering Mrs. Hull, our Daughter who had just received the prize from Governor Hadley for the Missouri State Song.

The inscription on the handsome bronze tablet reads:

This Boulder  
Marks the Grounds of the  
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association,  
Chartered 1855—Dedicated 1856.  
The First Fair held West of the Mississippi  
River.  
This Fair was held annually 1858 to 1903,  
Excepting 1861 to 1866,  
When United States Troops Occupied the  
Grounds.

Erected by the St. Louis Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Oct. 1910.

KAYENDATSYONA CHAPTER, Fulton, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth J. Osgood, Regent. Much is crowded into the small year book—the honor roll, the membership list, and a programme based on the colonies from 1620 to 1720. Among the subjects may be mentioned "Women Writers Between 1610 and 1710," "Laws and Punishment," "Witchcraft."

MRS. ROSCOE O. HAWKINS, retiring Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, has been made honorary Chapter Regent, a life office. In behalf of her efficient service, she was presented with a handsome pin bearing the seal of Indiana, and an appreciative inscription.

FORT INDUSTRY CHAPTER, Toledo, Ohio, Miss Fanny Harnit, Regent. The programme of the year is on the "Spirit of Independence." The honor list of Revolutionary ancestors is given with the membership list.

It is such a pleasure to have the magazine.—E. V. Callender, Falls Church, Va.

THE eleventh annual conference of the Indiana Daughters was held in Indianapolis, with the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, the Indianapolis Chapter, and the Arthur St. Clair Chapter. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Honorary President General, and beloved of the Daughters, addressed the conference on "Some of the Ideals of Our National Society." The conference also had the pleasure of an address from the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks on "The Conservation of Our National Resources."

# Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.  
ANSWERS.

1799. PHELPS.—In a letter received from Dr. John W. Phelps, 662 Candler Annex, Atlanta, Ga., he says that if S. A. M. will correspond with him he can give her information that will aid her.

1913 (4) HARNSBERGER.—Adam came from Switzerland and settled in Virginia at Germania early in the seventeenth century; his son, Stephen, was one of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," who came with Governor Spottswood in 1716 into the Shenandoah Valley, crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains, over Swift-Run Gap just above Elkton, Rockingham County, Va. This Stephen was twice married, had seven sons and several daughters. One of these sons was Robin; one was Adam, who fought at Pt. Pleasant, 1774, and one was my ancestor, Conrad. Conrad Harnsberger m. Anna Barbara Miller, dau. of Henry Miller (1), granddaughter of Adam Miller (Muel-ler), first white settler of the Shenandoah Valley. He settled at what is now Elkton, Va., in 1725 or 1727.

Conrad Harnsberger (b. in Rockingham Co., 1756) was a Rev. soldier, served as private in Capt. Thomas Buck's Co., 8th Va. Regiment, under General Muhlenburg, mustered into service 1777. See "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants," page 101.

He also served as col. in the War of 1812 and d. at Norfolk, Va., of yellow fever in 1814.

His wife, Anna Barbara Miller (b. at Elkton, Va., 1757), m. 1778. Their children were: Elizabeth, Jacob, George, Catharina, Barbara (who m. Reuben Harrison, of Harrisonburg, Va.), Johannes, Sallie, Margarita, and Susan Ursula.

Conrad Harnsberger not only served in two wars, Rev. and War of 1812, but furnished supplies for the U. S. Government in 1780-81, and 82.—Mrs. H. C. Liggett, Hamoton, Iowa.

2005. MASON.—Miss M. Isabelle Blood, 122 Maple Ave., Galesburg, Ill., writes that if S. B. A. R. will send address she may obtain some information. Also that Alverdo Hayward Mason, Braintree, Mass., is preparing a Mason genealogy. She will be glad to correspond with anyone interested in the Mason, Brooks, Eddy, Pierce, and Griswold families.

2005. MASON—CHENEY—KENDALL.—There was a Sybil, dau. of Bela Mason, who was son of Benjamin Mason, a great grandson of Hugh Mason. This Sybil was b. Aug. 25, 1803, m. May 5, 1826, Ephraim Foster. I think they lived in Boston or Watertown, Mass. It is all the information I can give of this Sybil, and I know of no other. Of the part taken by her father or grandfather in the war, I do not know, but we cannot conceive that they remained indifferent while others of their name were active participants. Capt. Ebenezer Mason was a brother of Benjamin. Ebenezer Mason, Jr., son of Captain Ebenezer, took an active part in the war.

As to the history of the family, there is a genealogy of the Mason and Harris families, descendants of Hugh Mason, by Thaddeus Wm. Harris, M.D., of New York City. His mother, I think, was a Mason. It was never published, but after his death the manuscript was presented to Mass. State Genealogical Society by his son, and is preserved at their rooms in Boston.

"The History of Colonial Settlements" in Massachusetts, by James Savage, gives much information of the family line of Hugh Mason. See also Bond's Genealogy of Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass.

There is a lady in Ohio who has been engaged for many years in preparation of a family record of all male descendants of Hugh Mason, so far as data can be collected. It is designed for publication, I believe, and nearly ready for the press.

I have compiled a little book of record and personal notice of members of the family, deceased, covering in the extreme ten generations. It will be illustrated and is now in press. I shall be glad to communicate with anyone who desires information or has information to impart in regard to the Hugh Mason line.—Mr. S. S. Mason, Birdsall, N. J.

2012. WILLIS.—The History of Bridgewater, Mass., contains the genealogy of the family.—Miss Eliza Willis Barstow, Fairhaven, Mass.

2066. HAYNES.—Mr. H. C. McCollum, 1320 Williamette Boulevard, Portland, Ore., writes that Jno. Haynes, of Nobleville, Ind., has a history of the Hayneses from old England down to the present time, and could probably give answer to query.

2091. ALSTON.—Miss Alice Kellum, Glen



Carbon, Ala., writes that T. B. B. can obtain the "Alstons and Allstons, of North and South Carolina," giving an account of the John Alston mentioned, from Dr. Jos. A. Groves, Selma, Ala. Price, \$5. He had no Rev. service, nor is it probable that his father, Solomon, had.

2109.—The best list of those that came in the *Mayflower* is found in the "Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623, A. D.," by E. Arber.—*L. G. McGregor*, Wichita, Kan.

A full list, with sketches, is also found in the "Pilgrim Republic," by John A. Goodwin; an authoritative list is the one given by William Bradford, the Pilgrim in his Journal.

2117. TERRELL—CLARK.—Mildred Terrell and Christopher Clark were m. March 13, 1757, and later moved to Georgia. I do not know to what place.

Mildred Terrell was not the dau. of Micajah Terrell and Sarah Lynch, as they were m. on Feb. 10, 1754. Nor do I think she was a sister, as her name is not mentioned in the will of David Terrell, the father of Micajah Terrell.

Lynchburg, Va., was founded by John Lynch, who m. Micajah Clark.—*Miss M. Van Cleve*, Macon, Mo.

Another answer was also received, but as there was no name attached, it cannot be acknowledged.—*Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES.

2202. RICHARDSON.—Amos Richardson, a Rev. soldier, moved from Va. to Edgefield Dist., S. C. His wife, Mary, is named in his will; what was her maiden name, and who were the parents of Amos?

(2) ABNEY—MADISON.—Ancestors desired of Capt. Nathaniel Abney, and his wife, Isabella Madison.

(3) COLEMAN.—John Coleman and two brothers went to S. C. from Warren Co., Va., during the Rev. Who were their parents?

(4) CARSON.—Charles Carson settled in Va. or N. C. in 1752. Ab. 1771 he moved to S. C. and m. Sallie Abney. Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data, of both.

(5) WELLS.—Can anyone give the ancestry of Matthew Wells, a Rev. soldier, of Edgefield, S. C., or of his wife, Mary, whom he mentions in his will.

(6) SHEPPARD—STROTHER.—Parentage desired of Joyce Sheppard, who, with her sister, Hominas, moved to Newberry Co., S. C., from Va. She m. Wm. Strother.—*L. W. M.*

2203. LEE—FRIEND.—Wanted, ancestry of Benjamin Lee, of Va., who was b. in Va., March 15, 1773; m. Sarah Friend, Aug. 24, 1797; lived and owned property in Abington, Washington Co., Va., in 1801-03; then moved to Miami Co., Ohio, where he d. Jan. 26, 1841. Did his father serve in the Rev.?

(2) HARRIS.—What relation, if any, is Amos Westcott Harris, b. May 13, 1799, to John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Pa., and did his father serve in the Rev.?

(3) WESTCOTT.—Is there a genealogy of the Westcott family, especially of that branch which lived in or near Phila.?

(4) FRIEND.—Is there a genealogy of the Friend family?

(5) MORRIS.—Was Sally Morris, who lived in Sussex Co., Del., and was m. Jan. 8, 1814, to Thomas Robinson, a descendant of Robert Morris? Did her father serve in the Rev.?

(6) INGRAM.—Job Ingram lived, during the Rev., in Sussex Co., Del. Did he serve in the Rev.?—*N. I. B.*

2204. McCORKLE—McCLURE.—Ancestry desired of Blythe McCorkle, m. Polly McClure, and had: Betsey (Elizabeth), Patsy (Martha), Amanda, Eunice, Selecia, Elmira, Louisa, Lon, Byron, Milton, Miles. All living about 1800.

(2) MAYNARD—SHERMAN.—Ancestry desired of Abigail Maynard, who m. Abner Sherman, of Marlborough, Mass., in 1768.

(3) LAUGHLIN—DALRYMPLE.—Rev. records desired of John Laughlin and Samuel Dalrymple, who lived in S. C. at that time, and are said to have served with the S. C. Rangers.

(4) MUNRO—PRATT.—Lucy Munro, wife of Moses Pratt, was b. before 1804, as an old sampler in my possession, worked by her, is dated Halifax, May 23, 1804. (Name of State not given, but it was either Mass. or Vt.). She m. Moses Pratt, Jan. 29, 1820, and lived near Plymouth, Vt.; later in Hartland, Vt., where she d. March 1, 1845. Ancestry and date of birth desired.

(5) PRATT.—Moses Pratt, husband of Lucy Munro, was b. in Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 9, 1796; his father's name was Asa, and he had brothers, Timothy, Moses, and Wm., and sisters, Betsy, who d. unm., and Sarah, who m. Wm. Davenport, and lived in Dedham, Mass., where she d. He moved to Hartland, Vt., from Plymouth, Vt., in 1833, and had: Lucy Seranda, Bennett Munro, Sarah Eliza, and Celia Celestia, and d. in Hartland, July 13, 1877. Name of mother of Moses desired; also any other data concerning Asa, and Rev. service, if any.

(6) MILLER—EIKENBERRY.—Daniel Miller, b. Oct. 8, 1803, prob. in Va., was the son of John and Phebe (McClure) Miller. They moved from Franklin Co., Va., to Ohio, then to Ind., and later to Monroe Co., Iowa, where he d. Oct. 4, 1883. He m. Lydia Eikenberry, who was b. Jan. 4, 1807, and d. in Monroe Co., Jan. 26, 1891. Her father's name was Peter Eikenberry, and her mother's maiden name was ———. Landis. Ancestry, dates of birth, and marriage, and Rev. service of the ancestors desired.—*M. T. B.*

2205. DICKERMAN.—Rev. service, no matter how insignificant, desired of Jonathan Dickerman, who was ensign in 1767 and licut. in 1770 of a train-band in New Haven, Conn.—*K. H. D.*

2206. FOWLER—WELLER.—Ancestry desired of Stephen Fowler, b. 1747, m. Rhoda Weller, April 11, 1770, and d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 1824. He came from Westfield ab. 1772, and was a Rev. soldier.—*J. C. F.*

2207. NEAL—MAYFIELD.—Ancestry desired of Major Neal, b. Feb. 10, 1779, in Warren Co., N. C.; m. Nancy Mayfield, dau. of John Mayfield, and moved to Franklin Co., Ga., in 1803. Ancestry desired also of Edward Wesley Mayfield, of Warren Co., N. C., who served in the War of 1812, and m. Mary D. Hudson. Did he also serve in the Rev.?

(2) ORR.—Wanted, the ancestry of James M. Orr, who was b. near Charlotte, N. C., and

m. Mary Cobb, of Gwinnett Co., Ga.—C. N. 2208. OWENS—SHION.—Jane Owens, dau. of Vincent Owens, a Rev. soldier, m. Ebenezer Shion (whose mother's maiden name was Parkings, and whose grandmother's name was Cadwallader). Wanted, official proof of service of the ancestry of either Jane or Ebenezer.—R. S.

2209. WHITNEY.—Information desired of Enos Whitney, whose name appears in the list of Susquehanna men who fought in the Rev., in the July magazine.

(2) TRUESDELL.—Information also desired of John Truesdell. Were he or his father in the Rev.? He m. Mary Whitney and they lived in Luzerne Co., Pa., when a dau., Sarah (who afterward m. Jacob Reeder in 1804), was b. to them. Sarah named one of her children Enos. Was she related to the Enos Whitney mentioned above? Tradition says that Mary was a cousin of Eli Whitney, inventor of the Cotton Gin.—F. L. T.

2210. JOHNSON—LEWIS.—John Johnson, of Culpepper Co., or Orange Co., Va., m. Nemina Lewis, and removed to Breckinridge Co., Ky., soon after the Rev. Ancestry and Rev. record, if any, desired.—N. J. S.

2211. HALSTEAD.—Martha Halstead, of Orange Co., N. Y., was b. June 22, 1764, m. at Goshen, N. Y., by the Rev. John Carr to James Armstrong, a Rev. soldier. Ancestry desired of Martha Halstead, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) COPLE—KEELER.—Abigail Copley (also Copsley), b. April 26, 1723, d. Feb. 5, 1789, at Brookfield, Conn. She m. Ensign John Keeler at Milton, Conn., May 16, 1754. She was the dau. of Samuel and Abigail (Kent) Copley. Where did they live, and what were the dates of their births, marriage, and deaths?—L. H. B.

2212. VANOVER—HAGERMAN.—Ancestry desired of Henry Vanover and his wife, Christenah Hagerman, who were b. ab. 1750, and lived in Va. They had a son, Enoch Matson Vanover, b. May 5, 1785, who m. Amy Hall.—P. A. S.

2213. DAUGHERTY—ERWIN—BARKHURST.—John Daugherty and his wife, Elizabeth Erwin, came from the Eastern Shore of Md. to Jefferson Co., Ohio, ab. 1801; started a small academy in Smithfield, Ohio; was also a Government surveyor. The third son, Andrew Erwin Daugherty, m. Mary Barkhurst (b. 1802, second child of Wm. and Mary Worley Barkhurst). Ancestry of Mary Worley Barkhurst desired also.—B. F. P.

2214. KURTZ.—Mrs. Cornelia A. Tibbitts, 2111 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal., is preparing a genealogy of the Kurtz family, descendants of Julian Nicholas Kurtz, who came as a missionary to Pa. in 1745, and would be glad to hear from any branch of the family.

2215. STUCKER—BONNER.—Samuel Stuckey, b. Hagerstown, Md., moved to Hardensburg, Ky., ab. 1790; his wife's name was probably Elizabeth Bonner. Information about either family desired, especially any Rev. service.—A. B. C.

2216. SMOOT.—Ancestors of Humphrey Q. Smoot, b. Jan. 7, 1820, especially those who

had any Rev. record, desired.—A. S. F. 2217. KEEPER.—Information desired, with dates and all genealogical data, of Wm. Keeper, who was in John Nelson's Co., Cumberland Co., Pa., militia in 1780 and 1781; also of Wm. Keeper, ensign in Capt. Michael Stapfel's Co., Berks Co. (Pa.), militia, May 10, 1780.—M. M.

2218. PAYNE—FLEMING.—Information desired of Josias Payne, Sr., of Goochland Co., Va., and of John Fleming, his father-in-law. Both of them were members of the Committee of Safety in Goochland Co. during the Rev.—A. M. H. M.

2219. HAND.—Charles I. Hand was b. in Va. in 1792, and is said to have been the son of a Rev. soldier, who crossed the Delaware with Washington. Can anyone tell me where I can find the necessary information in regard to the family?—L. J. E.

2220. CHAPMAN—MILLER.—Sally Chapman, b. Aug. 18, 1761, m. Thomas Miller (b. May 27, 1762) ab. 1785, and lived in Ky. Ancestry of both families desired.

(2) CLARK.—Christopher Clark m. Penelope —. According to some authorities her maiden name was Massie; according to others, Bowling; and others, Watkins. They lived in Louisa Co., Va.—M. V. C.

2221. BEELS—BEALES.—Wanted, ancestry of Abner S. Beales (Beels), who was b. in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1793.

(2) HULL.—Who were the parents of John Hull, b. in Virginia in 1792, m. in Wellsboro, Va., in 1813. See C. A. B.

2222. CRAWFORD.—Ancestry of Beverly Crawford, a graduate of Hampden Sidney College in 1823, wanted. He m. a granddaughter of Rev. Archibald McRobert.—G. T.

2223. HENRY—MADISON—JOHNSON.—Susanah, sister of Patrick Henry, m. Gen. Thomas Madison, and their dau., Margaret, Sylvanus Johnson, of Botetourt County, Va., who is said to have been a captain of militia. Was m. at Fincastle, Va., ab. 1800, and emigrated to Ky. Ancestry of Sylvanus Johnson, with all genealogical data desired.

2224. ALVERSON—EASTERBROOK.—Jeremiah Alverson, b. Sept. 1, 1749, m. Grizel Easterbrook (b. Aug. 31, 1751, at Warren, R. I.; d. 1827, at Walton, N. Y.). Jeremiah d. at Walton in 1828, but was supposed to have lived in Nova Scotia during the Rev. Did he serve? If so, is there any official proof of his service? He had a brother, Japhet, of whom nothing is known, and also a brother, Uriah, who lived in R. I. during the Rev., and located in Utica, N. Y., about 1787. What was the name of their father and from what country did he emigrate? Is there an Alverson genealogy printed?—E. G. C.

2225. RUSH.—The genealogical record of Benjamin Rush desired, also his Rev. service.—E. R. H.

2226. GUICE—FLOWHEAD.—Christopher Guice m. Margaret Plowhead. He settled in Pa., 1746, and moved to Tenn., 1778. His son, Johnathan Guice, m. Anne Stump, of Tenn. Rev. record of Johnathan Guice desired, also dates of b., d., and m.

(2) MARTIN—WARREN.—The date of the



marriage of William Martin and Grace Warren wanted, also the names of their children, and who they m.

(3) HARPER.—Proof of the Rev. service of William Harper, of Ga., desired. Also names of his children. His wife's name was Philada Hudson.

(4) GOOCH.—Would like the Rev. record of John Gooch. He was b. in Nottoway Co., Va., and moved to Grandville Co., N. C. His wife was Judith Ward. Would like the names of their children.

(5) BULLOCK.—Micaja Bullock was a major in the Rev. Proof of service wanted, also names of his children. He was b. in Hanover Co., Va. His wife was Frances Pryor.—A. L. N.

2227. PINDALL—SHELBY.—Philip Pindall and Rachel Shelby (widow of Major McFarland) had three sons and one dau. Jacob, who m. Hannah Chipps; Thomas, who m. (1) Miss Harrison, who was killed by the Indians; m. (2) Julia Scott, and had James, a celebrated lawyer and member of Congress 1817-20; Edward, who m. Jemimah Scott, and Rachel, who m. John Coombs. Wanted, the names of the brothers and sister of Gen. Evan Shelby. Was he a relative of Rachel Shelby McFarland Pindall?

(2) MORGAN.—Wanted, the names of Gen. Daniel Morgan's children, and the Christian name of the Morgan who m. Drusilla.

(3) PINDALL.—Official proof of Rev. service desired of Jacob Pindall and his father, Philip Pindall. According to tradition, Philip was with Washington at Braddock's defeat in 1755, and a captain in 1776.—S. P. W.

2228. PLATT.—Phebe Platt, b. at Danbury, Conn., Oct. 29, 1754, m., Sept. 15, 1773, to Daniel Crofut, a tailor of the same town. What were the names of her parents, giving maiden name of her mother. Was her father in the Rev. service?—M. B. E.

2229. LOVELAND—SPARKS.—Elizer Loveland b. in Glastonbury, Conn., m., May 17, 1758, Ruth Sparks. Who was Ruth Sparks' father? Was he a Rev. soldier?

(2) LOVELAND—DICKINSON.—Amos Loveland, b. in Windham, Conn., Sept. 1, 1762, m. n Jan., 1785, Jemima Dickinson. What was he name of Jemima's father? Was he a Rev. soldier? What was the name of Jemima's mother?—O. L. R.

2230. SNOOK—KIPP (KIP)—FREER.—Christina Snook m. John Kipp and lived to 104 y. old. Their dau., Catherine, m. Alexander Freer. Can anyone give me any Rev. data in regard to the parents of either Christina or her husband, John Kipp? Was Alexander Freer the son or grandson of a Rev. soldier? All of them lived in New York State.

(2) FREER—LOWE.—Anthony Freer m. in Oct., 1761, Jane Lowe, of New Paltz, N. Y. When was she b.? What were the names of her parents? Was her father a Rev. soldier?

(3) MCCOLLUM—HOLMES.—Samuel McCollum, of Va., m. Susan Holmes and moved to Fairfield, Ohio. Wanted, official proof of Rev. service, if any.

(4) BRAGG—CRANDALL.—Enos Bragg, b. March 29, 1780, d. Dec. 25, 1858. Their son,

Edward, b. in N. Y., m. Diana Crandall in 1827. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. service, if any, of Enos Bragg.

(5) CRANDALL—NORTON.—Tanner Crandall m. twice, and his dau., Diantha, m. George Rodney Norton. Who were Tanner Crandall's parents? George Rodney Norton's father was William and his mother, Abigail. What was her maiden name? Would like dates and Rev. service, if any.—H. C. McC.

2231. PERRY.—Ancestry desired of William A. Perry, who went to Jones County, Ga., from N. C., then moved to Meriwether Co., Ga., and d. there ab. 1836. He m. Sarah Barber. Any information greatly appreciated.—S. S. J.

2232. JONES—RUSSELL.—Amos Jones, of Lincoln, Mass., m. in 1779 Azubah Russell, who d. a pensioner. Can anyone tell me the names of their children? Did they have one by the name of Russell, who moved to Athens, Ga.?—W. B. H.

2233. COCHRAN—ANDERSON.—Abraham W. Cochran, pensioner of War of 1812, b., 1791, enlisted from Franklin, Ohio, m. in Madison Co., Ohio Sept. 25, 1817, Elizabeth Anderson. He d. Feb. 24, 1878, in German Township, Allen Co., Ohio. His widow d. Oct. 28, 1883, aged 83. Names of parents of each and genealogical data desired, with Rev. war service, if any.

(2) LOCKWOOD.—Joseph Lockwood, Jr., b. Nov. 13, 1769, m. Sarah Slawson. His father, Joseph Lockwood, was private in Third Co., Conn. lines, enlisted June 30, discharged Sept. 13, 1775, m. Cynthia. Genealogical data desired of Joseph and wife, Cynthia. Also b., d., and m. of Sarah Slawson, and death of Joseph Lockwood, Jr.

(3) GRIMES—GREENFIELD.—Thomas Grimes, b. at Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1769, d. at Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y. April 11, 1847, m. Mary Greenfield, b. at Edinburg, April 24, 1775, d. Oct. 10, 1841. Names of parents of each desired, with dates and war service, if any.

(4) BENSON.—Jacob Benson served in Rev. War in Capt. Peter Van Vort's Co., Thirtieth Regt., Albany Co., militia, m. Mary Meach. Had children: Job, Daniel, Judith, Lusina, Edward, Bildad, Margaret, John, Didymus, and Alex. Hamilton. Job m. Ruth ———. Genealogical data desired, and maiden name of Ruth.

(5) TOBEY.—Paul Tobey was b. Sept. 6, 1761, m. Betsey Barker. Noah Tobey was b. March 8, 1745. Each served in Rev. War, and each had a son, Samuel. Which was the Samuel who m. Lucy Wheeler? Genealogical data desired of each family.—F. E. E.

2234. FOSTER—CROSS.—John Foster, son of Abraham Foster, patriot, and Elizabeth Moore, b. 1742, at Windsor, Conn., m. Irene Cross 1772, and d. 1826. They lived at Sharon, Conn., at one time, and at least two of their children, John and Irene, Jr., m. there. Wanted, John Foster's Rev. service, if any, and the ancestry of Irene Cross, with all genealogical data and Rev. service, if any.—M. F. B.

2235. HOWSE—HARTWELL—DUDLEY.—Ambrose Howse, son of Thomas Howse and

Susan Dudley, m. Mary Hartwell and moved from Brunswick Co., Va., to Rutherford Co., Tenn., about 1816. Can anyone give me the military or civil service, Rev. or Colonial, of either Ambrose or his father, Thomas?—*T. P.*

2236. HUGHES.—John Hughes, of Scotch-Irish descent, emigrated to America, settled in Washington, Washington Co., Pa., and afterward moved to Westmoreland Co., where his son, Ellis, lived. He had a large family of children, one of whom, Ellis, m. Sarah Crooks, of Green Co., Pa., raised a family of children in Westmoreland Co., and they moved to Indiana. Was he the Ellis Hughes who signed the Oath of Allegiance in Cape May Co. 1778? Family tradition says that John Hughes served in the Rev. Official proof desired.—*E. H. P.*

2237. HULL.—Ancestry and Rev. record desired of Peter Hull, who removed from Stratford, Conn., to Delaware Co., N. Y., m. Mary Redfield, Dec. 17, 1782, and joined the Fairfield Church with his wife in 1783.

(2) REDFIELD—GRINNELL.—Ancestry of Mary Redfield desired. Was she the dau. of James Redfield and Sarah Grinnell?

(3) PATCHIN.—Names of wife and children of Elijah Patchin, b. in Fairfield Co., 1745, d. in 1820, desired.

(4) BUSH—SPRINSTEIN.—Ancestry desired of Abram Bush, b. Nov. 9, 1766, m. Elizabeth Sprinsteen, and lived at Schodack. Removed later to Dutchess Co., and then to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y. As a boy he saw Burgoyne's army as it passed his father's hotel on the Hudson.

(5) SPRINSTEIN.—Ancestry and Rev. record, if any, of Elizabeth Sprinsteen.

(6) BOUTON—GRAY.—Ancestry desired of Hannah Bouton, who m. Ensign Nathaniel Gray and lived in New Canaan, Conn.

(7) DORMAN—BRISACK.—Jeremiah Dorman m. Charlotte Brisack. His father was James Dorman, who lived in Schoharie Co., N. Y. Rev. record, if any, desired.—*H. M. E.*

2238. WATSON.—Desired, any data concerning ——— Watson, who fell at Briar Creek, or his brother, who fell at King's Mountain.

(2) BARBER (or BARBOUR).—Desired, any data concerning Barber or Barbour, who was colonel in one of the regiments from N. C.—*M. W. D.*

2239. SNOWDEN—GREGORY.—Rev. record desired of Francis Snowden, who moved from St. Mary's County before 1763, and settled in Currituck Co., N. C. (Edenton District). His son, Nathan, b. 1801, m. Sarah Gregory, niece of Gen. Isaac Gregory, of Camden Co., S. C.

(2) GREGORY—SNOWDEN.—Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired of Sarah Gregory, wife of Nathan Snowden.—*A. S. A.*

2240. STEVENS.—Lyman Stevens came to Mich. in 1865 from N. Y. Was his father's name Samuel, and was he the Samuel who served in the Connecticut militia and referred to in the Queries of the July magazine?—*G. L. S.*

2241. DYER.—Wanted, name of wife of Elisha Dyer, who served in the Rev. from Conn.

(2) WHEELER.—Genealogical data desired, also name of wife and children of Martin

Wheeler, who lived in Georgetown, S. C., and is said to have served in the Rev.

(3) SMITH.—William Smith, a soldier of the War of 1812, was b. in Campbell Co., Va., had a brother, Edwin, and an uncle, Holman Smith, who lived in S. C. Can anyone give me the names of the parents of William and Edwin Smith, and all genealogical data concerning them?—*P. C. W.*

2242. HORNBECK.—Michael Hornbeck m. Sarah Phillips, dau. of Commander Phillips, of near London, England, about 1800, and lived in Pickaway Co., Ohio, and they are buried at Palestine in that co. Their children were: George, James, Nancy, Robinson, Clarice, Dorothy, Curtiss, Lydia, Miranda, and Joseph. Wanted, the ancestry of Michael Hornbeck. His mother may have been an Alkire or Cherry, as there were relatives by those names. Were they from Conn. or Eastern Pa., and were they descendants of Mayflower passenger? Was the father of Michael Hornbeck in Rev. War?

2243. RANDOLPH—HOUGHTON—SUTPHIN.—David Randolph, b. May 6, 1773, and his sister, Rachel Randolph (wife of John Houghton), his sister, Betsey, and brother, Moses Randolph, moved from Hopewell, N. J., to Fayette Co., Ky., about 1791. There David Randolph m. Rebecca Sutphin (formerly of Hopewell) in 1793. After the eldest son, Stout, was b., they moved near Lebanon, Ohio, and had ten children. Stout was named for his maternal grandfather. Rebecca Sutphin's father and grandfather and David Randolph's father were, according to tradition, all Rev. soldiers. What were their Christian names, and what service did they perform?

(2) BEAUCHAMP.—In the records of Harrison Co., Va., it is stated that Moses, Isaac, John, and Resdon Beauchamp received grants June 12, 1792, for 1,000 acres each on the Little Kanawha. Were these grants for Rev. service? Who was the father of Moses Beauchamp? Did he serve in the Rev.? Elizabeth, dau. of Moses Beauchamp, and ——— Maddox m. in 1829 Reuben Randolph. Any information regarding this family that will prove a D. A. R. claim desired.—*B. R. K.*

2244. JAMES.—Information desired of Dr. Richard Potts James, of Goochland Co., Va. Did he serve in the Rev.?—*H. S. H.*

2245. MORGAN.—Who was the father of Edward Morgan? He lived in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1816. His wife's name was Nancy Washburn.—*M. L. M.*

2246. MITCHELL.—Information desired of Captain Mitchell, a merchant of Philadelphia, who m. the granddaughter of Blackfoot, a Mohawk chief, after educating her. A dau. of this union, Dorcas Mitchell, m. Gen. William Tait, of Va.

(2) Where can I get positive information that William Tait was made a general during the Rev. War?—*F. C. B.*

2247. CARPENTER—EVANS.—The address desired of any of the descendants of Noah and Susan Evans Carpenter, who lived in Iowa twenty years ago, desired. Was her father a Rev. soldier? Christian name and names of wife and children also desired.



(2) EVANS.—Daniel Evans, 1743-1820, served as captain lieutenant in the artillery commanded by Col. Henry Knox in 1778. He was b. in Wales and d. in Chester Co., Pa. Names of wife and children and all genealogical data desired, also official proof of Rev. service, if any.—J. S.

2248. WRIGHT.—William Wright, of Va., served in the Rev. War as a sergeant of Capt. John Norton's Co., also designated Capt. John John Holcombe's Co., 4th Va. Regiment, commanded successively by Col. Thomas Elliott and Robert Lawson. He was discharged from service Feb. 15, 1778. Wanted, dates and places of birth, m. and d. of William Wright and his wife. Was he not twice m.? Wanted, his wife's maiden name, also the names of children, with dates of b., and names of those to whom m. Did William Wright live at one time in Charles City Co., Va.? Was there a son by the first m. named John W. Wright? Did William Wright enlist again in the Rev. War after his discharge in Feb., 1778?

(2) WRIGHT.—William Wright, of Va. (thought to have lived in Charles City Co., Va.), was in the Rev. War, came home and spent one year. Married, his wife d., leaving an infant son, John W. Wright, only child. He, William Wright, returned to the war and spent two more years. His family did not hear from him the entire time, and his son, John W. Wright, was grown and m. before his father saw him again. William Wright's first wife's given name was Mary. He m. (2), her maiden name unknown. Their children were named Thomas, Joseph, Sam, Henry (probably). John W. Wright, the only son by the first marriage, m. Nancy ———. They lived in Charles City Co., Va., some time, then lived in Richmond, Va., two years. Went from there to Warren Co., Ky., where he lived three years; then moved to Cumberland Co., Ky., where they spent six years. In Nov., 1830, he, with his entire family, moved to Pike Co., Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life. His children were named James, William, Henry, Mary Ann, Louvina, John Ternie, Patsy Thomas, Jane, Adeline, Harriet, Edward, Thomas Washington, Rachel, twins, d. in infancy. William Wright's son by second marriage, Thomas, m. and lived in Fredericksburg,

Pittsylvania Co., Va., where he owned a boot and shoe shop, thirty men being employed in this shop the greater part of the time. He had three children, Henry, Mary, and Lucinda. Joseph Wright m. and had two sons, Foster and Uriah. He moved from Va. to New London, Mo., where he lived until his death. The two sons were lawyers. Sam Wright, when last heard from, was ill in a hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. What co. or regiment in the Rev. was William Wright a member of? In what county was he living at the time he enlisted? Official proof of Rev. service desired, also dates, places of b., m., and d., of both William Wright and his wife. Any information gladly received.—M. B. S.

2249. NEELY—PATTERSON.—William Neely, m. Margaret Patterson ab. 1753 or 4, and was killed in 1780. Any information desired. They lived in N. C.

(2) GRIZZARD—WATSON.—Information desired of John Grizzard, of Tenn., and his wife, Mary Watson.

(3) HARDY—BENNETT.—Reuben Hardy, one of eleven brothers, emigrated from Va. to Tenn., and m. Miss Bennett. Ancestry of both desired.

(4) GARRETT—McKAY.—Addison Garrett m. Elizabeth McKay and d. in Tenn. Ancestry and all genealogical data desired. Rev. records, if any, of the ancestors of any of the above mentioned persons would be gratefully received.—T. J. P.

2250 HENDERSON.—According to the oldest living descendant, the ancestor of the Henderson family came to this country from Scotland and settled in or near Hagerstown, Md., where his son, Lemuel, was b. about 1764. Lemuel Henderson lived in Accomac Co., Va., and also at Snow Hill, Md., where he d. He m. (1) Miss Susan Henderson (no relation), by whom he had four children: Isaac Purnell, Milby, Hamby, and Sarah. Isaac Purnell Henderson was b. in 1789, came to Ga. when a young man and m. The name of Lemuel's father, also his Rev. record, if any, and any other information necessary to join the D. A. R., is greatly desired. There was a Patrick Henderson, who was living in Washington Co., Md., in 1790, and might have been the father of Lemuel.—S. H. H.

THE following numbers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are desired to make files complete at headquarters. Persons having any of these numbers for sale will please write the Secretary of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Anderson B. Lacey, The Portner, Washington, D. C.:

LIST OF MAGAZINES NEEDED.

1892, Vol. I, July, Sept., Oct., Dec.  
1893, Vol. II, Jan., Feb., March, May, July.  
1893, Vol. III, July, Aug., Oct., Nov., Dec.  
1894, Vol. IV, Jan., Feb., May, June.  
1894, Vol. V, July, Nov., Dec.  
1895, Vol. VI, Jan., Feb., May, June.  
1895, Vol. VII, July, Aug., Oct., Nov., Dec.  
1896, Vol. VIII, Jan., Feb., March, June.  
1896, Vol. IX, July, Dec.  
1898, Vol. XII, Jan., June, March.  
1898, Vol. XIII, July, Dec.  
1899, Vol. XIV, Jan., March, June.  
1901, Vol. XVIII, Jan., Feb., May, June.  
1903, Vol. XXII, Jan., Feb., April, May, June.

1903, Vol. XXIII, July, Aug. Dec.  
1904, Vol. XXIV, Jan, April, May, June.  
1904, Vol. XXV, July, Oct. Dec.  
1905, Vol. XXVI, Jan., March, June.  
1905, Vol. XXVII, July, Oct., Dec.  
1906, Vol. XXVIII, Jan., May, June.  
1906, Vol. XXIX, July, Dec.  
1907, Vol. XXX, Jan., Feb., March, April, May.  
1907, Vol. XXXI, July, Sept., Nov., Dec.  
1908, Vol. XXXII, Jan., June.  
1908, Vol. XXXIII, July, Aug., Dec.  
1910, Vol. XXXVI, Jan., June, July, Nov., Dec.

# Work, Past and Present, of the Local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Frank Bond, Vice-President in Charge of Organization

At seven o'clock on the evening of July 6, 1911, a beautiful flag was unfurled at Reading, Pa., the gift of Conrad Weiser Society, to one of the playgrounds of that city. Cards announcing the event were decorated with the flag in colors, with the following inscription underneath:

"Your flag and my flag  
And oh, how much it holds!  
Your land and my land  
Secure within its folds."

Miss Edith Rheem Rhoads presented the flag for the Society with a short address, and it was unfurled by John Butlin Rothermel, the little son of Congressman Rothermel. Small flags released by the unfurling were eagerly gathered up by the children present. Addresses interspersed with patriotic music, in which a band of fifteen pieces assisted, made up the programme, which closed with the "Salute to the Flag" and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by all present.

Greetings were received from Mrs. Albert Baird Cummins, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, and from the State Regent and State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, all expressing their approval and their deep interest in the work which Conrad Weiser Society is doing.

This Society is now in its seventeenth year, having been organized June 1, 1895. It has had its "ups and downs," like other Societies, but, although it has graduated many boys and girls from its ranks, others have been brought in and the Society has never lost its identity nor its right to retain its Charter.

At the annual Convention of the Children of the American Revolution, at Washington, in April, 1909, Conrad Weiser Society had the honor of placing a wreath on Washington's tomb. In order that every member might feel that he or she had a share in this honor, the wreath was purchased with pennies contributed by

the members individually, the number of pennies in each instance corresponding with the age of the giver.

In 1910 a Chippendale armchair of mahogany was presented by Conrad Weiser Society to the National Society, C. A. R., to be placed in the Children's Room in Continental Hall, for the use of the presiding officer. In the absence of the National President from the Annual Convention of that year, because of illness, the chair was first occupied by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, National Vice-President.

It is the object of these articles to tell what the Children are doing, rather than what is being done for them, but it is a pleasure to comment upon the encouragement given them by the people of Reading and by the Press of that city, which has been most generous in its treatment of the young Society. Prominent men and women have addressed the Children at various times and many homes have been opened for their gatherings. On one delightful occasion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamaker, a handsome flag, with a belt to be worn by the color bearer, into which the flag-pole fitted, was presented to them by their host, a gift most heartily appreciated.

A patriotic service was held for the Children in connection with the morning service of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading on Sunday, July 4, 1909, which was largely attended by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as by the entire membership of the Society. The Rev. Robert M. Blackstone spoke of the patriotism which enabled young men and women to live for their country as well as to die for it if need be, and of obedience to authority in the family, the State and the Church.

Miss Sarah E. Gable, President of Conrad Weiser Society and also State Director for Pennsylvania, has been made a member of the State Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Patriotic Education.



# Proposed Amendment

## Suggestions for an Amendment to the Constitution

I present this amendment to the Constitution.

Simultaneous voting in as many rooms as possible. Voting to begin at 9 A.M. Votes to be at once counted and filed as soon as tally is completed. Details to be left to committees.

Also an amendment to the Roll Call.

Regents to rise and respond for their States, giving number of delegates, towns represented, and total of voters present.

May I explain? In this past year, the Daughters of the American Revolution has added 5,000 *live* members, our numbers do not grow *less*, and we vote like a district school meeting.

There are, roughly speaking, fourteen rooms which could be used in Continental Memorial Hall for the purpose. Divide the voting day into parts, each State proportionate to its votes. Assign each State one room for the given space of time. Several States, therefore, can utilize one room in succession.

Appoint two doorkeepers for each State, one from each party. These doorkeepers to be taken from other States than those voting. Later these same women to carry the ballots at once to the tellers' room and count them there.

These and other details to be left to suitable committees.

We will say, for instance, New Jersey votes in her own room from 9 to 10 A.M. Doorkeepers keep time. At 9 two members enter, allowed two minutes to vote, *no more*. Exit as soon as through. As each one exits, another is allowed to enter. *No talking* allowed in room. At 10 polls closed, doorkeepers enter, leaving State Regent in charge outside doors to prevent interruption.

*All* doubtful votes of every State to be sealed and turned over to a committee in waiting. Fifteen minutes should count all the votes this State will cast; New York, Illinois and other larger States, time limit must be longer.

Next, we will say, Pennsylvania takes that room. Same routine followed, at 1.15 their vote is posted; 1.30 North Carolina takes room, followed by a fourth State.

By evening all returns can be in. General business can be continued all day, and *no night work* for tired but devoted women.

Each State Regent to marshal her own forces.

No one not a Daughter of the American Revolution to be admitted to any part of the house, not even the lobbies, on voting days. Let the public buy the papers; the reports will be much funnier than we are! Only a few reporters, with badges to identify them, be admitted.

The only valid objection seems to be that, this being the national election, voting should be in the Central or National Hall, but if the fingers are parts of the body, why are not the rooms part of the National Continental Memorial Hall as much as the central forum? Are not the States part of the Nation?

We want a method quicker and less tedious. We want to get *done* and *know* the *results*. Any form of voting, expediting matters, should be welcome. To count the votes of any one State and verify is but a small matter, but to count an immense mass of twelve or fourteen hundred votes and verify, is terribly hard work.

MRS. WILLIS K. HOWELL.

# National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Committee of Liquidation and Endowment Fund of Memorial Continental Hall, 3123 Calumet Avenue, Chicago

Mrs. Williard T. Block, Chairman  
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. John C. Ames, Secretary  
Mrs. W. D. Hoover, Treasurer General

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE D. A. R.:

At the Twentieth Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the President General announced that she desired the following suggestion, adopted at meeting of Continental Hall Committee, April 21, 1911, be presented for action by the Congress:

Plan for payment of present debt of Continental Hall and to provide Nucleus for an Endowment Fund for the preservation and improvement of the property of the Society, as suggested by Mrs. Williard T. Block, of Chicago.

*Whereas*, The indebtedness of Continental Hall has been reduced to about One Hundred and Fifty Thousand during the present administration,

*And, Whereas*, It is very desirable, if a plan can be effected, to have this amount liquidated at an early date, and the Mortgage fully discharged,

*Therefore*, It is the sense of the Committee of Continental Hall that the following resolution be referred to the Annual Congress for final action:

*Resolved*, That the President General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a Committee of three, to prepare a form of liquidating certificate, reading in form substantially as follows:

## National Society, Daughters of American Revolution

This Certificate is issued to.....of.....  
No....., a descendant of.....  
who served loyally in the defense of the Colonies during the trying period of the Revolution, etc.

Mrs. .... has contributed to the fund to liquidate the indebtedness of Continental Hall.

The Certificate to have engraved the signatures of the officers, etc., and the official insignia, and should provide for indorsement by the original holder to a descendant and to his or her descendants.

Said Committee shall immediately after appointment be organized, one being Chairman and one Secretary, and after preparing the form of said Certificate and other details, shall submit same to the President General for her approval, and assume full charge of the disposal of said Certificates to members only, the Treasurer General to be included in formation of said Committee, and to assume full charge of the receipts from sale of said Certificates, etc. These Certificates are to be sold at One Dollar each; members can secure as many Certificates as are desired, so that each living descendant can be supplied. It is the intention to have the Certificates of an artistic nature which will be considered as heirlooms and authentic proof of descent from a Revolutionary hero.

The number of Certificates shall not be limited, the sale of which will provide for the payment of the debt in full with interest, and all expenses incident to issuing of same, including reasonable expense of the Committee while employed in performance of their duties, the balance of the receipts to be used as a contribution toward an Endowment Fund for the future maintenance and improvement of the property of the Society.

The debt is to be reduced from time to time whenever funds aggregating \$5,000 or more are available.

*The President General.*—Ladies, the Continental Hall Committee considers this a very admirable plan, and almost simultaneously One Hundred of these Certificates were subscribed for at a dollar apiece. Is it your will, or do you think it would be well, for the Congress to indorse the suggestion of Mrs. Block? The Certificate is brilliantly illuminated with the coats-of-arms of the different States. Is it your will that the suggestion which has been carried out by the Continental Hall Committee should be the sense of this Congress? Do you approve of this Certificate?



*Mrs. Eagan.*—I move that this idea of Mrs. Block be accepted by the Congress. (The motion was seconded, put, and unanimously adopted.)

*The President General.*—I will say that I have appointed Mrs. Block Chairman of that Committee, and Mrs. Ames, of Illinois, and Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa, as members of that Committee.

(*The foregoing was copied from reports as given on pages 216 and 217 of the "Twentieth Continental Congress."*)

*Description of Certificate.*—The Certificate will be printed on fine paper, size 14 x 17, and will show in their proper colors the seals of the Thirteen Original States, the Colonial Flags, the insignia and seal of the Society. In the center Memorial Continental Hall will be finely engraved, thus making an artistic and beautiful heirloom.

Space is provided under the engraving of Memorial Continental Hall for the signature of the holder, and blocks are indicated for the transfer of these Certificates to five succeeding generations, providing an authentic proof of descent from a Revolutionary hero.

Each Daughter should provide one Certificate for herself and for each child and grandchild.

The Certificates will be consecutively numbered and issued as subscribed for.

*The price of Certificate* is One Dollar, and in addition five cents for mailing. *Seventy-five cents from each Certificate sold will be applied on our indebtedness.* The remaining twenty-five cents will be used to pay for the Certificate, all printed matter and stationery, stenographic and clerical work, and expert penmen who will write name of Daughter, National number, also names of four ancestors. (If additional names are desired for ancestors, ten cents extra will be charged for engraving each name.)

Remittance must be made by Postal or Money Order or by Draft on Chicago or New York banks. If checks are used on local banks, a charge will be made by Chicago banks of ten cents for collecting same.

It is my desire that everything pertaining to the Certificate issue be fully understood by all Daughters. As previously stated, to issue the One Hundred Thousand Certificates now being printed will cost \$25,000. It is not my intention to retain the entire \$25,000 from first sales, but when a Certificate is sold, I will retain twenty-five cents and pay on our National indebtedness seventy-five cents. Whenever Seven Thousand Certificates are disposed of I will retain twenty-five cents per copy, or \$1,750, for expense as previously set forth, and the Society will receive seventy-five cents each, or \$5,250, to pay one note and interest, as the trust company permits the payment of \$5,000 at any time.

The sale of the Certificates will not be limited, the proceeds of which will provide for payment of our debt in full and create a nucleus for an Endowment Fund to maintain and improve the property.

*Information Required.*—Name of applicant, National number, husband's name, address, name of ancestors.

If possible, have the above information typewritten, unless your writing is very clear and distinct, and thereby avoid any possibility of error in Certificate.

*Encouragement Received.*—A request was made by a real Daughter to pay more than the amount required for the Certificate, as she is in earnest in her desire to assist in the payment of our debt. Therefore I have added to the Certificate issue a book entitled "Special Contributions for the Liquidation and Endowment Fund for Memorial Continental Hall." The real Daughter, Mrs. Euphrasia Smith Grangier, of Waterloo, Wis., has honored us by being the first contributor for \$25, and her daughter, Mrs. Adella Granger Seeber, the second, with \$25.

Any Chapter, Daughter, or others who wish to assist us can do so by contributing \$5 or more. This book will be preserved with other records pertaining to the Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

*The President General* has expressed her approval of the Certificate by securing one hundred and twenty-four copies, and many Daughters have ordered eight and ten Certificates each, and one Daughter twenty-three for her direct and lineal descendants, and I am thoroughly convinced that all that is required to pay our debt in full is *concentrated, united effort*, and I ask the support of all Daughters in this movement.

Yours very sincerely,

ANNA SCOTT BLOCK.

MRS. WILLIARD T. BLOCK.

P. S.—Should any Daughter desire further information, send to the Committee as above, and your letters will receive prompt and careful attention. A. S. B.

# In Memoriam

MRS. ELLA WILSON CORBIN, charter member, Washington (Iowa) Chapter, died April 26, 1911. She held many offices in the Chapter, and at the time of her death was its efficient Treasurer. Her enthusiasm and loyalty and her wise counsel will be missed.

MISS ANNA M. COMINS, Lowville Chapter, Lowville, N. Y., died recently, greatly mourned. The Chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow.

MRS. HARRIET RUMSEY TAYLOR, Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.), former Regent, enthusiastic, patriotic, and loyal member, passed into life eternal May 15, 1911. Her beautiful Christian life, full of happiness and cheer, is a benediction to those who knew and loved her best.

MRS. SUSIE A. DYER, charter member, Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Ill., died April 24, 1911, at Alameda, Cal., greatly lamented.

MRS. FRANCES MATHER JONES, beloved Regent, Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, S. C., died at Tryon, N. C., September 13, 1911. A more loyal Daughter never lived, and her loss to the Chapter is irreparable.

The Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, have lost, since April 1, 1911, four of its useful and valued members:

MRS. ADDISON CLARK died April 30.

MRS. LAMAR JACKSON died August 6.

MRS. SHELDON JACOBS died August 22.

MRS. J. L. ALEXANDER died August 31.

MRS. ELIZABETH COOK FISHER, Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Fla., died June 6, 1911. She was the daughter of Mrs. R. G. Cook, Highland, Fla. A large circle of friends mourn the loss of this loyal and valued woman.

MRS. LYDIAN AGUSTA HALL SILL, Vice-Regent and charter member, Gen. Joseph Warren Chapter, Warren, Pa., died September 24, 1911. She was descended from Col. Joseph Hackney; was prominent socially; a member of many societies. She was deeply interested in all patriotic work, and will be much missed.

MRS. LUCETTA P. BOYNTON, first and, until her death, only Regent, Gen. John Stark Chapter, Sycamore, Ill., died September 8, 1911, greatly mourned by the whole community. She was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1836; married Charles O. Boynton in 1861. Her maiden name was Lucetta Pauline Stark.

HUGH VERNON WASHINGTON,  
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS  
IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Dec. 29, 1896.

Passed to Life Eternal

Oct. 5, 1911.

Patriot, Scholar, Philanthropist.

"In all the length and breadth of the great world doing his best."

Hugh Vernon Washington, whose death is recorded above, was deeply interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution. His mother, Mary Hammond Washington, was the daughter of Colonel Hammond, of the Revolutionary War, first Real Daughter, and founder and Regent of the Macon Chapter. Mr. Washington and his sister, Mrs. Bellamy, gave the final one thousand dollars to Continental Hall.

MRS. ELIZABETH D. SMITH, a well-known member of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R., passed away at her home in Dorchester, Mass., September 1, 1911, after a brief illness. She was one of the charter members and a constant attendant at the meetings.

MRS. LOUISE CULVER WILCOX died at Pawlet, Vt., July 24, 1911, aged 72 years. Although one of the "shut ins" for years, she took much interest in the work of the Lake St. Catherine Chapter, of which she was the oldest member. A woman of strong Christian character, she was highly esteemed by all.

MRS. FRANCES A. WAINWRIGHT.

Deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, Mrs. Martha B. Wainwright, a member of the Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia, passed to her reward September 23, 1911. She was greatly beloved for her many virtues.

The Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, mourns the loss of seven valued members, who have passed to life eternal, this past year:

MRS. ANNE MARGORY JOHNSON, October 16, 1910.

MRS. HELEN MARIE DUNCAN, beloved wife of Andrew J. Duncan, November 24, 1910.

MISS EUNICE B. SPINK, April 1, 1911.

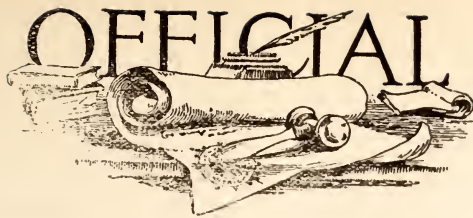
MRS. CATHARINE CROSBY FULLER (C. A.), August 10, 1911.

MRS. CHARLES I. DANGLER, August 11, 1911.

MRS. WILLIAM S. KIRKER, July, 1911.

MRS. ALICE M. SAGER (FRANK), September 3, 1911.





The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

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## NEW BOOKS REVIEWS BY NINON TRAVER

Melville, Lewis. "Some Aspects of Thackeray." Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

The announcement of a new book on Thackeray by Mr. Melville arouses keenest interest and pleasurable anticipations which are fully realized in the reading of this delightful volume. For years the writer has made a study of Thackeray which has been conscientious and painstaking and undoubtedly a labor of love, the result of which has been of great value to students and admirers of this great master.

There have recently appeared many studies of this novelist's life and character—some of which have been especially illuminating on the individuality of the man and his gifts, which were so various and so brilliant. In this volume Mr. Melville does not attempt more than to present "Some Aspects" from which the great mind and its resulting masterpieces may be viewed. He has carefully refrained from obtruding his own criticisms or opinions, merely furnishing carefully selected and authentic material of the highest value.

These essays, with the exception of "Thackeray and the Dignity of Literature," "Thackeray and the Newgate School of

Fiction," and "Some Editions of Thackeray" have appeared as papers in various publications, although most of them have been revised and expanded. The intimate revelations of the mind and ideas of Thackeray help us to view and love the human qualities of the man as expressed in the quoted lines, "Be gentle to all people. Be modest to women. Be tender to children. And as for the Ogre Humbug, out sword and have at him."

In many passages we are reminded of Thackeray's great desire to present the truth as he saw it at all times. His pictures of life are true pictures from his point of view. And that is the quality which will make "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond" and "Barry Lindon" live forever. The writer of this volume speaks frequently of Thackeray's great admiration for Fielding, to whom he admits much indebtedness. He is quoted: "My English would have been much better if I had read Fielding before I was ten." Mr. Melville

is reticent in his praise of Thackeray as a poet, but is clearly appreciative of his ability as an artist, his "originality, fancy and sense of humor" which inspired his work. Many of Thackeray's drawings and some of the best specimens from his illus-



FROM "SOME ASPECTS OF THACKERAY"

By Lewis Melville



trators are reproduced in this book, which has, indeed, a great number of excellent reproductions and many pictures of Thackeray, including some which are unfamiliar and of great interest.

Mr. Melville does not abandon the ever repeated effort to prove that Thackeray did all in his power to uphold the dignity of his profession, and insists that he never wrote anything belittling or contemptuous of his fellow craftsmen. Although Thackeray undoubtedly held the literary profession in the highest regard, his life and his writings constantly indicate his great dissatisfaction with the place in life he was enabled to acquire through it. His discontent is too apparent to permit any doubt upon this subject. There is the inevitable comparison of Thackeray and Dickens. The two men indeed presented striking contrasts and the association and comparison of them is a constant habit with writers and students of these two novelists, whose lives touched at many points. We are given various anecdotes of this acquaintance and are told that if jealousy existed between them it was not felt on Thackeray's side.

Mr. Melville's knowledge of his subject is profound. His Thackerayan contributions have been many. Some years ago he published a life of Thackeray, also edited Thackeray's "Stray Papers" and a twenty volume edition of his work.

Whipple, Wayne. "The Story Life of Washington." Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. Two volumes. \$3.00.

So many lives of Washington have been written—all of them so different and all of them presumably presenting the only "real" Washington, that one may feel some doubt as to the wisdom of adding yet another impression to dim the somewhat blurred outline of our country's founder and father. But Mr. Whipple forseees this difficulty and declares his intention not to present a new Washington, but to take these varying portraiturees taken from different points of view, "focus them together like a composite photograph, or rather from all sides and angles of view, make a solid, living, moving picture of George Washington and his wonderful career." The writer has collected his material from all possible sources, from his

journals, letters, addresses and reported conversations. They are stories of Washington and we are at no time made conscious of Mr. Whipple's ideas and opinions, unless it is when we are warned not to place faith in the priggish Washington Parson Weems bequeathed to us—a thing we are scarcely in danger of doing. Mr. Whipple's effort has been conscientious to throw every possible light upon the ancestry as well as the influences which were formative. There is this to be said in favor of the book, that, frequently knowledge, if it is knowledge, presented in this form remains longer in the mind than that of a more formal nature. The illustrations are excellent and of a highly interesting character.

Whipple, Wayne. "The Story Life of Lincoln." Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. \$1.75.

This is a book constructed in the same manner as the life of Washington. It is a compilation and can only have value as such. As Mr. Whipple states, it is a biography composed of five hundred true stories told by Abraham Lincoln and his friends, selected and fitted together to form his life's history.

However a superficial judgment is apt to condemn a book of this sort, there is much to be said in its favor. Incidents, as I have frequently said in these columns, that are impressed upon the mind in the form of stories remain more indelibly fixed there, especially upon the mind of the young. The wonderful character and personality of this great man is best shown by the incidents of his everyday life, for of him especially is it true that all the acts of his life were a direct expression of his mind and character. These stories make us know what he did and thought under certain circumstances. We are reminded of the advice of a master writing on the "Art of Story Writing," who said, "Don't say that the old lady was cross and quarrelsome, but bring her in and let her howl." Are we not more impressed with an account of an actual transaction indicating the extreme honesty of Lincoln than when a biographer tells us he was an absolutely honest man? Lincoln himself was such a great story teller that one finds the book well worth reading if for no other reason

than to be familiar with his own stories, which were always told to point a truth.

There is a vivid living quality in a book of this kind that is frequently lacking in a regular biography. There are many illustrations, and some photographs and facsimilies which have never before been reproduced.

Gouverneur, Marian. "As I Remember." Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.00.

Mrs. Gouverneur has given us a delightful volume of personal recollections of society in New York and Washington during the nineteenth century, which will prove of great interest, especially to those who view with regret the passing of the old names and faces from the society calendars of to-day.

Mrs. Gouverneur is eminently fitted for the task she essayed by her many years of gracious social activities among those people of whom she writes, where she was a leader and favorite. The tact, discretion and good judgment displayed in these pages testify her fitness to the position she occupied as the daughter of Judge James Campbell and the wife of Samuel L. Gouverneur. The writer recounts in a most delightful and appreciative way incidents of her acquaintance with Washington Irving, Thackeray and many other celebrities.

The gracious kindness and admiration with which she speaks of her contemporaries is noticeable. There are many interesting recollections of events occurring during her frequent visits in the Washington home of General Scott and many interesting reminiscences and anecdotes of General Scott himself.

The account of the events, changes and developments in the social life of Washington during the years of the author's residence there is valuable as a study, while being delightfully entertaining. It is remarkable that a book of this character should have no dull or irrelevant pages. It will be of greatest interest to old and new society alike.

Crook, Colonel W. H. "Memories of the White House." Edited by Henry Rood. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.00 net.

This is a volume of personal recollections of Colonel W. H. Crook, who was bodyguard to President Lincoln, and since then disbursing officer of the Executives. His forty-six years of continuous service at the Executive Mansion, in which he was brought into intimate relations with the Presidents and their families, has made him thoroughly conversant with their home life while living in the White House.

The writer tells in an intimate, unpretentious way of his impressions gained from this advantageous viewpoint. Much attention is devoted to the wives and families of the Presidents. We are impressed with the wonderful ability of Mrs. Lincoln as a housekeeper and her interest in her family. Mrs. Hayes' strict views on temperance are recalled and especially glowing and beautiful is the tribute paid to Mrs. Cleveland.

The beauty and charm of her personality, her wisdom and justice, is acknowledged with ardent admiration.

An interesting development of the social life at the Executive Mansion is shown from the simple entertainments of utmost informality during Lincoln's time to the magnificent dinners and receptions of the present day.

The children of the White House, with their distinctive traits, are lovingly remembered. And the brides are recalled with many interesting descriptions. Colonel Crook's diary furnishes the material for this pleasantly reminiscent volume and it has been carefully edited by Mr. Rood. The illustrations are mainly from photographs presented to Colonel Crook by the Presidents or members of their families.

Locke, W. J. "The Glory of Clementina." New York: The John Lane Co. \$1.30.

The faithful (?) public asks no questions when told that Mr. Locke has written a new book. It does not ask, "Is it good?" "What is it about?" We all know that it is good, and we all know what it is about. We know that his seductive, hypnotizing charm will envelop us—we will permeate us—we will see the beautiful lovable qualities in human nature and may wonder why we have not looked for it more earnestly in some crusty, soured person that we know. We have a shame-



faced idea that Mr. Locke would discover that person to be filled with wonderful qualities. His people are not high and mighty personages, but just the little woman around the corner and the man next door to us. They are real and human, oh, very human. His characters are whimsical and have abnormal conditions to contend with, but they are not abnormal. You find they do the simplest and most natural thing in the world with blind faith and confidence. But our faith and confidence is not blind, we know Mr. Locke and we know he is not going to leave us "harrowed up" or the deserving unrewarded, and that his technique is of a quality to make us marvel.

Clementina might be any one of the other lovable heroines with whom Mr. Locke has charmed us in the pages of "Septimus," "Simon the Jester" or other novels gratefully remembered. She has had her illusions destroyed by a tragic occurrence in her early life and has put aside all hope of happiness or belief that life could hold anything for her other than what she accomplished through her work. She is a portrait painter who has attained great success and highest renown in London. She commands her own price; can live any place and any way she pleases, but prefers to remain in her unpretentious studio, wear shabby and ancient clothes (*could* any woman wear Clementina's gloves?) with utter disregard of any feminine allurements, wear her hair in a straggling knot and look fifty when she is but thirty-five.

The man in the story, for it is quite as much the story of Quixtus as of Clementina, is a gentle, lovable, unsophisticated creature—own brother to Simon and Septimus, whose acutest pleasures are those he experiences in the possession of a new case of archæological or anthropological specimens. The quips and flings of outrageous fortune drive him into a state of fantastic bitterness. He tries to become wicked, to perpetrate acts of fiendish cruelty, but this blameless man is incapable of carrying out one evil plan. He falls into the snare of a designing woman and is rescued by Clementina, who rescues everybody, mothers everybody, and by so doing awakens to the knowledge and demands of her own starved womanhood. Love finally glorifies and transforms her. The masterful pic-

ture of Clementina that will always remain is of her as a brilliant, gracious, perfectly groomed, marvelously gowned hostess presiding at a banquet of striking originality and artistic effect designed as a background to accentuate and complete her own glory.

In the opinion of the reviewer, Mr. Locke has never done anything better, but we are hoping he will lead us into new fields next time.

Bennett, Arnold. "Hilda Lessways."  
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.  
\$1.50.

The many admiring readers of that remarkable novel, "Clayhanger," will remember that the book closed upon a most thrilling situation and that Mr. Bennett informed the bewildered reader that this was the first book of a trilogy. There would be a second and a third volume and now we are told there will be a fourth to complete the series.

We thought we had left behind the days of the three-volume novel and may feel a little resentful, but as long as we are interested to the extent we find ourselves in the two volumes already published we are content they shall develop into any number Mr. Bennett chooses.

In "Clayhanger," Hilda Lessways was a strange, mysterious creature of inexplicable acts and motives, who arouses our curiosity, but of whom we know nothing—that book being the story of the man—Edwin Clayhanger.

In this second volume, "Hilda Lessways," we understand the woman's story and her point of view. Mr. Bennett has done an extraordinary thing, and however much we may or may not like his almost brutal revealing of the inmost thoughts and first stirrings of this shy, sincere and intense nature, we cannot but marvel at his gift of understanding. It is not a sympathetic understanding. It is analytical, keen and merciless. Does Mr. Bennett write with a surgeon's knife instead of a pen? Even his repression is marvelously revealing, as the objects in a bare hospital room stand out in uncompromising clearness.

Hilda's attitude toward life is one of burning expectancy and the reader is kept in much the same state. It seems to have

been Mr. Bennett's intention to present a man and a woman of similar capacities under conditions necessitating extraordinary repression and self-effacement. Hilda becomes the victim of a bigamist and the manner in which she accepts her fate is one of the most astonishing situations in fiction. Whether a woman would do it will be the reader's question.

Mr. Bennett's skill is wonderful, but without any tender human quality. He does not even make us love Hilda, but makes us intensely interested in her. He writes with almost offensive assurance. The next volume promises to deal with the married life of Edwin and Hilda and the fourth of their offspring.

Price, W. Overton. "The Land We Live In." Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50 net.

This book, coming at the time it does, when the country is beginning to awaken to the great need of conservation in all directions, is especially pertinent and valuable. A little attention to the matter cannot help leaving us appalled at the monstrous and indeed criminal waste of the rich products of the land which was meant to provide for many millions of people for many generations.

The belief of the inexhaustibility of our country's resources is so deeply a part of the minds of the people that it will be a long and difficult task to bring about a realization of our danger.

Mr. Price realizes the necessity of impressing this knowledge upon the minds of the boys and girls, who will soon be the matured generation, with the power and necessity of acting upon these questions, and it is to them more especially this book is written, but adults will find it equally entertaining and instructive.



*Photo by Frank F. Liebig*

#### A BEAR SWIMMING A STREAM

From the chapter on "Wild Life," in "The Land We Live In"

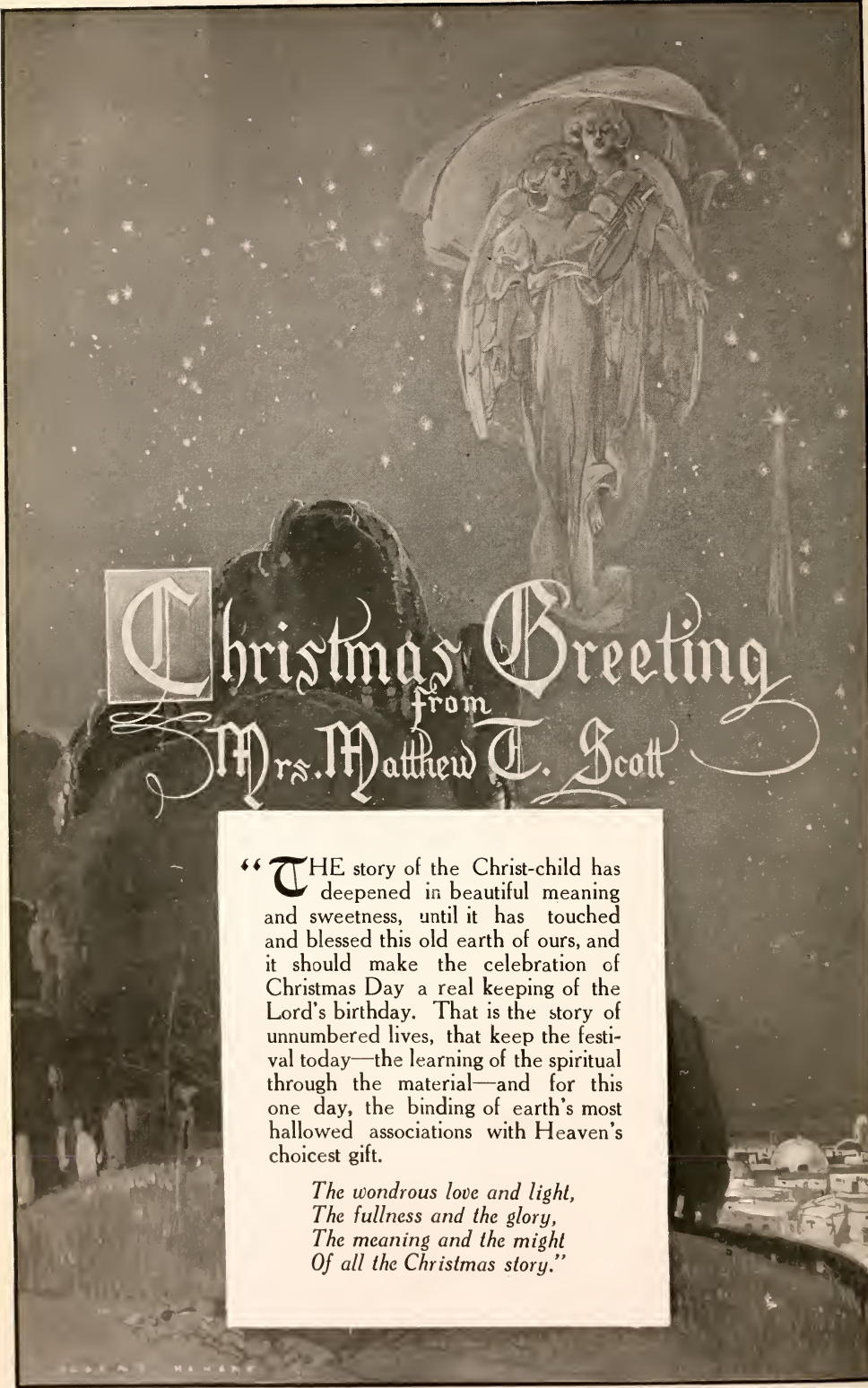
Mr. Gifford Pinchot has written the introduction to this book, upon which he bestows the highest commendation. He acknowledges Mr. Price's great work in behalf of the Forest Service and as a member of various commissions dealing with matters giving him unrivaled opportunity for foresight and training in forestry and all phases of conservation. It is a book which should have the widest circulation among the young people of America.



It came upon the midnight clear,  
That glorious song of old,  
From angels bending near the earth  
To touch their harps of gold:  
“Peace on the earth, good-will to men  
From Heaven’s all-gracious king”;  
The world in solemn stillness lay  
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come  
With peaceful wings unfurl’d;  
And still their heavenly music floats  
O’er all the weary world:  
Above its sad and lowly plains  
They bend on hovering wing,  
And ever o’er its Babel sounds  
The blessed angels sing.

*Sears.*



# Christmas Greeting

from  
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

“THE story of the Christ-child has deepened in beautiful meaning and sweetness, until it has touched and blessed this old earth of ours, and it should make the celebration of Christmas Day a real keeping of the Lord’s birthday. That is the story of unnumbered lives, that keep the festival today—the learning of the spiritual through the material—and for this one day, the binding of earth’s most hallowed associations with Heaven’s choicest gift.

*The wondrous love and light,  
The fullness and the glory,  
The meaning and the might  
Of all the Christmas story.”*





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## Historic Points of Interest in Chautauqua County, New York

Barcelona, VanBuren Harbor, Natural Gas, LaFayette's Visit, and the Portage Road are special points of historic interest in Chautauqua County, but to cover the many minor points necessitates a general history of the territory.

When man first made his appearance upon this continent and became its occupant is necessarily a subject of conjecture. The pioneers found an unbroken wilderness, but were startled to discover evidences of its having been anciently inhabited by a numerous people. Earthworks or fortifications, mounds and pits in which were buried skeletons, and later where forests had given place to cultivated fields, the spade and plow made strange revelations. At first these remains were more distinct than now, but along the valley of the Cassadaga and Connewango, around Chautauqua Lake, and in the western and lake towns, they are still found.

In Sheridan at an early date was plainly to be seen a circular fortification inclosing about three acres. It presented the appearance of once having been a clearing. The older trees, which were supposed to be about 400 years old, had grown broad with their branches near the ground as trees do in an open space exposed to the sun; while the younger ones grew after the manner of trees in a forest. Around this space were

numerous pits, in every instance in pairs. Indian arrows and stone implements including pestles and mortars, some of which were eighteen inches square and smoothly hollowed out, were commonly found. Many human bones have been brought to light of individuals of both sexes and all ages; not more than fifteen inches of earth covered them and the lowest bones lay less than three feet below the surface.

Near the eastern boundry of Fredonia were the remains of two fortifications about eighty rods apart. Upon the beautiful and slightly eminence of one was erected the residence once occupied by the celebrated singer, Philip Philips and called Fort Hill Villa. In its vicinity pottery and other relics have been found.

In Portland, besides a circular earthwork and other evidences of ancient occupation, there are still to be seen the remains of what was evidently once a graded roadway. In Westfield was a very prominent circular mound and around Cassadaga Lakes are mounds both large and small, round and other shapes, with traces of ancient roads. Sinclairville and Chautauqua also come in for their share. Near the old Chautauqua road, twenty-five skeletons were disinterred at one time. They were buried in a sitting posture and in two rows facing each other. Two hundred feet

from there a great quantity of bones were found in a mound four feet high. An excavation seemed to have been made from two to four feet deep, into which the skeletons were promiscuously thrown without any order. Perhaps the best preserved of these ancient earthworks is in Gerry, having been almost entirely in the woods and undisturbed by the plow. It is triangular or nearly kite shaped. The stump of a white pine tree four feet in diameter, supposed to be 400 years old, was found in the ditch near. A small rivulet runs four rods from the fort, where there is an opening in the wall apparently designed for access to the brook. Water is a feature that figures in many of the places, for they are built where springs were near to use. A little distance west of Fluvanna is a large and conspicuous mound in which was found many human bones. Evidences show it may have been occupied by three races: first by the Aborigines who built it. A human skeleton and two knives bearing French inscriptions indicate it was used by the French; and the bones of a white person show that it was the burial place of some family subsequent to the settlement.

At Frewsburg were uncovered the bones of several persons which seemed to be interred in a sitting position. With them were found flint arrow heads, stone pipes, and two stone axes.

At various other places in the country are evidences of ancient occupation by a rude and uncultivated people. Their few simple implements hardly exceeded the number of the fingers of the hand. The manner in which they buried their dead in caves or pits so shallow that the plow would disturb them in their resting place, show them not to have passed the savage state; in the study of whom more is to be learned of the real nature of man and his ascent from a primeval brute condition than the consideration of his conventional character acquired through civilization.

When they came or how long they remained we may not know, yet we cannot doubt that here were once villages, rudely cultivated fields, and the burial places of a strange people. Tradition gives us but a vague and unsatisfactory account of the people who occupied this territory during the time after the Mound Builders had passed away until Europeans came and found a great family of Indian Nations.

They were known as the Huron Iroquois, and dwelt in permanent villages situated in defensible positions, rudely fortified with a ditch and rows of palisades. They practiced agriculture to a limited extent and frequently, by a long and laborious process of burning and hacking with axes of stone, cleared tracts of land.

The Huron Iroquois family were subdivided into several nations, the most famous were the Iroquois proper. The most interesting to us is the Eries, who dwelt in western New York and were the first occupants of Chautauqua County of whom we have an account. They were noted warriors who fought with poisoned arrows, and were long a terror to the Iroquois, but were totally destroyed in 1656 in a great war with them. The Senecas have a tradition that the night after the battle the forest was lighted up by more than a thousand fires, at each of which an Erie was burning at a stake alive. After the destruction of the Eries to its settlement by the pioneers of the Holland Land Company's purchase, Chautauqua County continued the home of the Senecas.

In 1783, Samuel Kidder, who for many years before and after the Revolution was a missionary among the Indians, was wandering near the shores of Chautauqua Lake, and lost the path he should take. When the darkness of the night gathered around him, he saw the light of a distant fire, which led him to an Indian wigwam. He was kindly received, fed a supper of corn and venison, and given a bed of bear skins on which to sleep. In the morning the Indian invited him to sit beside him on a log in front of the cabin. Soon the Indian told him to move on a little, and he obeyed. Keeping by his side he again commanded him to move. This was repeated several times. At length, when near the end of the log, the Chief gave an energetic push, and requested his guest to move farther. "I can go no further," said Kidder, "if I do I will fall off the log." "That is the way," said the Indian, "you white people treat us. We have been driven from our lands until now we are on the border of the great lakes, and a further push will throw me and my people off the log."

In January 1679, Robert de LaSalle commenced building a vessel in Niagara river. By August it was finished and completely equipped with sails, masts, and



everything needful, even to several small cannon. It was named the "Griffin," and was the first vessel that spread its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie. During the month LaSalle, with Father Hennipen and several others, sailed on Lake Erie, passing Chautauqua County. They were the first Europeans of whom we have an account that beheld the rugged forest covered hills of Chautauqua.

Sixty years after LaSalle's death, France and England were bound in earnest contention, respecting the boundary line between their possessions in America. Chautauqua County was included in this disputed region, and as trading posts and forts were established here, it was the scene of prominent military operations and exciting military events.

In 1749 the English Government granted five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio to the Ohio Company, whose object was the settlement of the territory and to establish a trade with the Indians. The same year the French sent Captain DeCeleron from Detroit with 300 men to march east and take formal possession of this territory, and to warn the English traders out of the country. He performed the task, and deposited at important points leaden plates engraved with the arms of France as a monument of their round of possessions. One of these has been found at the mouth of French Creek.

October, 1753, when George Washington was but 22 years old, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie from Virginia to ascertain the purpose of the French. After about one month's time he reached the French post, where he spent five anxious days within fourteen miles of the town of French Creek, negotiating with the French.

In 1759, after Niagara had surrendered to the English, General Charles Lee, who afterwards became one of the most distinguished officers of the American Revolution, passed by Chautauqua County on a military errand down to Fort DuQuesne. The first military expedition of the English over Lake Erie was made immediately after the surrender by the French of other possessions in America. Major Rogers led the expedition, and coasted along the southern shore of the lake to Erie.

In 1764, General Bradstreet, at the head of a large force, passed along the southern shore of Lake Erie, accompanied by Israel

Putnam, who was colonel of a Connecticut regiment. As there were an insufficient number of boats to carry his men, the volunteers are said to have marched by land along the shore, passing Chautauqua, and sustaining themselves on their way by hunting.

There came a time in the history of Western New York when the long and savage reign of wild beasts and Indians was brought to an end; when the silence of the forest was broken by the axe of the settler, and the shadows of the wilderness were lifted from the streams and lakes.

The treaty made by Wayne with the Indians had given peace and security to the frontier, so the emigrant could bring his wife and children into the forest with comparative safety. And now that the Holland Land Company had acquired the ownership and was offering for sale the wild tract which included this county, he could obtain a valid title to his land.

Many are the tales that could be told of the wedding trips of blushing brides to the new land by ox cart, with but a few articles of comfort and necessity for use in their new homes. Many were the privations endured, arriving here with perhaps not over ten dollars to use after making the payment on their land, but they were undaunted and showed their American spirit.

Colonel McMahan and McHenry, both from Pennsylvania, may be styled the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua County, as they were the first who purchased and settled with the intention of making this county their home; though an Amos Sottle who had resided from 1796 to 1800 in the Cattaraugus Bottoms in Hanover, was absent two or three years and afterwards returned and became a permanent resident.

The first purchase of land for the purpose of settlement within the present limits of the county was made by Gen. John McMahan in 1801. The first attempt to subdue the dense forest was made by Col. James McMahan in 1802, near where the village of Westfield is now, at what was called the Cross Roads. On this spot ten acres were cleared and the first dwelling of the white man was erected. Edward McHenry settled on an adjoining tract during the same year, and was the first to move his family into the new country. A few months after McHenry's arrival his son

John was born, the first child in the county born of white parents. The death of the father the next year, who was drowned in the lake by the capsizing of a small boat while on his way to Erie to obtain supplies, was the first death of a white settler in the county.

The settlement at the Cross Roads was soon followed by that at Canadaway, which embraced the present site of Fredonia. The first three settlers there were Thos. McClintock, David Eason, and Low Miniger, all from Pennsylvania.

By an act of the State Legislature dated March, 1802, the original county of Genessee was erected, embracing all that part of the State west of Steuben County and the Genessee river with Batavia the county seat. Emigration pressing westward, soon created a demand for a still further division, and in April, 1804, the town of Batavia was made into four, one of which was Chautauqua. Previous to this date the elections had been held in Batavia, and some of the electors living in the remote settlements were obliged to travel a distance of nearly one hundred miles and use an entire week for the purpose. Under the new act it was specified that the four town meetings should be held at the home of Widow McHenry, who lived at the Cross Roads. At this town meeting John McMahan was elected supervisor and James Montgomery town clerk.

Elections were then held on the last Tuesday in April, and the two following days. At the first election the polls were opened on the first day at Bemus Point; the second at the Cross Roads, and the third in the forenoon in Fredonia, and in the afternoon in Sheridan. The election cost \$68.00 or nearly one dollar for each vote. The only means of travel was by horseback over roads little better than a trail. The board packed their ballot boxes into their pockets, and proceeded on their way in single file from one point to another. In March, 1808, the old county of Genessee was divided, forming the counties of Genessee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. The last two being but sparsely populated, were required to remain a part of Niagara County for judicial purposes until each should contain five hundred taxable voting inhabitants. The old town of Chautauqua was also divided, and the town of Pomfret erected. The balance of the town retained

the name of Chautauqua. In 1810 it was found that the county of Chautauqua contained the 500 inhabitants to entitle it to be organized; so Zattu Cushing was appointed the first judge, David Eason, sheriff, and John Marshall, county clerk.

The people of Pomfret were jealous of their sister town, and wanted the county buildings at Fredonia. An appropriation of \$1,500.00 which had been authorized for buildings was opposed by the Pomfret supervisor. When it came to auditing the town accounts, the Chautauqua supervisor retaliated by refusing an appropriation for the Pomfret accounts, and as the board consisted of but two members a majority could not be obtained. It was compromised by allowing the appropriation for each party.

It is probable that Chautauqua Lake was called by the French, T-c-h-a-d-o-k-o-i-n, but the word has undergone many changes. On a manuscript made by a Jesuit in Paris, it is spelled T-j-a-d-a-k-o-i-n. In the letters of DuQuesne it was C-h-a-t-a-c-o-n-i-t. In a history of the French and Indian war, written before the Revolution, the name is spelled T-h-a-t-a-c-o-i-n. In several places it is found spelled beginning with a "J." On the map made by the Holland Land Company it is C-h-a-t-a-u-g-h-q-u-e. After the settlement of the county, and until 1859, it was spelled C-h-a-u-t-a-u-q-u-e, when by a resolution of the board of supervisors it was made C-h-a-u-t-a-u-q-u-a.

Various significations have been attributed to the word. Among others it is said to mean "the place where one was lost," or according to a tradition of the Senecas, "a place of easy death." Cornplanter, alluding to this tradition, says Chautauqua has been said to signify "foggy place," in allusion to the mist arising from the lake; also to mean "high up," referring to the elevated situation of the lake. One interpretation of the Seneca gives its meaning to be "A pack tied in the middle" or "Two moccasins tied together," from the resemblance of the shape of the lake to these objects.

The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage by all classes prevailed throughout the county. A man was deemed wanting in hospitality if he did not treat his visitors. A traveler stopping at a tavern to warm himself thought it mean to leave without patronizing the bar. Liquor bought by



the gallon and even by the barrel was kept in families for daily use. It was taken because the weather was hot and because the weather was cold. Drunkenness and its consequences of poverty, crime, and premature death were the result, and the evils if intemperance became at length intolerable, and remedial measures began to be suggested and discussed. The Chautauqua Temperance Society was organized in 1829. In a county of 31,000 inhabitants only fifteen met to organize. About 1840 a fresh impetus was given to the cause by men called Washingtonians, who traveled over a large portion of the county lecturing. Drunkards in large numbers attended, and many signed the pledge. This movement was succeeded by the organizations Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. In 1873 in Fredonia, was organized The Women's Christian Temperance Union, a movement which has grown to become a national society. In consequence of the burning of a portion of the records of the general post-office at Washington in the War of 1812, the history of early mail routes and post-offices of the county is not easily obtained. A post-office was established at Buffalo, by the name of Buffalo Creek in the latter part of 1804. The post-office at Erie was established in 1798, and previous to 1806, the few settlers in this county had to depend for mail facilities on the post-offices at these two places. In the forepart of 1806, mail was carried between Buffalo and Erie once in two weeks. At first by a footman, in a pocket handkerchief, and afterwards in a hand mail-bag.

The first post-office in Chautauqua County was established in May, 1806, in the present town of Westfield, with James McMahan postmaster, and the name of the office Chautauqua. The second office was at Canadaway, which was where now is the town of Sheridan. In 1809, the third office was at Pomfret, which name was changed to Fredonia in 1817. This office was on the site of the old Taylor House, which became one of the principal stage houses between Buffalo and Erie.

Soon Congress required the Postmaster General to furnish mail facilities to the seat of justice in every county, consequently Mayville was entitled to an office, and one was established in 1812. The next year Congress established an express by rider on horseback. Richard Williams

was a contractor to carry the mail from Buffalo to Erie on horseback. This service his son Abner performed until Commodore Perry's fleet sailed from Erie to attack the British. Young Williams volunteered and was killed. Once when Mr. Williams arrived in Erie sick with the mail, his wife Sophia took the mail, and set out on horseback for Buffalo. It was during a spring freshet, and the streams were swollen far beyond their limits, but she swam her horse across the creeks, holding the mail above the water, and delivered it at Buffalo on time. There is an incident connected with Walnut Creek that is interesting. It received its name from a large black walnut tree, which stood near its bank, within the limits of Silver Creek and on the line of the old stage road from Buffalo to Cleveland. This tree measured nine feet in diameter and run up sixty feet to the first limbs. It was blown down in 1822 and a section fourteen feet in length was cut from the butt by Luther Heaton and Calvin Wood, who hollowed it out, leaving the shell about three inches thick, cut openings for a door and window, furnished it with a table and shelves, and kept a grocery with "cake and beer for sale." Twelve men could be comfortably seated within it.

On the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, it was taken to Buffalo, put on board the first canal boat that ran the whole length of the canal, and conveyed to New York, where it was set up on the Bowery as a grocery. After a few years it was sent to London, where it was sold for 1,700 pounds, and honored with a place in the British Museum, being regarded as "The Great American Curiosity."

The establishment of the institutions of religion in the new settlement of the county is a prominent feature in its history. The settlers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, planted churches at the earliest practicable period. The Rev. John Spencer was employed as a missionary on the Holland Land Purchase. He preached in the new settlement when his congregation consisted of but two or three families, and it is said sometimes of but one.

All or nearly all of the churches formed were Congregational. Most of them, however, have long since adopted the Presbyterian form of government. The Baptist denomination was early represented in the

new field, and several churches were started, one in Fredonia in 1808. The Methodist, too, sent their preachers into the then Western wilderness. In the winter of 1808 and 1809 was doubtless the first preaching and the first class formed. It is said that James Quinn had twenty appointments requiring him to travel four hundred miles every four weeks. The Holland Land Company made a donation of one hundred acres of land to religious societies in every town, designated as the "Gospel Land." In the fall of 1820, Paul Busti, the general agent of the company, at Philadelphia, was importuned for a donation of land to every Presbyterian society then formed on the Holland Purchase. Finally the agent's patience was exhausted and he replied, "Yes, I will give a tract of one hundred acres to a religious society in each town on the Purchase. I will give it to the first society in each town." The land office was soon flooded with petitions for land from both societies empowered to hold land and those that were not. One of these was directed to General P-o-l-l Busti, of which he insisted that it could not be from a religious society, for all religious societies read their Bibles, and know that P-o double l does not spell Paul.

Notwithstanding the poverty and consequent privations of the settlers, they made early provision for the education of their children. The school houses were as primitive in construction as the dwellings, and were generally built by "bees." There were no blackboards and the entire stock of apparatus consisted of a few well seasoned switches and a substantial ruler.

One of the most important events in the history of Pomfret was the founding

of the Fredonia Academy in 1823. It was the first institution of its kind in the county, and the first principal was Austin Smith of Westfield.

There was a rivalry between the inhabitants on the East side and those on the West side of the creek respecting the location of a Presbyterian house of worship. A subscription was started with view to erect a two-story building—the lower part to be used for an academy and the upper part for the use of the Presbyterian Church. Mortgages to the Land Company hung like a funeral pall over Western New York, and, as money was so scarce, the subscription was drawn in such a form that every man could aid as he could. The whole cash subscription was \$75.00. General Barker contributed \$25.00 cash and contributions to the amount in all \$100.00. Dr. White gave in cash and other things \$60.00. There were \$30.00 in pork, ten bushels of corn, ten bushels of rye, 300 pounds of beef, etc., besides cattle, chairs, cabinet work, shoes, hay, labor, and even twenty gallons of whiskey subscribed.

During its existence it had pupils from every State except South Carolina. It was a school where earnest work was done. The tuition was \$4.00 per term, with three terms a year. Board with fuel and light was \$1.25 per week. For teaching, the men received \$12.00 per month, but they had to take part in store orders. Women received \$1.25 per week.

Although Chautauqua County is comparatively young, and its history is still in the bud, we trust it has long to live and may ever be the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."—STELLA HILSLE MOIR, *Benjamin Prescott Chapter*.

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THE year book of the Canton Chapter, Canton, Ohio, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Regent, shows a varied programme. One topic of study is "The Aborigines of Ohio." This is a subject that will require much search and the result should be given to the public.

TIDIOUTE CHAPTER, Tidioute, Pa., Mrs. Lillian A. Hunter, Regent. The programme for the year is attractive, the first meeting being given to the study of the Indian in all his phases. The honor roll of Revolutionary ancestors completes this attractive year book.

WILLARD'S MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, Greenwich, N. Y., Miss Richards, Regent. The fifteenth year book shows the programme to be Our Neighbor, Mexico. The details of the work are admirably carried out.

THE thirteenth annual conference of the Ohio Daughters was held at Sandusky with the Martha Pitkin Chapter. Mr. Wilson, the energetic manager of the publishing department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was present and addressed the assembly on the value and importance of their organ.



# Washington at Trenton

By Charles M. Wallington

Twilight was deep'ning over flood and land,  
And night was darkening the evening's  
glare,  
When the bold warriors marched at stern  
command—  
Washington, who would cross the Dela-  
ware.

The current, swift and strong, rushed  
madly on,  
Sweeping the crunching ice adown the  
tide.  
"Who leads us on?" cried the bold Wash-  
ington.  
The men of Marblehead stepped to his  
side.

Firmly they grasped and bent the pliant  
oar,  
Making a channel through ice every-  
where;  
Watched by the master spirit on the  
shore—  
Washington, who would cross the Dela-  
ware.

Mackonkey's ferry was a glorious sight,  
As that small band of patriots, one by  
one,  
Leapt in the boats, as eager for the fight,  
And the proud victory coming day had  
won.

Stop! Who is speeding on that fretted  
horse?  
Read sends message that only cravens  
dare.  
Though sad the tidings, naught shall  
change his course—  
For Washington will cross the Dela-  
ware.

By nine of night, through storm's descend-  
ing sleet,  
Marking, in blood, the path of Trenton  
town,  
Dumb to pain of road-worn and ill-clad  
feet,  
By Pennington road that brave troop  
came down.

Rhal and his minions held high revel time,  
And Trenton's Christmas Eve was lit by  
glare;  
By British hands the bells proclaimed a  
chime—  
And Washington had crossed the Dela-  
ware.

Day dawned at last upon the valiant band,  
In arms assembled for the coming fray,  
Saw its stern march, from point to point of  
land,  
The Hessian yagers throw their arms  
away.

"Our guns are useless from the wet and  
sleet,"  
Wrote Sullivan—then a command was  
there.  
"Use the bayonet, men—they will re-  
treat,"  
Said Washington, who had crossed the  
Delaware.

The town was entered by brave Sullivan,  
By River road; Assapink bridge lay  
where  
The British strove to gain, by steadfast  
stand—  
But Washington had crossed the Dela-  
ware.

Drunken with wine, from night of revelry,  
Rhal cried, "Forward, march!" and  
"Advance!" But where  
Were soldiers who could stand such chi-  
valry—  
Washington who had crossed the Dela-  
ware.

In that short battle, on that Christmas day,  
Where bullets whistled through the icy  
air,  
Stood he, commanding the momentous  
fray—  
Washington, who had crossed the Dela-  
ware.



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE



Beyond the town the beaten soldiers ran,  
And sought the shelter that an orchard  
gave.

Bayler cried out, "Sir, the bold British  
can,  
But surrender now to our soldiers brave."

Then that great, good man, clasped his  
uplifted hands,  
With eyes to Heaven, murmuring a  
prayer.

"New Jersey now, our soldier troop com-  
mands"—

Said Washington, who had crossed the  
Delaware.

Bloodless the battle was to his brave men:  
Almost a thousand men threw down  
their arms;

Six guns and standards taken—oh, 'twas  
then,

Defeat through British force sent war's  
alarms.

Oh, how the tidings thrilled the nation's  
heart,

And brave men trembled, for hope was  
there,

That soon the warring foe would land  
depart—

Brave Washington had crossed the Dela-  
ware.

And, oh, your praise on that brave band  
bestow,

Immortal the ill-clad men who fought  
there!

And honor whom we deify below—

George Washington, who crossed the  
Delaware.

## "Peace on Earth"

By Lucy Allen Smart, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Oh! Holy happy angels,  
Who sang at Jesus' birth,  
The song of peace and gladness,  
Of love and light on earth!

Glad tidings ye came bringing  
Of Good Will to mankind;  
So cheer us with thy singing—  
Hearts longing ye will find.

Sing peace anew to all men,  
In every clime on earth,  
As Christmas bells ring again—  
Recalling Jesus' birth.

From all the foes of world peace,  
From doubt and war and strife,  
We long to find sweet release,  
And live the Christ-like life.

MRS. ADRIAN W. MCCOY, Colonel Crawford Chapter, gave a laurel evening in which the claims of the mountain laurel to be the national flower was set forth in glowing words. The words of the "Hymn to the Mountain Laurel," by Grace Van Woert Henderson, are as follows:

Thou keeper of our native hills,  
The rocky gorge, the wooded rills!  
Full dear to thee thy mountain home,  
Thy soul loves freedom like our own.  
High toward the nearer, purer skies,  
Thy flower and sturdy stems arise.  
Inwoven with the primal rock,  
Unmoved thou bear'st the tempest shock.

O mountain daughter, strong and free!  
Our spirits kinship claim with thee.  
Like thee, deep rooted in the earth  
Of this loved land that gave us birth.  
As pure, as proud, to lift the head  
O'er hills no foeman's foot may tread,  
Nor wrong unscath-ed walk. Thus thou  
With leafage crown the patriot's brow!

# Heroes Honored

October 19, 1911—the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis—was the occasion of a fitting and impressive celebration at Springfield, Ill.

Under the auspices of the local Chapters, the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution unveiled a handsome bronze tablet in memory of twenty-four heroes of Sangamon County, Illinois, who had rendered honorable service to their country in the great War for Independence.

Much praise is due the originator of this testimonial, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Ex-Regent of the Springfield Chapter and former State Historian of Illinois.

That the citizens of Sangamon County appreciated their privilege to do honor to these valiant men was shown in the large concourse who paid their tribute of respect to these and the other brave founders of our republic.

Fitting was it indeed that the exercises commemorative of these heroes should take place in the Old State House of Illinois (now the Court House of its Capital City), the scene of many conflicts in earlier days. Here, where had resounded the noted debates of Lincoln and Douglass, were heard the stirring words of Sons and Daughters of a later period calling to remembrance the deeds of valor which wrested from a mighty power this Land of the Free.

The historic significance of the occasion was marked by a programme of exceptional interest.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, extended cordial greetings in behalf of the State.

Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent of Illinois, spoke pleasingly of the co-operation of the Sons and Daughters in advancing the cause of home and country, and by her simple and unaffected appeal for better citizenship won the hearts of her audience.

Mention must be made also of the charming music furnished by one of Springfield's favorite quartettes. As the

strains of America, Freedom's Sons—to the tune of "Illinois"—the beautiful words of this last having been written for the day by a local Daughter, Mrs. G. C. Smith—Old Kentucky Home, etc., filled the hall, the patriotism of everyone present received fresh impetus.

In an eloquent address, the Hon. W. A. Northcott, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, reviewed the landmarks of American history and pointed to the responsibilities of the people of to-day in preserving our Nation.

A short sketch of the men whose names appear on the tablet was given by Mrs. Walker, who, in closing, said:

"Never in our history has there been a more opportune time for instilling the lessons drawn from the lives of sacrifice of the Revolutionary period; lessons which we should preserve and hand down to our children and our children's children; then it is most important to educate those who have landed upon our shores from foreign countries, teaching them the principles upon which this government was founded; to those who seemingly have forgotten the American Revolution, they must be taught the dangers of moving the republic from the safe moorings of the past. When  
"The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand

The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.'

"In addition there is a personal note of significance in these historic events to us Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

"It is not alone the mission of history to record the past, but to mould the future; our lives should exemplify the teachings of the Revolutionary period. In the words of the immortal Lincoln, 'we should have no other so great ambition as that of being truly esteemed of our fellow-men by rendering ourselves worthy of their esteem;' thus could the men and women who were our ancestors speak, they might have a pardonable pride in us their living descendants."

On one of the columns supporting the Temple of Justice was placed the bronze



tablet with its names encircled by "the wreath of immortality," and the silk flags which covered it were drawn aside by Harold C. George and Mary Lawrence Radcliffe—little descendants of two of these soldiers.

The presentation of the tablet to Sangamon County was made by Mrs. James H. Paddock, Regent, Springfield Chapter, in the following well chosen words:

*"Madame Regent, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and representatives of Sangamon County:*

"It is with pleasure that I stand here to-day to add my word of respect to the memory of those patriots who helped to make this great commonwealth free, and to congratulate you of Sangamon County that you have so many of these honored graves within your borders. We can easily imagine the trials and hardships of their pioneer lives after settling the question with the Mother Country, and it is most fitting that their names be honorably recorded, lest in the hurry and bustle of modern life they be forgotten. To you, who represent Sangamon County, with its

great wealth of corn and wheat, I bequeathe this tablet as a gift from the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, that we may ever hold them in remembrance.

"Hushed is the rolling drum;

The bugle's note breathes but one echo

Of its martial blast,

The proud flags in mourning silence

Float above the heroes of a buried past."

"Frail vines 'round rusting cannon creep,

The pennants droop against the walls,

The war-worn warriors are sunk in sleep

Beyond the trumpet's call."

Mr. B. S. Barber, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, in a few pleasing words accepted the tablet in behalf of Sangamon County.

The salute of the flag, and the singing of The Star Spangled Banner closed the afternoon's programme.

In the evening delightful reception at the Executive Mansion was tendered the Sons and Daughters by the Governor and Mrs. Deneen, whose gracious hospitality was heartily appreciated in adding this pleasing event to the day's celebration.

THE following magazines are needed to complete the files of the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

New York Historical and Biographical Record, the first twenty-seven volumes.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volumes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Address the Librarian General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

I THINK very much of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and look forward to it each month.—Mrs. Thomas J. Foster, "Brightwood," Dalton, Pa.

THE magazine is very interesting. Not the least so is the Genealogical Department.—Mrs. Thomas B. Dozier, San Francisco, Cal.

THE Genealogical Department is fine, and a source of great usefulness.—(Miss) A. Lou Nelson, Oxford, Miss.

I AM very much pleased with the magazine, especially the Queries and names of Revolutionary soldiers.—H. C. McCollum, Portland, Ore.

AM delighted with the magazine. I have read every word of the Genealogical Queries and Answers, and only hope I may be able to help some one in this way. My lines all date back to Colonial times, and I have several of them complete.—Mrs. Doris Wolcott Strong, Elyria, Ohio.

At Christmas-tide the open hand  
Scatters its bounty o'er sea and land,  
And none are left to grieve alone,  
For Love is heaven and claims its own.

Sangster.

# Mayhew Memorial

## Impressive Exercises in Woods at Christiantown

Tablet to Famous Indian Missionary Dedicated by Sea Coast Defense Chapter, D. A. R.  
Address by Captain G. D. S. Trask

Gathered beneath the trees, in the midst of the virgin forest that covers the west slope of Indian Hill, in Christiantown, Martha's Vineyard, the Sea Coast Defense Chapter, of Vineyard Haven, in August dedicated with simple but impressive exercises a memorial tablet to Governor Thomas Mayhew and his descendent missionaries.

When Mrs. Sarah O. Luce, Regent of the Chapter, stepped before the flag-covered memorial to deliver her address of welcome, the scene was indeed impressive. The Daughters, to the number of thirty or forty, were grouped beneath "Old Glory" at the left. The draped memorial in the center, with the path to the old burying ground of the "Praying Indians" behind it, occupies the center of the picture, while the ancient chapel was visible through the foliage to the right. Leaning against an oak on the right of the stone, apart from the others, stood Joseph Quonewell Mingo, the last connecting link with the past. They were gathered together to honor the sole survivor of the Indian congregation which formerly dedicated the chapel as a Baptist meeting-house. Many Vineyarders not allied with the Daughters, and members of the summer colony, filled the surrounding woods.

At the close of Mrs. Luce's remarks the gathering pledged allegiance to the flag, and then joined in singing "America." Following a selection from the Scriptures read by the Rev. Ernest McP. Ames, the prayer of dedication was delivered by the Rev. Charles A. Merrill.

Mrs. Luce then introduced Captain Gustavus D. C. Trask, of Orange, N. J., ex-governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, as a loyal son of the Vineyard, and a man who by his interest and help had done so much towards the successful restoration of the Mayhew Chapel and securing the erection of the memorial.

Captain Trask spoke briefly, saying:

*"Daughters of the American Revolution and Assembled Friends:* I would assure you of my deep appreciation of your courtesy and the honor conferred upon me by reason of my having been to the Manor born, as well as because of my relationship to the Mayhew family; and I am thus made to comprehend to some extent the responsibility as well as the gratification which attaches to such great riches. The field for discourse upon the subject before us is large and very interesting, but I must not forget that great antipathy to monopoly is manifest in these days, so that with due regard for the time and privileges of others I must be brief. As a people, we boast somewhat of our practicability, but are nevertheless far from being strangers to sentiment; and among the sentiments which commonly prevail in our midst are patriotism, love of home, and pride of ancestry, all of which are awakened in us, in some degree, by the dedication of this tablet, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of our Sea Coast Defense Chapter, in memory of an ancestor whose principles and example are revered by the nation.

"As to the matter of patriotism, to prove its presence I need only make reference to the object of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the enthusiasm with which their work is conducted.

"On the fourteenth of June last, at Union College, in the State of New York, was dedicated a memorial in honor of John Howard Payne, the author of that hallowed lay, "Home, Sweet Home," that has spread its charm throughout the world and to which every heart subscribes in the words:

"Mid pleasures and palaces, where'er we roam,  
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."



"To-day *we* rejoice in the contemplation of the history, traditions and priceless associations of our own beloved Island Home, while we commemorate the life and service of its early governor, Thomas Mayhew, and his missionary descendants, who as servants of God here proclaimed to its settlers and native Indians the doctrine of peace and good-will to men. Thus did the original planting of the seed of a Christian civilization become a foundation for the life, liberties and institutions of our land, which redounded to its security, its wel-

father and guide to those of this island. By his wise counsel to them when war, with its atrocities, was raging on the neighboring mainland, a condition of peace, security and loyalty was maintained within his borders; and history recites the fact that this great and good man, after the death of his son in 1657, ordinarily preached to some of the Indian assemblies one day each week as long as he lived, and spared no pains or fatigue, even at so great an age, sometimes traveling on foot twenty miles through woods, in the



fare and its glory, giving promise to-day that the period is not far distant when the savor of their exalted virtues shall have permeated the world and justice and equity by peaceful arbitration will supplant the dictum of rulers, who trust in the power of men and armaments for the furtherance of their acquisitions.

"It has been said that there is no name in the annals of New England more famed than that of the "venerable Mayhews," with the descent of eminent clergymen in a direct line from 1641 to 1896, and we read that William Penn was not more gentle in his sway, or exerted a more beneficent power over the native Indians, than did Thomas Mayhew, known as the

execution of these self-imposed duties, until in 1682, at the age of ninety, he rested from his labors—

"Rich in experience that angels might covet,

Rich in a faith that had grown with his years,

Rich in a love that grew from and above it,

Soothing all sorrows and hushing all fears.'

"Then let this commemoration stand as your attest of his worth, and, cherishing his memory, with thanks to the Giver of all good things, for his blessed example and the beneficent influence of a life de-

voted to God's service and the good of his fellow men, let his posterity declare his name blessed forevermore."

Following Captain Trask, the Rev. Louis C. Buckshorn gave a history of the missionary heroes of the world.

He compared the five Mayhews—Governor Thomas, Thomas, Jr., John, Experience and Zachariah—to the Jesuits who braved the Indians and the perils of the Northwest. While the territory covered might not have been so great or the work so far reaching, he considered the devotion and the courage to be equal.

Their works live after them.

Mr. Buckshorn pointed out that Thomas Mayhew preceded the Apostle Eliot by

three years, and that he first translated sections of the Bible into the Algonquin tongue. He narrated the touching story of Thomas, Jr.'s farewell taking on his departure for England, the native land he never reached, and the careers of the other Mayhews.

At the close of Mr. Buckshorn's address Miss Florence Daggett stepped forward and, having recited the inscription upon the stone, drew from it the American flag, disclosing the time-stained boulder, with its bronze tablet.

Miss Daggett was chosen to fill the position of honor because of her youth. She is the youngest member of the Sea Coast Defense Chapter.

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The bright-eyed boys who crowd our schools,  
The knights of book and pen,  
Weary of childish games and moods,  
Will soon be stalwart men,—  
The leaders in the race of life,  
The men to win applause;  
The great minds born to rule the state,  
The wise to make the laws.

Teach them to guard with jealous care  
The land that gave them birth,  
As patriot sons of patriot sires,—  
The dearest spot of earth.  
Teach them the sacred trust to keep  
Like true men, pure and brave;  
And o'er them, through the ages, bid  
Freedom's fair banner wave.

*Samuel Francis Smith (1832).*

SWE-HAT-SI CHAPTER, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mrs. William H. Daniels, Regent. The course of study is on the United States Government. Some of the topics are: "Post-Office and Navy Departments," "Commerce and Labor," "War and Justice."

FORT ANTES CHAPTER, Jersey Shore, Pa., Mrs. Julia R. Harris, Regent. The programme of the year is of especial interest as much time is given to local history. Some of the topics are: "Pine Creek Declaration of Independence," "Early History of Jersey Shore," "The Pennsylvania Germans," "The Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania." Some of those papers should appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The last page is given to the roll of honor of the Chapter members, always a valuable addition.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT CHAPTER, Fredonia, N. Y., Miss Martha Jane Prescott, Regent. We note, among the topics of the year, "Points of Historic Interest in Chautauqua County" and "Woman and Municipal House Cleaning."

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Lewis Cass Laylan, Regent. The year book is attractive and complete. We note several topics of special interest in the line of study: "The News Our Great Grandfathers Read," "Loyalists After the Revolution." The list of standing committees shows this Chapter as always in the front ranks of progressive work.



# Ballad of Betsy and the Flag

Dedicated to the Children of the Public Schools of America

By Doctor Edward Brooks, Late Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia

Sing we the fame of Betsy Ross, whose  
fingers, deft and fair,  
Made the first flag of stars and stripes that  
floated on the air;  
Her humble home still stands secure,  
saved from the wrecks of time;  
The birthplace of "Old Glory"; fair free-  
dom's sacred shrine.

The times were dark with gloom and dread,  
for fierce the sovereign's hand  
Was laid with ruthless tyranny upon a happy  
land;  
Her patriot sons had fallen on Concord's bat-  
tle plain,  
And the fair fields of Lexington were strewn  
with patriots slain.

Swift from the Northern battlefields the news  
came flying down,  
O'er hill and plain, until it reached this quiet  
Quaker town;  
It stirred the souls of peaceful men; their  
hearts began to burn,  
Lit by the fires of liberty, with strong resolves  
and stern.

From field and forge the patriots came to  
heed their country's call;  
Resolved their heaven-born rights to save, or  
with their country fall;  
Proudly they marched to fife and drum, a  
noble band and brave;  
No glittering stars upon their breasts; no flag  
o'er them to wave.

The chieftain saw his country's need, and  
with his own skilled hand  
A symbol of the States combined, his coun-  
try's flag he planned;  
The thirteen stripes, each for a State, alter-  
nate red and white;  
And thirteen stars on field of blue, a con-  
stellation bright.

To Ross and Morris, patriot friends, he  
showed the fair design,  
And sought their counsel, asking where a  
maker he could find;  
"I have a niece, named Betsy Ross, a seam-  
stress of rare skill;  
Her willing hands," said Colonel Ross, "thy  
purpose will fulfill."

"I know her well," said Washington, "a  
widow young and fair;  
She makes the ruffled fronts and sleeves that  
fashion bids us wear.

We'll go to Mistress Betsy Ross"—it was the  
chief's command—  
"She'll make the nation's flag that first shall  
wave o'er freedom's land."

As Betsy Ross one morning sat in quiet,  
thoughtful mood,  
Her mind upon the tasks that cheered her  
pensive widowhood;  
And dreaming of her country's woe, and of  
the coming war,  
She heard a step upon the street, a rap upon  
the door.

Quickly she rose and sought the door and  
threw it open wide;  
There stood the chieftain, Washington, his  
two friends at his side.  
With radiant face and throbbing heart and  
graceful courtesy,  
She bade them enter, with the thought,  
"What can their errand be?"

The chieftain bowed with grave respect, and  
proffered her his hand;  
"We need a nation's flag," he said, show-  
ing what he had planned;  
"Think you can make a flag like this?" With  
answer low and true,  
Blushing, she modestly replied, "I'll try what  
I can do."

She scanned the plan with questioning eye,  
and then her thought expressed—  
"These stars I see six-pointed are, five-  
pointed stars are best."  
A sheet of paper then she took, and, folding  
it with care,  
With a single clip of scissors, cut a true five-  
pointed star.

She placed it on the field of blue, with modest  
mien and grace,  
Then turned a timid, questioning glance upon  
the chieftain's face.  
He gazed awhile, then smiled assent, a goodly  
smile to see—  
And thus five-pointed stars adorn the banner  
of the free.

Thus Betsy made the nation's flag, the flag  
of liberty;  
The flag that led our armies in the fight that  
made us free;  
The flag that floats on every breeze, in every  
land unfurled;  
A beacon light of freedom to the nations of  
the world.

NOTE.—That Betsy Ross made the sample flag for Washington and his two friends, Col. George Ross and Robert Morris, and that she suggested to them the five-pointed stars, is at-  
tested by several of her children and grandchildren, who affirm that they received the story  
from Betsy Ross, and that it has been a tradition in the family as long as they can remember.

# Our National Committees

## Conservation

By Mrs. Carl Vrooman

"That we may transmit our Fatherland, not only, not less, but greater and better than it was transmitted to us."

(Motto of the Conservation Committee, borrowed from the ancient Athenians).

Some years ago, many people held it to be the function of the Daughters of the American Revolution to concern itself almost exclusively with patriotism in the abstract, rather than in the concrete—the patriotism of the past rather than that of the present; but to-day, in response to the spirit of the times, this great Society is widening more and more the scope of its activities to embrace whatever stands for the highest welfare of our country.

Conservation in its last analysis is patriotism, and all the forms of patriotic endeavor that our organization is engaged in, from the conservation of "Historic Spots" and the heroic memories of our Revolutionary ancestors, to the conservation of the "Children of the Republic," who are to mould our future, are but varying expressions of the same great principle.

The President General, in her masterly address before the Second National Conservation Congress at St. Paul last year, voiced the sentiments of the patriotic women of this country, when she said:

"The conservation of our natural resources is a subject of intensely practical importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Representing as we do the motherhood of the Nation, we feel that it is for us to see that the children of this

and future generations are not robbed of their God-given privileges. It is our high privilege and mission to see to it that the future shall be the uncantered fruit of the past. The ideal democracy solemnly dedicated by the Founders, we, as their Daughters, declare shall not be forestalled. As women we cannot be silent and see the high ends at which they aimed made futile by the growth of a grovelling lust for material and commercial aggrandizement. This headlong haste for enormous gain, the total disregard of the future for the present moment, if not stopped will bring us to the condition of the Old World where the fertility and habitability of past ages have been destroyed forever. We feel that it is for us, who are not wholly absorbed in business, to preserve ideals that are higher than business—the outlook for the future, the common interests, and the betterment of all classes. The wasteful scrambling and greedy clutching at our natural treasures has made the present generation rich; but the mothers of the future must be warned by us, lest they find that our boasted prosperity has been bought at the price of the suffering, of the poverty, and class war of our descendants. There is no lack of patriotic devotion in the country; but the mere thoughtlessness and inability or unwillingness of the commercial class to drop the interests of the moment long enough to realize how they are compromising the future—this hot haste and heedlessness, it is for us, with our larger outlook, to restrain."

## Echoes from the Third National Conservation Congress

The programme of this Congress at Kansas City, Sept. 25 to 28, which dealt with numerous forms of conservation, from the conservation of the soil to that of the most important crop that this nation produces, its children, was proof of how widespread are the ramifications of this subject on our natural and human resources.

In their inspiring addresses on the "Health of the People," Dr. Wiley and Senator Owen emphasized an important aspect of conservation. Surely one of the most pressing and practical phases of conservation that women can inform themselves on and advocate is the conservation of the public health by the perfecting of our



present pure food laws, their rigid enforcement, and by the establishment of a Federal bureau of public health.

The October number of Pearson's magazine contains a forceful article on the subject from which we quote "The Story of the Young Mother and the Fat Hog," by J. N. Hurtz.

"One time a little mother, who was only twenty-five years old, began to feel tired all the time. Her appetite had failed her for weeks before the tired feeling came. Her three little girls, once a joy in her life, now became a burden to her. It was "mamma," "mamma," all day long. She never had noticed these appeals until the tired feeling came. The little mother also had red spots on her cheeks and a slight dry cough. One day, when dragging herself around, forcing her weary body to work, she felt a sharp but slight pain in her chest, her head grew dizzy, and suddenly her mouth filled with blood. The hemorrhage was not severe, but it left her very weak. The doctor she had consulted for her cough and tired feeling had said, 'You are all run down; you need a tonic.' For a fee he prescribed bitters made of alcohol, water, and gentian. This gave her false strength for a while, for it checked out her little reserve. When the hemorrhage occurred she and all her neighbors knew she had consumption and the doctor should have known it and told her months before.

"Now she wrote to the State board of health and said: 'I am told that consumption in its early stages can be cured by outdoor life, continued rest, and plenty of plain, good food. I do not want to die. I want to live and raise my children to make them good citizens. Where can I go to get well?' The reply was, 'The great Christian State of Indiana has not yet risen to the mighty economy of saving the lives of little mothers from consumption. At present, the only place where you can go is a grave. However, the State will care for your children in an orphan's asylum after you are dead, and then in a few years a special officer will find a home for them. But save your life—never.' 'That is a cranky idea,' for a member on the floor of the sixty-fifth assembly said so. Besides, said he, 'It isn't business; the State can't afford it.' So the little mother died of the preventable and curable disease, the home was broken up, and the chil-

dren were taken to the orphans' asylum.

"A big fat hog one morning found he had a pain in his belly. He squealed loudly and the farmer came out of his house to see what was the matter. 'He's got the hog cholera,' said the hired man. So the farmer telegraphed to Secretary Wilson, of the United States Agriculture Department (who said the other day he had 3,000 experts in animal and plant diseases), and the reply was—'Cert, I'll send you a man right away.' Sure enough, the man came. He said he was a D. V. S. and he was, too. He had a government syringe and a bottle of government medicine in his hand bag, and he went for the hog. It got well. It wasn't cranky for the Government to do this, and it could afford the expense, for the hog could be turned into ham, sausage, lard, and bacon.

"Anybody, even a fool, can see it would be cranky for the State to save the life of a little mother, and it could not afford it either.

"Moral: Be a hog and be worth saving."

After referring to the fact that "that modern knight errant," Dr. Wiley and his brand of conservation of human health by means of pure and unadulterated food, had the enthusiastic backing of every one of the 79,000 Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Vice Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Conservation Committee, who made the report in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Pinchot, paid the following tribute to Judge Lindsey:

"I should like to say in passing that another man we are behind, heart and soul, in his fearless fight with the 'beast' in our modern jungle, is that man who has made it his business and his mission, to reclaim—not waste lands but *Waste Lives*—that great hearted champion of the children and of the people, Judge Benjamin Lindsey, 'first citizen of Denver, and one of the first citizens of the United States.'"

In this connection it might be well to state that Judge Lindsey's book, "The Beast," which tells so graphically the story of the fight that is on, all over this country, to conserve the spirit and vitality of our free institutions, has helped many to realize something of the profound political economic and spiritual significance of the great non-partizan patriotic conservation movement.

### A Christmas Suggestion

The President General writes concerning an interesting book on conservation, just published:

*To the Editor of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:*

The public is indebted to Mr. Overton Price and Mr. Thomas Shipp, two officers of the National Conservation Association, for a most readable book on Conservation. "The Land We Live In," although written primarily for boys, will, I am sure, prove almost equally interesting to older people.

I have been so impressed with this book that I am anxious to call it to the attention of as many Daughters as possible, and am going to ask you to publish these few lines in the conservation department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

While Mr. Price has shown a splendid scientific mastery of his subject, and rare powers of literary condensation, he has, at the same time, infused into his volume so much of romance and story that one is apt to forget while reading it that it was writ-

ten primarily to instruct rather than to entertain. It seems to me that the book strikes just the right note at this time, and it would be difficult to over-estimate the good that could be accomplished if those who were in sympathy with its message would do everything in their power to bring it to the notice of their friends.

I wish that every Daughter might read this book herself, and make a Christmas gift of a copy of it to at least one young person. I only wish that it might be placed in the hands of every boy and girl in "the land we live in." As a patriotic text book, full to overflowing with exact scientific data, and illuminating suggestions for the conservation of our country's resources, I believe this little volume has no equal.

Very faithfully

Your President General,

JULIA G. SCOTT.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Lafayette, Indiana, Nov. 8, 1911.

The "Land We Live In" is published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

### The Worst Enemy of Conservation

The fact that conservation is dynamicaly concerned in every patriotic endeavor from the prevention of the pollution of our streams to the prevention of the pollution of our politics, was forcibly brought out by Mr. Gifford Pinchot in a recent magazine article when he said: "The chief enemy of conservation is the political power of privilege and special interest. We can never safely forget that the most dangerous opponent we have to meet is politics for profit, under whatever party name. Every monopoly rests upon the control of some

natural resources or advantage, and nearly all monopolies are acquired or maintained by political means. An uncontrolled monopoly, run mainly for private profit and not for the general good, is as much against the principles of conservation as an uncontrolled fire in the woods. A monopoly not under public regulation is as dangerous to the general welfare as any forest fire, and ought to be fought as hard; but it can be fought only where its power lies—in public life."

All are concerned in this reform.

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Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;  
East, west, north, and south, let the long quarrel cease;  
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,  
Sing of glory to God, and of good-will to man.

*Whittier.*



# The Stripes and the Stars

A Naval Battle Song. Words and Music by Harry O. Hall

Unfurl to the breezes our Nation's proud  
ensign,  
And give three times three for the Stripes  
and the Stars;  
Salute the old flag, boys, and then into  
action,  
And fear not defeat, nor the battle's grim  
scars.  
Our country expects us to do our full duty,  
In front of the foe to acquit us like men;  
We'll stand by our guns as our fathers  
before us,  
Till victory crowns our best efforts again.

## CHORUS

Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Star Span-  
gled Banner,  
The flag of our country, the home of the  
free;  
Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Army and  
Navy,  
And all our brave boys on the land and the  
sea.  
Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Emblem of  
Freedom;  
Hurrah, for "Old Glory," the friend of  
the world;  
An angel in peace, she's a terror in battle,  
The foe of oppression, wherever unfurl'd.  
Remember Paul Jones and the Bon Homme  
Richard,  
Tight lash'd to the Serapis, gun touching  
gun,  
And how with her ensign still waving de-  
fiance,  
She only succumb'd when the battle was  
won.  
While Jones, her brave captain, and gallant  
survivors  
Sail'd off on their prize with her panic-  
struck crew,  
Thus winning a conflict ne'er read of in  
story,  
But which, my brave lads, may be equal'd  
by you.  
The enemy's guns cut the gaff from her  
ensign,

And Paul Jones was asked if his flag he  
had struck.  
"I'm only beginning to fight," was his an-  
swer,  
And sprang with his sword to the midst  
of the ruck.  
With hammer and spike they nail'd fast the  
torn banner  
Upon the splic'd gaff of the Bonny Richard.  
"The man who lays hands on that flag,"  
yell'd the captain,  
"Shall hang by the neck to the end of the  
yard."

The last that was seen of the Bon Hom-  
me Richard,  
As down sank her head with the taff-  
rail in air,  
Was, waving defiantly o'er the blue water,  
That tatter'd but unstricken ensign so fair.  
The flag was the one which the ladies of  
Portsmouth  
Had fashion'd from petticoats made of fine  
silk,  
Presented to Jones when he sail'd on the  
Ranger  
To capture freebooters and ships of that ilk.

The flag which the guns of the French fleet  
saluted,  
The first of its kind which had cross'd the  
broad sea;  
The flag which twice caus'd the proud  
Cross of Great Britain  
To fall while in action, the flag of the free.  
No vessel before in all history's pages  
E'er won such a fight with so gallant a foe.  
For Bon Homme Richard, with colors still  
flying,  
Made prize of the ship which had sent her  
below.

And Perry, on Erie, we have not forgotten,  
Exchanging his flagship midst grape-shot  
and shell,  
How bravely he fought against odds in that  
battle  
And conquer'd his foe, we remember it  
well.

Said Perry: "Thos villains intend for to  
drown us,  
But push on, brave laddies, you need never  
fear,"  
And then with his coat he soon plugg'd up  
the yawl boat,  
And on through the fire and the smoke he  
did steer.  
There's Farragut, too on his flagship, the  
Hartford,  
In old Mobile Bay, tightly lash'd to the  
mast,

With "Full speed ahead" ringing out o'er  
the water,  
Not leaving his post till the danger was  
past.  
Our Dewey and Schley we can never pass  
over,  
The sound of their cannon still rings in  
our ears;  
The boys of the Maine, who were cruelly  
martyr'd,  
We'll ever remember with sorrow and  
tears.

## A Free Library

The report of the Mexico, Mo., Chapter, published in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, referred to the fact of our chapter taking the initiative in a successful movement to organize a free public library.

So many requests have come to us from Regents and members of various chapters, asking for the procedure we followed in regard to it, that I have written the following article, hoping it may inspire other Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters to a like effort.

In our town there are four literary societies as follows: Three Chautauquas and The Wednesday Club.

It has been our custom to celebrate each year in May what we call Reciprocity Day. This is a purely social function to promote cordiality and a spirit of good will amongst the five organized bodies. The Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter of nearly sixty members is largely represented in the literary clubs, and we decided to use Reciprocity Day to launch our library project.

At the meeting in May, 1910, Mrs. Warden, regent of the Mexico, Mo., Chapter and also president of the Wednesday Club, read a paper making a very strong plea for united effort for the purpose of establishing a free public library. A federation of local clubs was formed for that purpose very soon afterwards.

As there are many educated and public-

spirited women in our town not affiliated with any of these organizations, we formed what we called A Division at Large, an annual fee of \$1 being all that was necessary for membership. Each member of the organized divisions pays the same, which gives us an annual income of about \$200.

The enthusiasm of the ladies is unlimited. Several have given book-showers, also teas and other entertainments at which a small fee was charged.

The invitation below, sent by Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, an indefatigable Library worker, added nearly \$50 to our treasury.

"Won't you come to my party on Wednesday at four,  
And bring just one quarter? I ask no more.

To help the Library fund along,  
You will meet your friends and hear a sweet song.

And be refreshed with ices and cake,  
If you the needful effort make.

Then books we'll have on every theme,  
Books to bring the sweet day dream,  
Books to cheer you on your way,  
Books to make you sad or gay."

We have now 1,500 volumes and employ a librarian and one assistant.

If any Daughters of the American Revolution wishes a copy of our library constitution, we will be glad to send it for the cost of typewriting. *MRS. CHARLES A. BAST, Historian, Mexico, Mo.*

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"The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,  
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall."



# Patriotic Work

The members of the Continental Congress listen with much interest to the reports on "Patriotic Education" and "Conservation." I therefore suggest that this great organization of patriotic women use its influence in a cause which includes both these objects, though it would involve some personal sacrifice, that is: to assist the Government to protect birds by refusing to wear hats trimmed with the feathers of birds. The ravages caused by insects on all crops of grain, fruit, vegetables, flowers, and trees is well known to all who have gardens or farms. The Agricultural Department is engaged in trying to destroy the "boll-weevil" which injures cotton plants, the "San José" scale which damages fruit trees in California, the "gypsy moth," and many other insects and worms which would be eaten by the birds, if these were not being destroyed in such numbers, that, in "about twenty years there may not be any wild birds at all." This statement is made by men familiar with the subject. Birds are killed for their plumage, for the table and for sport; they also have many natural enemies which prevent excessive increase, a cold, wet spring, deep snow, forest fires, cats, snakes, and small vermin. Birds eat grain and fruit, but can be frightened away, while insects destroy both fruit and trees. Who would be so unwise as to eat a cherry in the dark? The "troublesome" English sparrow was imported to destroy the small green caterpillars which infested the towns.

Many, if not all, the States have "Game Laws." New York and Pennsylvania have laws which prohibit shooting song, and insect-eating birds, with some exceptions. Boys who stone or shoot birds excuse themselves by saying they were aiming at one not on the protected list, though a robin was injured or killed. It has been suggested to teach more Natural History in

schools; that is advisable, but why not tell children to let the birds and their nests entirely alone? The cruelty of the egret hunters has been demonstrated by the Audubon Society. Now if the National Society, D. A. R., would use its influence, the destruction of birds for their plumage would be checked and if Congress and the States would pass laws prohibiting shoot-



AMERICAN EGRET AND YOUNG

These birds are killed for their feathers during the nesting season only

ing birds of any kind for a term of years, the great loss of valuable and beautiful life would be prevented; the importation of feathers should be forbidden also.

The President General, Mrs. Scott, desires the Daughters of the American Revolution to engage in some especial patriotic work. Why not take this, the protection of birds, which is of such great importance to these United States.—MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# State Conferences

## Virginia

The fifteenth annual State conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Orange, Va., October 12 and 13, 1911. Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, State Regent, presided.



Every State officer was present and there were delegates from all of the twenty-six Chapters, save four. Very valued guests were Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our beloved President General; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Vice-President General from Mississippi, and our own Vice-President General, Mrs. George Scott Shackelford.

The Chapter reports show increasing interest in education, mountain missions, his-

torical research, and preservation of antiquities.

The President General gave an interesting and instructive address. An address by Mrs. Egbert Jones was greatly enjoyed, and Virginia felt honored by her visit.

The conference elected Mrs. L. D. T. Quinby, of Onancock, as State Treasurer, and Mrs. Robert Gray, of Bristol, as State Secretary.

The members of the conference and guests were charmingly entertained at "Woodberry Forrest" by Mrs. Carter Walker, and were taken over the Woodberry Forrest School, which is one of the most perfectly equipped schools for boys in the entire country.

By the courtesy of Mrs. Du Pont, present owner of "Montpelier," the beautiful and historic home of President James Madison, the members of the conference were driven through the grounds and to the Madison burying ground, where lie President Madison, "Dolly," his lovely and brave wife, and several generations of the family.

The next meeting will be held in Onancock, Accomac County, with the "Eastern Shore of Virginia" Chapter as hostess, in the autumn of 1912.

## Kansas

The thirteenth annual conference of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Newton October 25 and 26, the guest of the Newton Chapter. All of the State officers were present and thirteen Chapters were represented. A reception in the Masonic Temple the first evening gave the visiting Daughters an opportunity to meet the members of the hostess Chapter, and also a large number of the citizens of Newton, who extended a cordial welcome.

After social greetings, a fine program was given. Col. P. M. Hoisington, of

Newton, a Son of the Revolution, extended formal greetings, which were responded to by the State Regent, Mrs. Guernsey. The hall was beautiful, with dozens of large flags and flowers. The selling of these flags to the merchants was a source of revenue to the hostess Chapter.

The business sessions of the conference was held in the same hall. Promptly at nine on the morning of October 26 the conference opened for business. A message from Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, President General, was read, in which she sent greetings to the Kansas Daughters and re-



grets that she could not be with them; and this was also the regret of all of the Daughters assembled. The reports of the officers and Chapters show that all are wide-awake and busy at some patriotic work. The Regent reported one new Chapter organized, the Molly Foster Berry Chapter, at the historic town of Fort Scott. Miss Frances Hall is the Regent and the Chapter starts with thirty-six members.



The Chapter at Manhattan is ready for organizing, and Regents were appointed for Emporia and Abilene. The State Regent's report of the Continental Congress was very much enjoyed, and all are very proud of her. She was the chairman of the Ballotting Committee and announced the result of the elections. The Kansas Daughters all love their State Regent. All State officers were re-elected. The conference adopted no especial work for the coming year, but all of the Chapters will aid in making the final payment, three hundred dollars, on the marking of old Pawnee Rock, the work being in charge of the Women's Kansas Day Club and the Daughters.

The chief social event of the conference is the banquet for Daughters only. The Newton banquet was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the conference. The table decorations were the work of

Miss Helen Hoisington, a Daughter of the Newton Chapter, and showed that she was an artist who could carry to perfection her ideas. The center of each table, eight in number, represented, in relief, some famous picture of a scene in the Revolutionary War. There was Paul Revere's ride, Battle of Bunker Hill, Washington crossing the Delaware, Washington at Valley Forge, attack on Crown Point, Battles of Brandywine and Saratoga, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. With tiny men, horses, boats, and tents they were real and lifelike. The place cards were small wall tents on plats of green, with tiny flags waving.

With Mrs. C. P. Hildreth, of Newton, as toastmistress, several Daughters spoke in answer to questions given them. Mrs. Guernsey, State Regent, spoke for a more patriotic observance of Thanksgiving and Independence days. Mrs. T. A. Cordry, State Reporter and Historian, answered the question, "How Will the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE help the Daughters, and How Can They Help It." She also read an interesting letter from Mr. Frederick Wilson, manager of the magazine. All agreed that the magazine improves with each number. Mrs. C. B. Warkentine answered the question "How Can We Teach the Public True Patriotism" by saying for the Daughters to set the example, and all rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Space forbids a mention of the luncheon, the auto ride, and colonial tea at the home of the Newton Regent, Mrs. Warkentine, assisted by Mrs. Milo McKee, or the many courtesies extended to their guests by the men of Newton. The flag presented for the greatest increase in members during the year was won by the Rhoda Carver Barton Chapter, Fredonia, and the hostess flag will probably follow it the next year. —MRS. T. A. CORDRY, *State Reporter*.

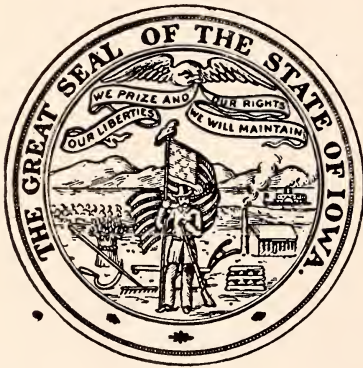
## Iowa

The twelfth annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Des Moines, Oct. 17, 18, and 19, as the guests of Abigail Adams Chapter, which is the oldest and the largest Chapter in the State.

Abigail Adams proved herself a delightful hostess to the largest conference ever held in Iowa.

All but one of the sessions were held at Hoyt Sherman Place, a spacious clubhouse, the home of the Des Moines Women's

Club. It was formerly the old family mansion of Mr. Hoyt Sherman, who was a brother of Gen. Sherman. Since coming into the possession of the Women's Club, the house and the large grounds have been beautified and an Art Gallery has been started. It was in this Art Gallery that the sessions of the conference were held. They were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Anson Marston, of Ames, who, by her gracious personality and tactful manner, did much toward making the conference the veritable love feast that it was.



Besides the State Officers there were present two Vice President Generals and one Past Vice President General.

They were our own Miss Harriet Lake, Mrs. A. K. Gault from Nebraska and Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, who is also ours and who is at present chairman of the Iowa Room Committee.

Mrs. Gault addressed the conference on "The Daughter's Mission." Mrs. Gault possesses a quiet dignity, the influence of which was felt throughout the conference.

The Hon. Henry Wallace, president of the National Conservation Congress, addressed the body on this all important subject which is occupying his attention. He dwelt largely on the conservation of child life.

Another address greatly enjoyed was that given by Gen. James Rush Lincoln on "The Flag and Its Observances."

On the second evening Mrs. Effa Tuttle Crawford read that great classic by Henry van Dyke, "The Lost Word."

The music throughout the conference was of a high order.

A bright spot in the conference was the introduction of a "Real Daughter," Mrs. L. F. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews gave a short talk which was listened to with interest, the conference standing the while. This Real Daughter is a member of the hostess Chapter, which also boasts another Mrs. Cox.

The reports of officers all showed good work being done.

The Thursday morning session was held in the Art Gallery of the State Historical Building. Miss Addie Potter, of Wancoma, told of old Ft. Atkinson and the desire of her Chapter to purchase and preserve it.

The remainder of the morning was taken up by the report of the Early Iowa Trails Committee through its chairman, Mrs. H. R. Howell.

Mrs. Howell, in company with other members of the committee made an automobile trip over the country through which the Trail of the Mormons passed, gaining much valuable information regarding it. It is not the purpose of Iowa to mark this Trail because it was the Mormon Trail, but because the western pioneers followed the Trail later.

Mrs. Howell's report was supplemented by our State Curator, Mr. Edgar R. Harlaw, an enthusiast along such lines.

The work of marking the Southwest Trail will be pushed to completion.

Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, was elected Secretary.

The conference will be held in Council Bluffs next year.

EFFA TUTTLE CRAWFORD,  
State Secretary.

## Michigan

The eleventh annual conference was held in the convention hall of the Hotel Poutchartrain, Detroit, October 11, 12, 1911. The Louisa St. Clair Chapter, being the hostess, had made every arrangement

for the comfort and convenience of the guests. The State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, entertained the state officers and executive board at dinner, on Tuesday evening at the Detroit Club. On



Wednesday, at one o'clock, the officers and board of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, entertained the delegates and alternates at a luncheon at the house of Mrs. Richard Fyfe and at three o'clock the guests were conveyed in special cars to "Cedar Hall," Grosse Point, to the handsome new home



of Mrs. Bertram Whitney, where a programme of reading and music was enjoyed, and many acquaintances renewed. The Daughters returned to the city in time to attend a patriotic service at Christ Episcopal Church. After the evening prayer an eloquent address was given by the Reverend Lee S. McCallester, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, his subject being William Brewster, a Man of God, Approved of Men. Representatives from two clubs of the Children of the Republic followed the State officers into the church, carrying the flag and marching like little soldiers. At nine o'clock Thursday morning the business session was called to order by the new State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, twenty-nine out of thirty-seven Chapters being represented. Ameri-

ca was sung and the invocation given by Mrs. Heatley Green. Mrs. Stoddard, the Regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, welcomed the guests and was followed by the State Regent, Mrs. Parker, who outlined the work for the coming year. Mrs. James P. Brayton, Vice-President General and Hon. State Regent, reviewed her work as State Regent from Oct., 1910, to April, 1911. Greetings from the patriotic societies, including the Children of the Republic, were received. In memoriam services were given by Mrs. Charles McLean and the death of twenty-three Daughters reported. The Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung by Mrs. J. Dolman Hinchcliffe. The reports of the officers were read; then followed an interesting report of the Sophie de Marsee Campau Chapter, by Mrs. James H. Campbell, on the Great Seal of Michigan, 1835, designed by Gen. Lewis Cass and accepted by the Constitutional Convention June 2, 1835, and its relation to the State Coat of Arms and Flag Law enacted April 19, 1911. A rising vote of thanks was given for the untiring, splendid work done by Mrs. Campbell, who on Oct. 9, 1911, unearthed the lost seal. The afternoon session opened with the election of officers which resulted as follows. Mrs. Benton Daneholt, of Saginaw, for State Vice Regent; Mrs. Harvey J. Campbell, of Benton Harbor, Secretary; Mrs. Carroll A. Miller, of Cadillac, Treasurer.

The reports of the Chapters show, in connection with the usual work, much has been done for the Children of the Republic, welfare of women and children, patriotic education, conservation and a sane Fourth.

MARY DENNY CAMPBELL,  
*State Secretary.*

At the Conservation Congress that met in Kansas City in September, the Daughters of the American Revolution were well represented. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, made one of the most important speeches of the Congress. Her subject was the conservation of the farmer's wife. Mrs. Pinchot, mother of Gifford Pinchot, was the Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee of the Congress. Mrs. Carl Vrooman, daughter of the President General, is Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Vrooman made a spirited address on the altruistic purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many Daughters were in attendance.

THE past year has been a very notable one for the Mississippi Daughters. Their conference with the Horseshoe Robertson Chapter at West Point was the largest in the history of the State. The marking of the Natchez Trace has been taken up by the Daughters. A campaign of education has been inaugurated and public sentiment is being awakened. State aid must be secured. A strong committee has been formed, with Mrs. A. F. Fox, of West Point, as Chairman. The committee will visit Jackson in January when the Legislature meets and will endeavor to secure the passage of an appropriation bill.

# Fort Defiance, Estherville, Iowa

The members of the Okamanpado Chapter, Estherville, Iowa, raised funds to mark this old fort, and planned a "homecoming day" September 2, when the monument was dedicated. The following account of the old landmark was written by George F. Schaad:

Time has lent a mysterious charm about the old landmarks of this section of Iowa, and every scrap of information regarding some of the earliest history is eagerly sought by those who have settled here during the later years.

The subject of our sketch was built in the years of 1862-3, during the troublous times between the North and South.

The Sioux Indians, who had their reservation in Minnesota and Dakota, always turbulent, had been stirred up by southern sympathizers and made to believe that by striking a blow while a large majority of the men were in the army in the South, they could sweep every white settler from the territory west of the Mississippi River. Several years previous, March, 1857, Inkapa Duke, and his band had massacred the settlers at Spirit Lake, and now, Little Crow, who was located on the Minnesota River, had commenced a series of depredations throughout southern and western Minnesota. It was in September, 1862, that W. H. Ingham was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood to recruit a troop of cavalry to build a garrison or a fort, one of a series which was to extend from Fort Dodge to some point in Minnesota. This troop was first ordered to a point on Chain Lakes where the erection of a stockade and block houses were commenced. The troop was shortly relieved by Colonel Williams, of Fort Dodge, who took up the work there and the troop ordered to this place where the erection of Fort Defiance was commenced in December or January of that year.

One detail commenced the cutting and hewing of logs for the blockhouses, while another detail repaired the dam across the Des Moines River and also repaired the saw mill where the planks and lumber for the structure were sawed. The weather was

bitter cold, and many of the troop had frozen ears, fingers and feet.

The dimensions of the enclosure were 126 feet square, containing three block-houses and the barn for the troop's horses. The captain's quarters was 16 x 28, containing two rooms below and an attic the full length of the building. The soldiers' quarters was 16 x 36, containing three rooms below, a kitchen, dining room and general quarters, commonly known as the barroom, with attic the entire length of the building used for sleeping quarters. The third building was the jail or guard house and stood in the southeast corner of the enclosure. The barn made the south wall of the enclosure and was about 28 x 126 feet, capable of holding sixty head of horses, besides grain and hay enough therefor. There was a sod wall about four feet thick and eight feet high outside of the barn on the south to protect it from being fired from that quarter should the fort be attacked. The intervening space between the buildings was stockaded with four-inch walnut planks, eight feet high, surmounted by bristling spikes. All of the buildings were loop-holed as was also the stockade at intervals of two feet. Captain Ingham's company was mustered out of the service the fall following the erection of the fort and I troop, U. S. Cavalry, Lewis Wolf, Captain, took charge. Many of the State troops who had served under Ingham joined I troop and remained at the fort. In April of the year following, 1864, Captain Wolf's troop was ordered to the front, which ended the occupancy of the fort by troops. The disintegration of the old fort soon followed.

It was a temporary refuge for a great many of the families who had began to locate in this section. They would move into any of the buildings that happened to be vacant until they could build cabins on their homesteads. Plank by plank the stockade disappeared, every board was either used for kindling wood or put into the construction of some settler's cabin.

The monument is of Vermont granite and is twenty-five feet high. It was un-



veiled by Miss Jennie Rhodes, for the Okamanpado Chapter.

The bronze tablet on the north side bears the following inscription:

1863 Fort Defiance 1911

Erected on Block 59, Original Plot of Estherville, Iowa, By Company A, Northern Border Brigade For the Protection

of Settlers Against Marauding Indians.

Also bronze slab on south side bearing the following inscription:

To the Memory of the Pioneers of Emmet County, Iowa, and in Honor of the Patriotic Soldiers Who Endured Hardships that Future Generations Might Enjoy the Blessings of Civilization.

## Marblehead, Mass.

The Burial Hill, 1638

On the hill outside  
The quaint old town  
Are heroes sleeping  
Who won renown,  
Through bravery in the fight  
That gave our land its birth,  
And saved it as a beacon light  
To all the earth.

Now the long grasses  
Wave over the head  
Of these heroic dead;  
The wind sings a lullaby,  
And the seabirds cry  
As over the main they fly.  
It is a peaceful spot,  
A smiling landscape,  
Ne'er forgot.

And the glory of it all, the sea,  
Blue as a baby's eyes,  
But darkening  
As the winds arise,  
Breaking relentlessly  
The ships, as children

Do their toys  
When playmates trouble them  
Or other things annoy.

A monument to those  
Who perished in the deep,  
With this, when the sea  
Gives up its dead,  
An affecting testimony  
To those who read the Scripture  
In an earlier day,  
Who wait in faithfulness  
On Him,  
Whose word remains always.

For memories of the past  
The carven stone lasts;  
Its drooping willows  
And angel heads  
Speak of affection  
For the dead.  
Act just beginning  
Has blossomed  
Into full fruition.

ALICE WHELOCK CHAMBERS.

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ALICE RUSSELL PECK, Mount Vernon, N. H., Past Regent of Milford Chapter, New Hampshire, has out a short ritual and patriotic ode for the use of Chapters. The ode closes with the following lines, which will have a place in every heart:

Oh, hail to our Star Spangled Banner!  
The flag no true Daughter disowns;  
We will stand by our colors forever,  
Stand for country, for schools, and our homes,  
A badge on each breast, of allegiance,  
A vow in each heart to be true—  
Sing ever, forever victorious,  
Our own dear red, white and blue.

# A Letter from James Oglethorpe

Georgia's great memorial bronze stands almost on the spot where Oglethorpe first landed and laid the foundations for a great city. Oglethorpe's first letter to the trustees, dated from the camp near Savannah, February 10, 1733, acquaints us with the reasons for the selection of the site now occupied and shows the energy with which he proceeded to establish Georgia's first town:

"GENTLEMEN:

"I gave you an account in my last, of my arrival in Charlestown. The Governor and Assembly have given us all possible encouragement.

"Our people arrived at Beaufort on the 20th of January, where I lodged them in some new Barracks built for the soldiers, when I went myself to view the Savannah River.

"I fixed upon a healthy situation about ten miles from the sea. The river here forms a half moon, along the South side of which the Banks are about forty foot high; and upon the top a Flat, which they call a Bluff.

"The plain high ground extends into the country five or six miles, and along the River side about a mile. Ships that draw 12 foot water can ride within ten yards of the Bank.

"Upon the river side, in the centre of this plain, I have laid out the town; over against it is an Island of very rich Land, fit for pasturage, which I think should be kept for the Trustees' Cattle.

"The River is pretty wide, the water fresh, and from the key of the town you see its whole course to the sea, with the

Island of Tybee, which forms the mouth of the River; and the other way you see the River for about six miles up into the country.

"The Landskip is very agreeable, the stream being wide, and bordered with high woods on both sides.

"The whole of the People arrived here on the 1st of Feb., at night their tents were got up. Till the 7th we were taken up in unloading and making a crane, which I could not then get finished, so took off the hands, and set some to the fortification, and began to fell the woods.

"I marked out the Town and Common; half of the former is already cleared, and the first house was begun yesterday in the afternoon.

"Mr. Whitaker has given one hundred head of cattle. Col. Bull, Mr. Barlow, Mr. St. Julian, and Mr. Woodward are come up to assist us, with some of their own servants.

"Your most obedient, humble serv't,  
"J. OGLETHORPE."

Georgia's gift toward the monument fund was \$15,000 and \$20,000 was given by the patriotic societies. This gift does not equal the one that Oglethorpe bestowed upon Georgia when he gave to her the beautiful city of Savannah. She is no silent monument of bronze and stone, but is growing larger and more beautiful with the passing of the years and in the sunlight of her glory she stands,

"With the gold of the jasmine upon her brow,  
And the light of the vanished years."

—MRS. J. L. WALKER, *State Historian*.

## NOTE.

Mr. Thomas F. Nelson, P. O. Box 473, Washington, D. C., is preparing for publication a genealogical record of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

From data already gathered, there is, with but few exceptions, a complete record of all their children and grandchildren, which in many cases extend to the present generation.

In order to have the record as complete as possible it is asked that all who know or believe to be descended from any grandchild of one of the "Signers" send at once any family data connecting themselves therewith, or the name and present address of any person who it is believed is a descendant of a "Signer" to the above address.



# Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

**Liberty Bell Chapter** (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—This Chapter has had a successful year under the leadership of Miss Irene B. Martin.

Our beloved sister, Mrs. Weston Dodson, entered into rest May 13.

We have a year book containing program for each month and other interesting data.

Papers on historical subjects were read at each meeting, and proved very instructive.

At the October meeting, 1910, a beautiful loving cup was presented to the retiring Regent, Mrs. A. G. Saeger, as a token of love and esteem. Two gold medals for historical essays were presented by the Chapter.

Two chairs for Continental Hall were presented. Also \$41 to Continental Hall. Flag Day was observed at the home of Mrs. Brodhead, Catasauqua.

A children's society of twenty members has been organized, with Mrs. F. W. Robbins superintendent.

The work of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers has begun. In September markers were placed at the graves of Col. Stephen Balliet, Lieutenant Fogel, and Col. Jacob Weiss.—LAURA M. HELMAN, *Secretary*.

**Machwihilusing Chapter** (Wyalusing, Pennsylvania) was organized July 21 at the home of Mrs. Henry J. Hallock. Mrs. Gains Brumbaugh, Registrar General of the National Society, and Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Regent of Livingston Manor Chapter, Washington, assisted in the work of organization and presented the new Chapter with a silk flag. Ten of the organizing members were transferred from Livingston Manor Chapter.

Mrs. Edgar D. Lewis was elected Regent.

Mrs. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Brown were elected honorary members of the Chapter and were given a vote of thanks for their many favors to us.

The name chosen for the Chapter,

"Machwihilusing," is the original Delaware Indian term (meaning "the home of the great patriarch,") of which "Wyalusing" is a modified form.—ELIZABETH T. STRONG, *Historian*.

**Ganeodiya Chapter** (Caledonia, New York) has held two interesting meetings lately and were fortunate in having Miss Grace Pierce, Past Registrar General, present at the meeting held at Mrs. T. C. Brown's. She spoke to the Daughters of the real work of the Society. October 25, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Boyd, the presence of Miss Helen Gregory, of Rochester, one of the members of the Board of Education of that city, was a rare privilege, and all who were present listened to her talk on "Hull House, Chicago," and were pleased and instructed.

Mrs. W. V. Hamilton read a letter from Miss Martha Berry in acknowledgment of \$15 sent to the school at Rome, Ga.—MRS. A. B. JOHNSON, *Historian*.

**Olean Chapter** (Olean, New York).—The past year has been one of interest. Much valuable information has been gained, in conjunction with many pleasant hours. Ten regular and three special meetings have been held at the homes of the members, with entertaining literary and musical programs. We have added twelve new members within the year. Death has claimed one member, Mrs. Sarah Allen Branch. We still have our Real Daughter. Our membership is 143.—LOUISE K. BALLARD.

**Mary Weed Marvin Chapter** (Walton, New York).—Chapter meetings were resumed in October with Mrs. Robert Scott as hostess. The program for this year has been a departure from our previous line of work. We have left Colonial times to study something of the development of the country following the colonial period. The Louisiana Purchase has been our subject of study, and each paper prepared has been heard with pleasure.

The January meeting, which, as always, was a celebration of Chapter day, was held

at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Lemmi. The members of the Chapter and their guests were received by the hostess, and by Mrs. Landfield, Regent of the Chapter. A delightful musical programme was given, in which Miss Tobey, Mr. Howell Townsend and Dr. E. W. Harris each sang solos, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marvin sang a duett. This was followed by a laughable little pantomime entitled, "Ye Old Time Tale of Ye Knight, Ye Yeoman and Ye Damoselle."

At our February meeting, which commemorated Washington's Birthday, the Chapter and guests enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Harriet E. Lockwood's home.

Dr. Frank St. John rendered two pleasing violin solos, Miss Mary Scott sang very sweetly and Miss Bessie Nims delighted all by her rendering of several recitations. Miss Kate Ells read an account of Washington's death and funeral services, taken from an old paper. Several patriotic tableaux were presented.

On the evening of May 30 a play entitled "Sunbonnets" was given in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Chapter, which was a success. One half the net proceeds was given to the Ogden Free Library to help defray running expenses.

The prizes for United States History Notebooks, offered by the Chapter to students of the high school, were awarded in May.

Instead of our usual social patriotic meeting July 4, ice cream was sold at the Parish House during the afternoon and a supper served, the proceeds of which were given to help in the erection of the Beerstown church.

We heartily welcome our new member, Miss Edith B. Olmstead.

In the coming year may these words be often in our minds; "Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's." BERTHA DODGE NELLIS,  
*Historian.*

**Mary Marion Chapter** (Knoxville, Iowa) would make her bow and take her place among the sister Chapters that make their appearance from time to time, and become acquainted with one another through the medium of the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. We are very young, having organized July 18, 1911. We organized with twenty-one charter

members, of whom seventeen are residents of Knoxville, at the home of Judge Hays. Two of his daughters are members of our Chapter. After our organization was completed we spent a delightful social hour. By September 8 we found ourselves in full working trim, and spent the evening with invited friends at the home of Mary Hays. The programme prepared, consisting of reading of papers and music, was fine. We find ourselves equipped with a beautiful and comprehensive year book. Glancing at the work to be accomplished at our meetings as we come together, we can but feel that by the end of the year there will have come to us a deeper meaning of the word patriotism, and a deeper meaning and better understanding of the past.—JOSEPHINE ELLEN GARRETSON, *Historian.*

**Tioughnioga Chapter** (Cortland, New York).—During the past year our Chapter studied the conquests of the United States. Professor Flick, of Syracuse University, gave a lecture on "Florida." Later Colonel Place, an engineer, gave a lecture on "The Military Tract," illustrated with maps. Cortland County, with parts of four others in Central New York, is in the Military Tract, subsequently given by the State to soldiers for services rendered in the Revolution. Hence our Chapter is particular to have an occasional lecture on that subject.

November 13 was our tenth anniversary. Mrs. A. P. McGraw, the Regent, entertained us at her spacious home. We heard the report of the delegate to the State conference.

The observance of historic anniversaries was continued. Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. Waters gave us a Boston tea party.

In local work we furnished a Daughter of the American Revolution room in the magnificent new Cortland Hospital at a cost of two hundred dollars. A like sum was appropriated for gifts to the Children's Home, while the committee on the memorial room for our Real Daughter at the Home for Aged Women attended to its maintenance.

The Committee on Old Cemeteries has done efficient work, the inspiration for which we owe the Hornell Chapter.

We sent ten dollars to the Berry School.

In May the delegates to the Continental Congress gave reports.

The Committee on Boulder Place,



where are recorded in bronze the names of one hundred and four Revolutionary soldiers buried in the county, needed twenty-five dollars for its care, which was cheerfully granted.

Miss Corey and Mrs. Koenig invited us to observe Flag Day with them. Items of Cortland County history were gleaned and our memories refreshed by anecdotes of "ye olden time." Then we had a contest in flag making, after Betsy Ross' example, Mrs. Bennett winning the prize.

October 4, 1911, the Seventy-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., held its fiftieth anniversary in Cortland. The historian of the Chapter suggested we show the veterans suitable courtesy when they visited the Hatch Library to view their tattered, blood-stained flag, previously entrusted to our care, and the Chapter gave a delightful reception there to the members of that regiment and their guests, the veterans of the Tenth New York Cavalry, who were holding their fiftieth anniversary here the same day.—C. H. T. WHITMORE, *Historian*.

**Colonel Hugh White Chapter** (Lock Haven, Pennsylvania).—During the year fifteen dollars was contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, five dollars to the Martha Berry School, five dollars subscribed to Merian Chapter to aid in securing a moving picture machine for Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Philadelphia; five dollars was also subscribed to the Harrison Memorial, our Chapter having the honor of sending the first check.—MINNIE C. McALEER, *Secretary*.

**Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter** (Effingham, Illinois. Organized December, 1902. Regent, Mrs. Bessie Harrison Kagay.)

The Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham, Illinois, sends cordial greetings:

Our Chapter is entering upon its tenth year of Chapter work with renewed interest. During the past year ten regular meetings have been held at the homes of our members, where the Chapter and friends were most royally entertained.

Washington's birthday was celebrated "in ye old time fashion" (Colonial Reception) at the home of Mrs. George M. LeCrone, with Mrs. Mary C. Lloyd and Mrs. LeCrone as hostesses. Mrs. Lloyd stood at head of receiving line imperson-

ating Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, assisted by other Colonial Dames of note. Music and a short reading, appropriate to the occasion, being an agreeable feature of the afternoon's entertainment.

"Flag Day" was observed at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Bessie Harrison Kagay, the house and colonial porch being decorated with our national emblems. A most excellent paper, "Our Flag," was read by Mrs. George M. LeCrone, "The History of Our Flag," by Mrs. Ann Myers Dobbins, and a poem, "Old Glory," by Mrs. Dr. Cunningham, the programme throughout being in accordance with the spirit of the day.

Our year books show capable and efficient work accomplished by the Programme Committee, Our Round Table being very interesting.

Death entered our ranks October 16, 1911, and took from us one of our charter members, Mrs. Jane Messer Ricketts.

Our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary Young Montgomery, still enjoys good health and celebrated her ninety-second birthday surrounded by relatives and friends at her home, in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Five dollars was contributed to Continental Hall fund and a copy of the Declaration of Independence ordered framed and presented to our new City Hall as soon as same is completed.

A committee has been appointed to locate the grave of a Revolutionary soldier reported to be buried in our County, so same can be appropriately marked by our Chapter.

An excellent report of proceedings of Continental Congress was given the Chapter by our delegate, Mrs. Archibald McGinnis.

The Chapter adjourned for a vacation through the months of July and August, but had a very fine meeting in September at the home of our first Regent.

VICTORIA CARPENTER RINEHART,  
*Historian*.

**Falls Church Chapter** (Falls Church, Virginia).—October 6, Falls Church Chapter paid a tribute to George Washington by placing a white marble tablet on the old Falls Church, of which he was once a vestryman. The unveiling ceremonies began with evening prayer in the church, which was said by the rector, the Rev. W.

E. Callender. The Rev. W. J. Morton, rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, in which church George Washington also worshipped, gave an address on the life of Washington, dealing with him as his character showed him to be—a Christian gentleman.

The tablet has the following inscription upon it:

"To the Glory of God and in honor of George Washington, who was a vestryman of this Parish in 1765. This church was built A. D. 1735. This tablet is placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Falls Church Chapter, October, 1911."

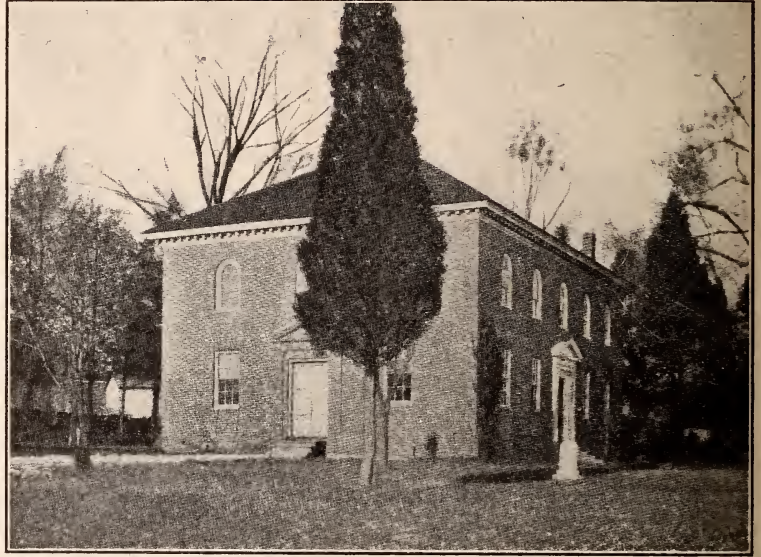
After the church service, patriotic exercises followed in the churchyard. The public school children sang national songs. Mrs. W. Edward Callender, the Regent of the Chapter, gave a short talk on the work of the society, and in behalf of the Chapter presented the tablet to the church and town, after which she withdrew from the tablet the American flag, thus unveiling a memorial to the man who made possible this great Republic.

The Rev. W. Edward Callender accepted the tablet for the church and the mayor of Falls Church, the Hon. G. W. Hawxhurst, accepted it for the town. The children sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," which closed a delightful afternoon spent at this old historic landmark.

**Mollie Foster Berry Chapter** (Fort Scott, Kansas).—Thursday, October 19, at the residence of Mrs. William Drake,

in Fort Scott, Kan., Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State Regent, assisted at the organization of a Chapter with thirty-seven enthusiastic charter members.

In deference to Miss Frances Hall, Regent, who was chiefly instrumental in the work of organization, the name "Mollie Foster Berry Chapter" was chosen in honor of the great, great grandmother of



THE OLD FALLS CHURCH

Miss Hall. The house in which the meeting was held was attractively decorated with American flags and American Beauty roses and ferns. Mrs. Guernsey was presented with a bouquet of American Beauties.

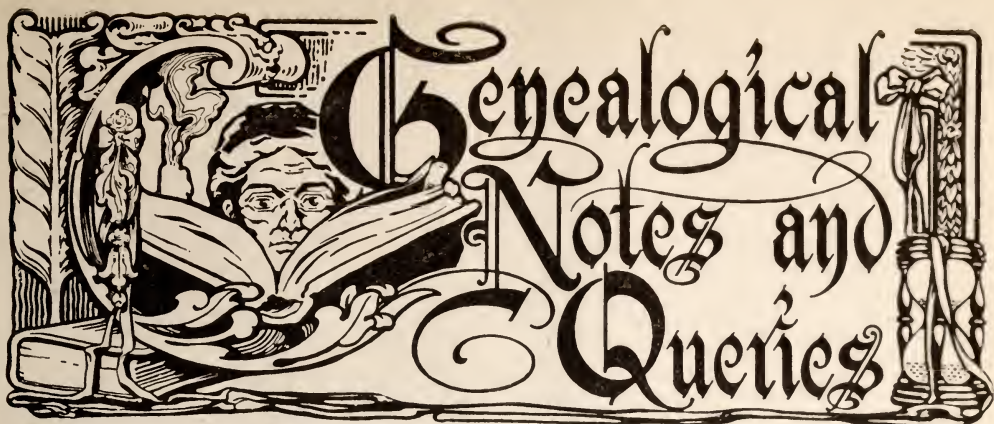
The following officers were installed:

Regent, Miss Frances Hall; Vice Regent, Mrs. Ladie Simonton; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna S. Blatchley; Historian, Mrs. Albert Watkins; Registrar, Miss L. C. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel H. Piper; Executive Board, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodlander, Miss Lucy Porter, Mrs. Lillie Prager and officers.

MRS. ALBERT WATKINS,  
*Historian.*

LIVINGSTON MANOR CHAPTER, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Regent. At each meeting historical items are given. These items are answers to questions that have been handed in in writing to the Historian at a previous meeting. The one-minute roll-call includes names of recently placed Revolutionary monuments, items from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, historic trees and other matters of interest.





# Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS.

1976. WALLACE.—Capt. Andrew Wallace, who was killed at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, was the son of Peter Wallace, Jr., whose wife was his first cousin (Elizabeth Woods, dau. of Michael and Mary [Campbell] Woods). Peter Wallace, Jr., lived not far from the site of the present city of Lexington, Rockbridge Co., Va. He had six sons and three dau. Five of the sons were soldiers in the Rev. War., viz.: Malcolm, who d. in service at Boston, under Gen. Morgan, in 1775; Samuel, who commanded Fort Young on the Va. frontier; James, who was an ensign in the Third Va. Regiment, and d. of smallpox in Phila. in 1776; Adam, who was capt. of a Rockbridge Co. in the Tenth Va. Regiment, and was killed in battle at Waxhaw, S. C., May 29, 1780; and Andrew, who was capt. of a company in the Eighth Va. Regiment, and was killed at Guilford Courthouse. It seems to be fairly well settled that Capt. Andrew Wallace never married. He had an uncle, Andrew Wallace, who m. Margaret Woods. He also had a cousin, Andrew Wallace, son of Samuel Wallace, who m. Catherine Parks and moved to Ky. in 1782 with his father. He was a brother of the famous judge, Caleb Wallace. For more information about this line of Wallaces see the Woods-McAfee memorial, published by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Woods' History of Albemarle Co., Va., or *Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace*, one of the Filson Club publications, of Louisville, Ky.—H. M. Williamson, Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Ore.

1979. LOCHRY.—In the census of 1790 mention is made of a Wm. Lochry, who lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in Armstrong and Unity townships, but none of the name in Cumberland Co.—Miss L. S. Nichols, Box 2426, Station G., Washington, D. C.

1980. TYLER.—HOWLAND.—The same authority writes that in the census of 1790 the name of Henry Tyler, of Pittsfield, Mass., is found, with three minor sons and four females in his family, exclusive of himself. She has Pittsfield records for 1800-1811, and will, if

desired, search them for Henry's father and brothers.

1982. The same authority also writes that in the census of 1790 there is no mention of the name Nortman, but there is a John Norman living in Bedford Co., whose family consisted of himself and three females at that time.

1983 (2) SLAUGHTER.—A cursory examination of the will books at Culpeper, Culpeper Co., Va., show that there were many of the name of Slaughter who lived in that county; and as many of them emigrated to Indiana, it is possible that by writing the town clerk, stating just what is desired and enclosing a check for one dollar, the desired information may be given. Robert Slaughter, of St. Mark's Parish, had a son Thomas, whom he mentions in his will (P. 1769), as well as his wife, Mary, and other sons, Robert, Wm. Francis, James, Lawrence, and George. George Clayton Slaughter, brother of Philip Slaughter (both of Culpeper Co.), in his will proved 1790, mentions his wife, Betsey, and his sons, Thomas Smith Slaughter and Philip Slaughter.—*Gen. Ed.*

2042. LEAR.—There was a John Lear, of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper Co., Va., whose will was proved in 1782, who had a wife, Susanna; children: John, Wm., Elizabeth, and Mary, and grandson, Wm., son of his son, James Lear. It is possible that by writing the town clerk one might find more definite information in regard to Martha Lear.—*Gen. Ed.*

2055. HOXIE—SHERMAN.—Miss Mary E. Wing, Louisville, Ky., writes that as many of the Hoxie family m. into the Wing family. Col. George W. Wing, Pres. of the Wing Family Asso., Kewaunee, Wis., might be able to give valuable information.

2056 (4).—The age limit of those who entered the Continental Line was from 18 to 60 years. Sometimes we find well-authenticated instances of men older or younger than the required age as having served. In the militia, especially in those localities which were attacked by the British or Indians, the age limit was not required. All those capable of bearing arms were pressed into service; and in the Battle of Wyoming, especially, there were a number of aged men, whose infirmities greatly hampered the Americans.—*Gen. Ed.*

2074. THORNTON—PETTY.—Thornton Petty's name is not found among the descendants of Matthew Thornton, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. As Matthew Thornton came from N. H., it is much more probable that Thornton Petty was a descendant of the Thornton family of Virginia, prominent in Colonial times.—*Gen. Ed.*

2076. POPINO—MARTIN.—Peter Popino, whose will is recorded in the State House at Trenton, d. in 1755. His will mentions wife, Mary, dau. Abigail, and sons James and Peter (under 21). His occupation was that of a weaver, and he lived in Mannington, Salem Co., N. J. He was b. July 28, 1706, and was baptized in the Huguenot Church in N. Y. City, Aug. 14, 1706; was the son of Jean (John) Papineau, the emigrant, and Charlotte Bounos. James was, therefore, the great, great grandson of the French emigrant.—*Gen. Ed.*

2079 (2).—In Rockville, the county seat of Montgomery Co., Md., are found the wills of many of the Beale family. James, son of Robert, planter, of Montgomery Co., Md., whose will was probated in 1783, mentions his wife, Margaret; sons, Jeremiah, Zephaniah, Daniel; daughters, Catrina Loveless, Marjory Loveless, and Mary Sutor. Among the witnesses was Andrew Hugh.

Ninian Beall, of Montgomery Co., whose will was probated in 1790, mentions daughters Ruth Gassoway, Susanna Catlett, Eleanor Offutt, Rachel Lane, and Margaret Edwards; also children of dau., Mary Watkins, deceased, especially her son, Gassoway Watkins; also children of daughters, Ruth Gassoway and Susanna Catlett (no names mentioned and all under age), and children of son, Charles Beall, deceased, as well as sons-in-law, Zachariah Offutt, Hardage (?) Lane, and Benjamin Edwards.

BROOKE BEALL, of Georgetown, D. C., whose will was probated in 1806, mentions wife, Margaret; sons, Upton, Aquila, Lewis; dau., Harriott, wife of Elisha Williams; dau., Christiana, wife of Benj. Mackall; dau., Catherine, wife of Leonard Mackall; and dau., Hellen, wife of Wm. Steuart.

John Sutton Crawford, in his will, probated in 1814, mentions Tyson Beall, an orphan boy under age, "raised by me."

Harriett Beall's mother, Sarah West, of Frederick Co., Md., gives her a negro slave in 1802, and so on. Nearly one-third of the records treat of the Bealls in one way or another.—*Gen. Ed.*

2087 (2).—Most assuredly the descendants of those who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration are considered eligible by both the D. A. R. and also by the S. A. R.—*Gen. Ed.*

2094. CLARK—ALLEN.—Joseph Allen and Mary Baker, parents of Ethan Allen, had no dau. Jemima. The names of their other children were: Heman, Lydia, Heber, Levi, Lucy, Zimri, and Ira. There was a Nathan Clark, b. in Conn., who was very prominent in early Vt. affairs. He d. in Bennington in 1792, æt. 74. One of his sons, Nathan Clark, Jr., was killed in the Battle of Bennington; another, Isaac, was a colonel in the War of 1812.—*Gen. Ed.*

2100. STURGEON—HARKNESS—HOWARD.—No

one by the name of Harkness nor of Sturgeon is recorded in the admirable pamphlet recently compiled and published by the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama, called "Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama."—*Gen. Ed.*

2100 (4).—There is no mention of anyone of the name of Newton or Howard, either, in the pamphlet mentioned above. This pamphlet is merely, as is stated in the index, "a preliminary effort looking to a complete and exhaustive record," but is very carefully compiled as far as it goes, and mentions the authority for each statement printed.—*Gen. Ed.*

2113. GALBRAITH—CAMPBELL.—Robert Campbell, the father of Isabel Campbell, must have been b. before 1750, as his dau., Isabel, was b. in 1764. In 1794 he received an additional grant of land (probably for his Rev. services), so he must have been living at that time, and his tombstone in Ligonier Valley states that he lived to be ninety-nine years old. Robert Campbell was deputy muster master in Westmoreland Co. during the Rev. While at Fort Ligonier, according to tradition, the Indians attacked his home, killed his wife and infant child, and carried the five others into captivity. There they were subjected to all sorts of cruelty, such as running the gauntlet, etc., and Thomas, the youngest, never returned to his father; but the others returned, and Robert, William, and Isabel m. and had families. It is quite probable that he was also the Robert Campbell mentioned in Pa. archives as belonging to a scouting party in 1781, but there were so many Robert Campbells from Pa. who served during the Rev. that I am not sure. One of them was a capt. in the Cumberland Co. Invalid Regt. He m., Sept. 16, 1779, Mary Hall. "He of Cumberland Co., Pa., capt. in the Invalid Regt. She of Philadelphia. Marriage performed in Philadelphia by William Rogers." (See records of the First Baptist Church, Phila., from 1761 to 18—, in the Historical Society Library of Pa.) Another m. Martha Paxton, and was afterward pensioned W. F. 4913 while living in Washington Co., Pa. Several persons have entered the D. A. R. on his services through various children, and a complete record of service could be obtained by writing the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

A third Robert Campbell was a fifer as well as a private, and also was a pensioner from Lycoming Co., Pa., as was his widow, Rachael. (See W. F. 3071.) Among his application papers is one signed by George Denison and John Murray, stating that Robert Campbell had traveled on foot to the city of Washington from home (Brown, Lycoming Co.) about 300 miles in order to obtain a pension, bringing with him a petition signed by over thirty inhabitants of Brown, testifying to his worth and need. He also had a number of children, Samuel, George, Jeremiah, Michael, Elisabeth, Abner, John, Margaret, Young, Robert, and Prissilla (twins), and a second Jeremiah Campbell.

Then there was a Robert Campbell, who served in the Rev. from Sussex Co., N. J., but was pensioned from Northumberland Co., Pa.,



and after his death, his widow, Mary (Reynolds) Campbell, was also pensioned (W. F. 3334), and at her death the money due her was paid to her surviving children: Anne, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah, and Phebe.

There was another Robert Campbell, whose wife, Ann, was allowed support by the State in 1776 while he was in service. (See Pa. Archives, Fifth Series.) The Galbraiths and Campbells were closely connected in many land transactions in Lancaster Co. before the Rev., and about 1750 moved farther West; but I was unable to find the name of Isabella on any record I consulted.—*Gen. Ed.*

2114 (3) CHASE.—William A. Eardeley, P. O. Box 91, Brooklyn, N. Y., is about to publish a complete genealogy of the Chase-Chace family and can answer this query in regard to Elisha and Paul Chase. His book aims to be as full as he can possibly make it, including not only those whose names are Chase or Chace, but all descendants through the female branches as well. He wishes records of any who have not previously communicated with him, especially wills, Bible records, etc. The work will be published in Dec. and will comprise five or six large volumes.—*Gen. Ed.*

2134 (2).—It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor to answer, personally, all queries sent to her. They must be answered through the magazine. And as it is impossible to answer all, one can readily see that it would not be proper to answer any.

2135. PALMER.—Mrs. Andrew Rose, 821 Olive St., Texarkana, Tex., writes, suggesting that 2135 write to the County Clerk of Fauquier Co., at Warrenton, Va., enclosing a small fee, and she can probably obtain the desired information. They have records of wills and marriages dating back to 1752; and she herself obtained satisfactory replies from there.

2199. SMITH.—According to Dwight's "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," James Smith was b. in Ireland and came to America when a lad, settling with his father's family on the banks of the Susquehanna. "As no record of his birth has been preserved, and since he preserved its date an inviolable secret, which he carried with him to his grave, there are no means of ascertaining precisely his age." The most that is clearly known respecting it, is that he was b. early in the eighteenth century, probably between 1712 and 1720. His father d. in 1761. James, the second son, m. early in life Miss Eleanor Amor, of Newcastle, Del. He d. July 11, 1806, and only two of his five children survived him. The son d. a few years after, unm., and his only dau. m. Mr. James Johnston, of York, and was living in 1845.—*Gen. Ed.*

2203 (5) MORRIS.—In the Morris genealogy there is no reference to a Sally Morris, who m. Thomas Robinson, either among the descendants of Robert Morris or of his immediate family.—*Gen. Ed.*

2206. FOWLER.—Stephen Fowler, b. 1747, who m. Rhoda Weller, was the son of Stephen and Rhoda (Bancroft) Fowler, of Pittsfield, Mass., and a descendant of William Fowler, Magistrate of New Haven, who came to this country in 1637. The above information is fur-

nished from a chart of the family, which has been carefully prepared by one of the descendants of William Fowler, who has elaborated an article which appeared in the "N. E. Historical and Gen. Register" some years ago.—*Gen. Ed.*

2138. MACCUBBIN.—Zachariah MacCubbin witnessed the will of Capt. John Howard, of the *Severn*, in 1704. Samuel Howard's will in 1703 names John, Samuel, and Elizabeth MacCubbin, children of John MacCubbin and his (1) wife, Susan Howard (dau. of Samuel). John m. (2) Elinor —, and in his will names Samuel, Wm., Zacariah, and Moses as inheritors of his wardrobe. The widow, Elinor, m. (name unknown). Zacariah MacCubbin m. Susannah Nicholson, and in the will of his widow, Ann MacCubbin, she mentions her husband as the son of the emigrant, John. The will mentions also her stepson, Zacariah MacCubbin (probably the one desired), and stepdaughters, Deborah and Mary Dorsey.

(2) DORSEY.—Harry Woodward Dorsey was son of Samuel and grandson of "Patuxent John" and Eleanor Woodward. He m. twice—Mary MacCubbin, dau. of Zachariah, and (2) Mrs. Rachel (Magruder) Cooke. By his (2) wife he had a son, Harry Woodward Dorsey, who m. Sarah Waters and lived in New Market.—*Mrs. Louis C. Bulkley*, 543 Egan St., Shreveport, La.

#### NOTES.

A very interesting account of the Bassett family, descendants of Thomas, who came in the ship *Christian de London* in 1634, settling at Windsor, Conn., has been furnished me by Miss Ethelwyn B. Hall, The Willson, Washington, D. C. The line from Samuel Bassett (son of Josiah Bassett and Alice Canfield, and b. 1723) and Susannah Morris is as follows:

His children were: John, b. 1748, m. Susannah Bristol; Isaac, b. 1750, m. Desire Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 16, 1762; David, b. 1754, m. Sarah Oviatt, of Milford, Conn.; Anson, b. 1757; Joseph, b. 1758, m. Lois Bailey, of Woodbury, July 6, 1775; Freeman, b. 1761; Mary, b. 1764; Samuel, b. 1767, m. Jerusha Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 30, 1787; Azel, b. 1769; Jerusha, b. 1772; Abigail, b. 1774, m. Isaac Plumb, June 12, 1803.

The children of Isaac Bassett and Desire Hotchkiss were: Abigail, b. 1783, m. Mr. Bromley; Isaac, b. Feb. 28, 1785, m. Jane Elizabeth Way, May 1, 1808; Eli, b. Aug., 1787, m. Dianna Catlin, of West Haven, Conn.; Simeon, b. Oct. 31, 1794, m. Effie Euphemia Tweedy; Martha, b. March 28, 1796; Amelia, b. 1789, d. Dec., 1865, m. Mr. Spencer.

The children of Simeon Bassett (1794-1843) and Effie Euphemia Tweedy (1795-1869) were: Robert Tweedy, b. Aug. 27, 1822, m. (1) Susan Demarest; m. (2) Augusta Price; Simeon Spencer, b. July 2, 1824, m. Ellen Albertson, d. 1859; Sidney Danforth, b. March 9, 1826, m. Mary Ferguson, d. 1856; Mary Jane, b. June 3, 1828, m. (1) W. S. Kerr; m. (2) Wm. Martin, d. 1885; Amelia Virginia, b. Aug. 14, 1830, d. 1874; Mason Noble, b. Nov. 3, 1833, d. 1898; Eliza Euphemia, b. April 7, 1835, m. Benjamin T. Thorn, d. 1909.

Samuel Bassett and his son, Isaac, were both

in the Rev., and some of their descendants are members of the N. S., D. A. R.

# QUERIES.

2251. CHURCHWELL—BLACKBURN.—Nancy Churchwell m. John Porter Blackburn. Nancy was from Lexington, Ky., and her father, Richard Churchwell, was in Ky. at the time of Daniel Boone. He d. there, and is buried in Wayne Co. Did he have any Rev. service? If so, what? What was the name of his wife? Wanted, all genealogical data concerning him and his family.—*H. H.*

2252. WOOD—TUTTLE.—Joseph Wood, of Newark, N. J., b. Oct. 14, 1760, m., April 1, 1779, Joanna Tuttle, of Morristown, N. J. (ceremony performed by Rev. M. Hunt, Chaplain of American Army), lived in Bound Brook, N. J., in 1807, and d. Aug. 1, 1813. His wife was b. June 12, 1762, and d. July 12, 1843. Wanted, ancestry of each of them, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—*W. S. D.*

2253.—Wanted, a list of genealogical periodicals, with names of publishers or editors.—*J. R. J.*

2254. DURFEE—EDICK.—Wanted, ancestry (with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any) of Sally Durfee, b. 1792. Her father moved from Cannonsville soon after the Rev. and she m. Jacob Edick, son of Conrad Edick, a Rev. soldier.

(2) STILES—HATHAWAY.—Was the ancestor of Stephen Stiles, of Deposit, N. Y., in the Rev.? He m. Sally, granddaughter of Capt. Benjamin Hathaway, a Rev. soldier.—*G. E. M.*

2255. HINTON.—Ann Hinton was b. Sept., 1759, m. Isham Reynolds ab. 1779; in 1789 purchased a tract of land in what is now Hawkins Co., Tenn., and moved his family there from Buncombe Co., N. C. They lived on this place the remainder of their lives. She d. Aug. 23, 1842. It is thought that the Reynolds family came from Va. before going to N. C., where Isham was m. Wanted, names of parents of Ann Hinton, and all genealogical data concerning them.

(2) HINTON.—John Hinton, col. in the Rev., was b. in Chowan Precinct, and settled in Wake Co., N. C. He had several brothers, Hardy, Wm., and Malachi (who lived in Johnston Co.), and a sister, Nancy (who was b. before 1732, and could not have been the one who m. Lewis Bryan, and referred to in a former Query). Can anyone tell me anything of the families of either of these Hintons?—*F. K. R.*

2256. PORTLOCK.—Wanted, full names of parents and grandparents of Wm. Lemuel Portlock, of Norfolk Co., Va., who d. ab. 1815, while still a young man. His wife's name was Catherine or Kate (probably Edwards), and they had six sons, but no daughters. Two of the sons were Thomas and Edward Edwards, b. Aug. 2, 1814, six months before his father d., and m. Mary Elizabeth Griffiths.

(2) HARRIOT.—Ancestry and brothers and sisters of Wm. Harriot, of Rye, N. H., who d. ab. 1870, at 93 years. He m. (1) Eustasia Ward; m. (2) Dorothy Haviland; m. (3), when ab. 70, widow Sophia Daymon (a Ger-

man lady). He had four children by (1) wife and 3 children by (2) wife.

(3) DENNISTON—TURKINGTON.—Wanted, ancestry of Hans Denniston, of N. Y., who m., June 24, 1805, Maria Turkington, aged 19; they had ten children: Mary Anne, John Alexander, Wm., Hans Peebles, Robert Falls, Eliza Catherine, Harriet Sophia, Richardson, and two who d. y.

(4) LEE—SHERIDAN.—Ancestry and brothers and sisters wanted of Harriet Lee, of N. Y., who m. Matthew Sheridan, and had: Frances (b. Nov. 28, 1823, m., June 10, 1845, to Hans Peebles Denniston (b. Feb. 8, 1819)). Was Harriet Lee related to Robert E. Lee? If so, in what way?—*W. H. E.*

2257. FRANKLIN—PIERSON.—Ishi Franklin m. Martha Pierson in Killingworth, Conn., Aug. 19, 1771, and had a son, Sylvanus, b. Dec. 15, 1782, possibly others. Did either ancestor of Sylvanus have Rev. service?—*C. K. K.*

2258. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, ancestry and former place of residence of Job Williams, who settled on a farm at Manlius, N. Y., in 1793. His wife's name was Zilpha, as given in deeds and wills. He left, as heirs, besides wife, Nathan, James, Job, Elihu, Elijah, Lucy, wife of Jonathan Duely; Lucinda, wife of Hiram Church; and Calista, wife of Amasa Potter; also Annette, Horace, and Waity Meigs, and Lorida, dau. of Hiram Church by his former wife, Lorida Urns. He d. July 17, 1832, aged about 77, and is buried beside his wife, Zilpha, at Oran village, Onondaga Co. (which was part of Herkimer Co. in 1793). Did he serve in Rev., and what was his wife's maiden name?

(2).—Can you give me the address of the lady who is compiling a Meigs genealogy?—*C. D. G.*

2259. EDWARDS.—Wanted, Rev. record of John Edwards, who enlisted from Va. He m. Miss Nancy McGee, and his middle name may have been Bunk. He had five brothers and one sister.

STEWART.—Did John Stewart, who went to Ky. with Daniel Boone, serve in the Rev.? Was he the father of Jehu Stewart, who fought at the Battle of the Thames in 1813 with Elias Hitt?—*A. D. S.*

2260. HOTCHKISS—ANTIRE (OR ANTAYA).—Ancestry desired of Miles Hotchkiss, of Conn., who settled in Kaskaskia ab. 1804, m. a French girl named Antire or Antaya, and had: Felicitie, who m. Gholson Kercheval; Emeline, who m. Thomas Owen; Mary, who m. Dr. Betts; Guy, Aurelia, Charlotte, and Beale, who m. Virginia Smith. Wait Hotchkiss and Deborah Twitchell, of Wolcott, Conn., had a son, Miles, b. 1783. (See Orcutt's History of Wolcott, p. 503.) Is he the one desired?

(2) KERCHEVAL—GHOLSON.—Wm. Kercheval, said to have been a Rev. soldier, m. Frances Winifred Gholson, and settled in Ky, probably from Westmoreland Co., Va. He had a son, John, who m. Fanny Berry and d. in Mason Co., Ky. Proof of service wanted.—*L. A. N.*

2261. BARLOW—KNICKERBOCKER.—Jesse Barlow m., Feb., 1821, Julia, dau. of Benjamin and Lucy (Beardsley) Knickerbocker in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Was he de-



scended from Lawrence Knickerbocker, who inherited his mother's estate in Dutchess Co.? and did he or his father serve in the Rev.?—*J. B.*

2262. WELCH—MORGAN.—Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Welch, who m. Amos Morgan, of Colchester, Conn., in 1769.

(2) SPICER—RANDALL.—Ancestry desired of Mercy Spicer, of Groton, Conn., who m. Joseph Randall ab. 1786, and her father's Rev. service, if any.

(3) SMITH.—Information desired of Perry G. Smith, a Rev. soldier, of R. I., or Zeruiah, his wife.

(4) COOPER—SCHNEIDER.—Ancestry desired of John Cooper, of Sunbury, Pa., and Catherine Schneider, whom he m. ab. 1828.

(5) SIMPSON—THOMAS.—Rhodam Simpson m. ab. 1800 Mary Thomas (both of Va.). Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, and any other information in regard to them.

(6) EATON—GOSSAGE.—Samuel Eaton m. Margaret Gossage ab. 1800 (both of Va.). Wanted ancestry and Rev. service in either family.—*C. B. M.*

2263. THROP.—Information desired of Amos Throp, a Rev. soldier from Conn., who served under Capt. John Deshon, New London, Conn. Was he the father of Jediah Throp, b. 1790, who m. Arletta Wyckoff in 1817?

(2) FELLOWS.—Rev. service desired of Obial Fellows (1742-1809), of New Canaan, Conn., who m. Louis ———.

(3) LEONARD—FELLOWS.—Who were the parents of Phœbe Leonard, b. 1771, who m. James Fellows, son of Obial?

(4) COLLINS.—What is known of one John Collins, who was a drummer, and served with Washington at Valley Forge?

ALLEN.—Names of children of Samuel Allen (1751-1811), m. Susannah ———, who served under Col. John Mead?

(6) ASHLEY.—Dates of birth and death, name of wife, and names of children of Col. Wm. Ashley, of Mass.

(7) SMITH—HANFORD.—Information desired of Mary Smith, who m. Mr. Hanford, and lived at New Haven, Conn., probably.—*H. P. B.*

2264. MYERS.—John Myers came from Germany and settled in Pa. His son, Christian Myers, was b. April 30, 1751, and moved from York Co., Pa., to Shenadoah Co., Va. (date unknown). Wanted, Rev. record, if any; also all genealogical data concerning them.—*C. A. B.*

2265. ROBBINS—CRAGIN.—Wanted, ancestry of Mercy Robbins, b. Chelmsford, Mass., m., May 2, 1766, to Benj. Cragin, who served as lieutenant from Temple, N. H. Did her father serve in the Rev.?

(2) FARRAR—CRAGIN.—Rebecca Farrar, b. 1765 in Temple, N. H., m. Benjamin Cragin, Jr., July 6, 1790. Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.

(3) RANDALL—CRAGIN.—Priscilla Randall, b. Rochester, Mass., March 19, 1796, m. Oliver Cragin, of Weston, Vt., Feb. 1, 1820. Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record on either side, if any.

(4) THAYER—BURT.—Did William Thayer,

Jr., who m. Abigail Burt, of Taunton, Mass., serve in the Rev.? If so, desire record. Their dau., Sarah, m. George Coddington, Jr., of Dighton, Mass., a Rev. soldier.

(5) TRAFTON—CODDING.—Betsey Trafton, of Dighton, Mass., m. Burt Coddington there Nov. 10, 1800. Wanted, Rev. ancestry, if any.

(6) HILLS—LOOMIS.—John Hills, of Hartford, Conn., later of East Windsor, Conn., was b. 1731, and m. Anna Loomis (dau. of Sergt. Jonah Loomis and Anna Skinner). Can anyone tell me whether there is any record of Rev. service, civil or military, of John Hills?

(7) GILLET—WOLCOTT.—Mary Gillet m. Simon Wolcott, of East Windsor, Conn., who served as capt. during the Rev. Can anyone tell me anything of her ancestry and give Rev. record, if any?

(8) GLADDEN—WILMOT.—Hannah Gladden was m. Jan. 3, 1785, to Elisha Wilmot, a Rev. soldier, in Cheshire Parish, Conn. Information desired regarding her ancestry, together with genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.

(9) TYLER—HYNE.—Amos Tyler, of Conn., m. Chloe Hyne before 1793. Information desired regarding ancestry of either of these persons, especially any Rev. record.—*D. W. S.*

2267. STONE—JEROME.—Who were the parents of Nathaniel Stone, who m. Temperance Jerome in Bristol, Conn., Dec. 25, 1792?—*B. M. S.*

2268. AUSTIN—SEYMOUR.—Was Richard Austin, of Suffield, Conn., who enlisted May 12, 1777, in Samuel Granger's Co., the father of Seth Austin, who m. Mary Seymour Aug. 29, 1754?

(2) AUSTIN.—Did the above mentioned Seth Austin serve in the Rev., and was he related to the Capt. Anthony Austin, who was the first town clerk of Suffield, and did Capt. Anthony Austin serve in the Rev.?

(3) RISING.—Did Aaron Rising (wife's name Anna), of Suffield, serve in the Rev.? He had a dau., Ruth.—*M. L. H.*

2269. WORTHINGTON—STEELEMAN.—Ancestry and Rev. service desired of Amaziah Worthington, who lived in Salem, N. J., and m. Catherine Steelman ab. 1799 or 1800. Their first child, a dau. named Ann, was b. Dec. 1, 1801, and they had seven other children: Sarah, Jacob, Lydia, John, and others. The family emigrated from Salem to Clarke Co., Ohio, in 1814.

(2) PATTERSON—STEELE.—Mary Patterson, niece of Gov. Patterson, of Ky., m. Archibald Steele. Rev. record of her ancestors desired.—*I. G. S.*

2270. CASEY.—Official record desired of Elisha Casey, of Warwick, R. I., b. 1766, son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Johnson) Casey. In the Casey genealogy it states that Elisha Casey was a fifer in Col. Topham's R. I. Regt. during the Rev., but I have never been able to find official proof.

(2) WILBOUR.—A Daniel Wilbour, of Little Compton, was in the General Assembly of R. I. in 1775. My great, great grandfather, Daniel Wilbour (1729-1803), is the only one mentioned in the Census of R. I. in 1774 of Little Compton, so I think he must have been the one in the Assembly. How can I prove this?

(3) RETAN.—Who were the ancestors of Harmon Retan, b. May 26, 1766, at Fort Lee, N. J., and d. April 6, 1832, in N. Y. City?

(4) LOBDELL—RETAN.—Who were the ancestors of Chloe Lobdell, b. Nov. 11, 1776, at Oyster Bay, L. I., d. Jan. 26, 1843, who m. Harmon Retan. Her father was said to have been shot by the British for concealing some soldiers from them. He kept the old tavern at Oyster Bay.—*B. F. W.*

2271. WARREN.—Who were the parents of Parker Warren, b. 1768, m. Ellender — ab. 1788 for his (1) wife, and had a dau., Maria, b. in 1800. Was his mother, Maria Parker, wife of Ephraim Warren, and dau. of Capt. Joseph Parker. This Ephraim was with Washington crossing the Delaware. Parker Warren came to Delaware Co., Ohio, presumably from Va. and d. in Ohio.

(2) FRANKLIN—BEAL (BEALE).—Who were the parents of Amay Franklyn, who m., in June, 1793, Abel Beal (Beale), b. at Royals-ton, Mass., in 1773? They lived afterward in Athens, Vt.

(3) BEALE.—Who was the father of Wm. Beale, the first Town Clerk of Athens, Vt. (1781), who m. in 1772, at Groton, Mass., Anna Woods, dau. of Reuben Woods? Wm. Beale was from Westford, Mass., and the father of Abel.—*L. A. E.*

2272. CLEVELAND.—Information desired of the family of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, of N. C., and of Rev. fame. Want the names of his children, and to whom m.

(2) SCOTT.—Wm. Scott, of Richland Co., S. C., made his will in 1806, leaving his property to his wife and children, as follows: Wm., Jr., Samuel, Mary (Scott), Bostick, Hester (Scott), Thomson, Sarah (Scott), Weston, and Elizabeth (Scott) Dinkins. Rev. record desired, if any, of this Wm. Scott, date of death, family name of his wife; would like to correspond with any of his descendants.

(3) HAGERTY.—Abel Hagerty, b. Aug. 4, 1777, in N. C., was the youngest of ten children. The others were: Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1753; Joanna, who m. Henry Townsend; Mary, who m. Samuel Townsend; Nancy, Dennis, John, Jonathan, Wm., who m. Mary Bishop; and Joshua. Abel m. Anne Buchanan. Wanted, names of parents and Rev. record, if any. A Sarah Hagerty was granted 200 acres of land in Greene Co., Ga., in 1786. Was she the mother or sister of Abel?

(4) BUCHANAN.—John Buchanan went from N. C. to Ga. in 1773, and settled in what is now Greene Co. His children were: James, John D., Joseph, and Anne. According to family tradition, John and his son, Joseph, were Rev. soldiers. Official proof of service de-

sired. Joseph's wife was named Mary. What was her surname? Their children were: Jane, who m. (1) Penick; (2) — Baldwin; Elizabeth, who m. (1), in 1807, Abram McAfee; m. (2) Jesse Roberts in 1814. Anne m. Abel Hagerty in 1804.

(5) HOUSE.—Official proof of Rev. service, if any, desired of John Saunders House, of S. C. One John House served in the 3d Ga. Battalion. Was he from S. C.?—*E. H. D.*

2273. DONAHUR—LOWNLEY.—John Donahur, of Phila., an architect, m. Joanna Lownley, and is said to have served in the Rev. Official proof of service desired.—*A. T. B.*

2274. HAYS.—Did the Major John Hays, who served in the Va. line, have a dau., Leah, who m. Jonathan Gerrard, of W. Va.?

(2) HIGHBERGER.—Jacob Highburger (or. Hughberger), of Ky., d. of yellow fever, and a Masonic apron worn by him has been handed down in the family for over 135 years. He or his father came from Germany to France, and then to America. Did he serve in the Rev.? If so, official proof, and all particulars desired.

(3) HAHN.—Michael Hahn, who aided in defending the settlement from Simon Girty, and was massacred in 1792, is said to have had Rev. service, also official proof desired.

(4) GERRARD.—Jonathan Gerrard, b. 1763, Berkeley Co., W. Va., m. Leah Hays, and moved to Greene Co., Pa., in 1785. Did he serve in the Rev.? His father was a noted Baptist preacher. Did he render any service?

2275. WEBSTER—BRYANT.—Sergt. Stephen Webster, of Taunton and Dighton, Mass., m. Bathsheba Bryant, and is said to have served in the Rev. Wanted, dates of birth, death, and dates of children. One dau., Lois, b. 1746, m., Jan. 1, 1771, David Williams, another Rev. soldier, and d. Feb. 3, 1789, and is buried in the "Williams Cemetery" at Dighton, Mass.

2276. LEWIS—VANFELT.—Can anyone tell me the name of the father of Wm. Lewis, who m. Morning Vanfelt? Wm. Lewis, a Rev. soldier, emigrated from Va. to Horry Co., S. C., where he d.

(2) WASHINGTON—WHITNEY.—Did the John Washington, who m. Catherine Whitney, and was the uncle of George Washington, render any Rev. service? If so, what was it?—*W. B. H.*

2277. WISTER.—Can you tell me where I can obtain the Wister genealogy? It is one of the books of reference mentioned in Vol. XXIV of the Lineage Book.—*S. McA.*

2278. JONES.—David Jones, b. Dec. 10, 1740, d. Jan. 18, 1785, buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, Pa. He is said to have served in the Rev. War. Place of birth and official proof of service desired.—*G. L. M.*

I ENJOY reading the magazine, and do not see how any Daughter can possible get along without it.—*Anna M. Shaw, Jersey Shore, Pa.*

ENCLOSED please find one dollar for renewal of my subscription to our most valued AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—*Mrs. Valley E. Austin, Galveston Texas.*



# Grave of Andre's Captor

In the center of the plot a simple white obelisk, in the Old Greenburgh Reformed Church, at Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., marks the grave of Capt. Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André. The plain facts of the capture are told on one side of the square base, under the title "Fidelity":

"On the 23d of September, 1780, Isaac Van Wart, accompanied by John Paulding and David Williams, all farmers of the County of Westchester, intercepted Major André on his return from the American lines in the Character of a Spy, and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their Country for Gold, secured and carried him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traiterous conspiracy of Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, the American Army saved, and our beloved Country, now free and independent, rescued from most imminent peril."

Another inscription says that Van Wart died May 23, 1828, at the age of sixty-nine years. A third tells that the monument was erected by the citizens of Westchester County, and a fourth gives the reason for its erection:

VINCENT AMOR PATRIAE

Nearly half a Century  
before this Monument was built

The Conscript FATHERS of AMERICA  
had in Senate Chamber voted that

ISAAC VAN WART

was a FAITHFUL PATRIOT, one in whom  
the LOVE of COUNTRY was

INVINCIBLE

and this tomb bears testimony that the  
RECORD is TRUE

On the night before the capture seven  
militiamen, of whom Van Wart was one,

spent the night at the house of Capt. Jacob Romer, Colonel Hamilton's great-grandfather, in East View. The next morning they split into two parties, one of four and one of three. The story of how the three men found the British soldier in civilian clothes; how, after receiving contradictory answers to their questions, they searched him, and how they finally found in his boots the proofs of his negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point—all this is a matter of history.

James Romer, a son of Jacob, was one of the seven, but unfortunately went with the three and not the four. Before the seven left the house that morning they borrowed a pack of cards, and the wife of Jacob Romer put up a lunch for them. James carried it in a pewter basin. In the excitement of the capture the basin was left behind, but James was sent back for it. It now stands on Colonel Hamilton's mantelpiece.

His grave was not Van Wart's only connection with the old Greenburgh Church. He was an elder, and for a time choir-master. Hymn books were scarce in those days, and Van Wart was one of the only two church members who possessed such a thing. The other was the minister.

At the close of the Revolution Van Wart recruited a company of militia, with John Romer and William Hammond. The three took the positions, respectively, of captain, lieutenant, and ensign. When Van Wart resigned, the others were promoted and took in Dennis Cronk, an ensign. William Hammond later rose to be a general. The graves of all four lie within a man's length of each other, under the willow tree in the little Elmsford Cemetery. Dennis Cronk, incidentally, was a near relative of Hiram Cronk the last survivor of the war of 1812.

—From *New York Post*.

A thousand glorious actions that might claim  
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame,  
Confus'd in crowds of glorious actions lie,  
And troops of heroes undistinguished die.

*Addison.*



This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

#### THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.*

(Continued from the November AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Thompson, George, d. Oct. 29, 1843, at Sturbridge, Mass., aged 85; a pensioner.

Thompson, Capt. Jonathan, d. Nov. 21, 1836, at Woburn, Mass., aged 76 y., 7 mo. He m., 1781, Mary Richardson, who d. May 1, 1854, aged 89 y., 9 mo.; a pensioner.

Thompson, Samuel R., d. Dec. 18, 1839, at Shelba, N. Y., aged 90.

Thompson, William, d. Dec. 6, 1841, at Marblehead, Mass., aged 84 y., 7 mo.; a pensioner.

Throop, Benjamin, b. at Lebanon, Conn.; d. Jan. 17, 1842, at Manchester, N. Y., aged 88. He m., 1775, Rachel Brown.

Thorn, Henry, d. Oct. 8, 1850, at Leyden, Mass., aged 91.

Thorndike, Hezekiah, d. May 3, 1842, at Chelmsford, Mass., aged 88; wounded at Bunker Hill.

Thorning, William, d. March, 1829, at Lexington, Mass. He m. Eunice Phillips, who d. Feb. 10, 1849, aged 93; pensioner.

Thornton, Major Joshua, d. July 27, 1843, at Lyman, N. H., aged 79; was b. in Mendon, Mass.; in many battles.

Thwing, Nicholas, d. Nov. 10, 1841, at Newton, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner. He m., 1790, Lydia Stratton, who d. April 25, 1840, aged 73.

Tibbets, Ephraim, d. Dec. 31, 1850, at Berwick, Maine, aged 88 y., 8 mo.

Tichenor, Isaac, d. Dec., 1838, at Bennington, Vt., aged 85; an officer in the Revolution; judge, governor, senator.

Tidd, Jonathan, d. Feb. 17, 1842, at Woburn, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m.,

1780, Rhoda Thompson, who d. Jan. 15, 1836.

Tilden, Isaiah, d. May 16, 1833, in Franklin Co., N. Y.; was in Col. John Patterson's regiment; served most of the war.

Tilden, Job., d. Sept. 27, 1831, aged 74, at Hanson, Mass. He m., 1781, Lydia Jackson, who d. Aug. 23, 1848, aged 87; a pensioner.

Tilden, Wales, d. Oct. 7, 1850, at N. Marshfield, Mass., aged 94.

Tirrill, Jacob, d. Feb. 15, 1849, at Orange, Mass., aged 89; a pensioner.

Titus, Joseph, d. Feb. 25, 1845, at Washington, Conn., aged 87; a pensioner.

Tobie, Richard, d. Oct. 8, 1827, at New Gloucester, Maine, aged 87.

Todd, Archibald, d. Dec., 1838, at Mansfield, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner.

Toffan, Aaron, d. Nov., 1838, at Newburyport, aged 85.

Torrey, Jonathan, d. Sept. 29, 1850, at Monson, Mass.; aged 86.

Towle, Reuben, b. Oct. 24, 1762, at Chester, N. H.; settled in Enfield, N. H.; moved to Franklin, Vt., where he d. Sept. 15, 1849.

Town, Joshua, d. Sept. 22, 1842, at Topsfield, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner.

Townslley, Jacob, d. May 14, 1849, at Steuben, Maine, aged 90.

Traverse, Elijah, d. Feb. 3, 1824, at Weston, Mass., aged 66. He m., 1780, Lydia Pierce, who d. Aug. 7, 1841, aged 83; a pensioner.

Trevitt, Henry, d. April 28, 1850, in Licking Co., O., aged 97; formerly of Mount Vernon, N. H.

Tripp, Robert, d. Aug. 28, 1845, at Sanford, Maine, aged 81; a pensioner.

Trowbridge, Samuel, d. Sept. 23, 1843, at Newton, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner.

Trowbridge, John, d. July 29, 1855, at Framingham, Mass.; a pensioner. He m., 1776, Mary Bent, who d. Jan. 30, 1844, aged 89.

True, Obediah, d. Nov., 1844, at Denmark, Maine, aged 86; a pensioner.

Tryon, Thomas, d. Jan. 3, 1843, at Vernon, N. Y., aged 85.

Tucker, Josiah, d. Dec. 9, 1845, at Granby, N. Y., aged 79.

Turner, Hezekiah, d. July 1, 1842, at Dedham, Mass., aged 90; a pensioner. He m. Elizabeth ———, who d. Oct. 15, 1836, aged 76.



Turner, John, d. April 30, 1841, at Scituate, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner.

Tuttle, Joseph, d. Sept. 4, 1848, at Fairfield, N. Y., aged 90; a pensioner.

Twist, Stephen, d. Jan. 13, 1844, at Marblehead, Mass., aged 79; a pensioner.

Tyler, Jacob, fife major, d. July 3, 1832, at Southington, Conn., aged 74; a pensioner.

Upham, Capt. Samuel, d. May 12, 1848, at Randolph, Vt., aged 85; a pensioner.

Upton, Robert, d. in 1824, at Millbridge, Maine, aged 66. He m., 1784, Anna Wheelock, who d., Feb. 10, 1835, at Salem, Mass., aged 76.

Vail, Capt. Alsop, d. Dec. 11, 1840, at Mount Hope, N. Y., aged 90.

Veasey, Joshua, d. Dec. 28, 1850, at Deerfield, N. H., aged 91.

Vening, Ebenezer, d. Aug. 22, 1843, at Gates, N. Y.

Vinson, Col. Thomas, d. Jan. 12, 1841, at Weymouth, Mass., aged 85; a pensioner.

Van Alstyne, Jacob, d. May 11, 1844, at Fonda, N. Y., aged 96; b. in Greenbush, N. Y.

Van Derfool, John, d. Jan. 26, 1843, at Guilderland, N. Y., on his 88th birthday.

Van Osdoll, John, d. Aug. 21, 1836, at New York City, aged 81.

Van Vorst, John Jacobus, d. May 23, 1844, at Glenville, N. Y., aged 103 y., 4 mo., 4 d.

Van Wyck, John B., d. June 5, 1841, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., aged 88; later brigadier general in New York militia.

Wadsworth, Joseph, d. May 25, 1845, at Milbury, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner.

Wager, Henry, d. Aug. 9, 1840, at Western, N. Y., aged 77; b. in Columbia Co., N. Y. Member of militia which marched to aid of Col. Marinus Willett in the Mohawk Valley.

Waldon, Ambrose, d. March 18, 1840, at Warrenton, Va.; b. Jan. 3, 1752, in Caroline Co., Va.; an officer.

Walker, Jason, d. March 11, 1843, at Brookfield, Mass., aged 83; a pensioner.

Walton, Benjamin, d. Oct. 1, 1851, at Milo, Maine, aged 91 y., 8 mo.

Ward, Christopher, d. Oct. 4, 1840, at Brimfield, Mass., aged 83; a pensioner. He m., 1784, Sarah Morgan, by whom he had several children; had three other wives, but no other children.

Ward, Simon, d. Jan. 5, 1858, at Newbury, Vt., aged 96 y., 8 mo., 23 days; served in the N. H. Line.

Ward, William, d. Dec. 3, 1846, at Ashburnham, Mass.; b. July 5, 1757; a pensioner.

Wardwell, Joseph, d. March 5, 1849, at Rumford, Maine, aged 80; b. in Andover, Mass.

Ware, Jason, d. May 11, 1843, at Union, Maine, aged 87 y., 2 mo.; a native of Franklin, Mass.

Warner, Elihu, d. Jan. 15, 1851, at Hadley, Mass., aged 92.

Warner, Phineas, d. July 24 (Dec. 10), 1841, at New Braintree, Mass., aged 77; a pensioner.

Warren, Charles, d. Oct. 24, 1846, at Deerfield, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner from Watertown. He m. Sarah Calhoun, who d. March 16, 1834.

Warren, Daniel, d. June 23, 1845, at Augusta, N. Y., aged 81.

Warren, Jeduthan, d. Oct. 24, 1841, at Westminster, Mass., aged 85; a pensioner. He m. Joanna Moore, who d. June 24, 1836, aged 75.

Warren, Jonathan, d. Aug. 30, 1839, at Verona, N. Y., aged 76; a prisoner on the Jersey ship.

Warren, Moses, d. Sept. 23, 1851, at Warrensville, Ohio, aged 92; a native of Westboro, Mass. (His son, Moses Warren, was a member of the Western Reserve Society, S. A. R., until his death.—*Editor*.)

Warren, Silas, d. Nov. 10, 1848, at Upton, Mass., aged 95; at the Siege of Boston.

Warren, Timothy, d. March 16, 1831, at Buckland, Mass., aged 91.

Wasgatt, Davis, d. Nov. 24, 1842, at Mount Desert, Maine. He was b. Feb. 28, 1751, son of Thomas and Margaret Wasgatt; m. Rachel, dau. of James Richardson; a native of Hanson, Mass. His wife d. a few months previously.

Washburn, Ebenezer, d. Dec. 11, 1850, at North Hartford, Maine, aged 98; a pensioner. He m. Lucy Chase.

Washburn, Eli, d. June 30, 1849, at Hanover, N. H., aged 90; a pensioner.

Washburn, Thomas, d. June 22, 1851, at Wareham, Mass., aged 89 y., 4 mo.

Waterman, Malachi, d. Feb. 21, 1824, at Baldwin, Maine. He m. Mary Darker.

Watkins, Nathan, Capt., d. April, 1814, at Naples, N. Y., aged 75.

Watson, James, d. April 17, 1823, at Spencer, Mass., aged 69. He m., 1777, Lucy Brownning, of Rutland, Mass., who d. July 23, 1843, aged 88; a pensioner.

Watson, John, d. Oct. 26, 1834, at Gorham, Maine, aged 93; a pensioner. He m. Tabitha Whitney, who d. Sept. 13, 1831, aged 86.

Watts, Daniel, d. Sept. 25, 1842, at Lynn, Mass.; a pensioner.

Weaver, Col. Benjamin, d. May, 1838, at Freetown, Mass., aged 83.

Webb, Barnabas, d. Nov. 21, 1832, at Scituate, Mass., aged 80. He m. Anna —, who d. Oct. 2, 1841, aged 82; a pensioner.

Webb, John, d. Oct. 23, 1843, at Weymouth, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner.

Webb, Moses, d. Jan. 2, 1850, at Norwalk, Conn., aged 94.

Webber, John, d. Dec. 11, 1846, at Bedford, Mass., aged 86; a pensioner.

Webber, Daniel, d. Feb. 1, 1827, at Sanford, Maine; a lieutenant; member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Welch, Amos, d. Dec. 28, 1833, at Franklin, N. Y.; a pensioner.

Weed, Abraham, d. Dec. 30, 1843, at Greenfield, N. Y., aged 85.

Welden, Joshua, d. Sept. 19, 1844, at Albany, N. Y., aged 84.

Weller, Frederick, d. Feb. 28, 1850, at New London, N. Y., aged 93.

Wellman, Jacob, d. April 20, 1834, at Lyndeboro, N. H., aged 88; wounded at Bunker Hill.

Wentworth, N., d. July 9, 1849, at Canton, Mass., aged 88; a pensioner.

Wescott, Amos, d. March 18, 1840, at Norwich, N. Y., aged 79.

# National Committee, Children of the Republic

MRS. EDWIN S. GARDNER, JR., *Chairman*,  
Avondale Farm,  
Saundersville, Tenn.

MRS. LA VERNE NOYES,  
*Vice-Chairman*,  
1450 Lake Shore Drive,  
Chicago, Ill.

MISS NELLIE A. BECHTEL,  
*Secretary*,  
830 Dayton Street,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

## The Children of the Republic

Kalamazoo, Michigan

What inspired the "Lucinda Hinsdale Stone" Chapter, Kalamazoo, Mich., to take up the grand work of the Children of the Republic was first the fine example of the living patriotism of our late lamented national chairman, Mrs. John Murphy, of Cincinnati, and whose mantle has fallen on such capable shoulders as those of our present chairman, Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner, who is so ably carrying on the good work so well started.

Next our Regent was fired with enthusiasm in April, 1910, at the Continental Congress in Washington when she heard a young lad of the Children of the Republic address a meeting of women and tell of the work that had been accomplished along these lines. A mere boy he was, yet he had it in him to inspire women to return to their homes full of enthusiasm for this grand work among the boys of our great republic.

Our direct work here in Kalamazoo had its inception in a fine Flag Day celebration last June which was a distinctive children's day when the grown folks sat up and looked on. Part of the programme was furnished by the children of the D. A. R.'s, but a beautiful Flag Drill was given by sixteen little tots from one of our public schools, drilled and directed by one of our efficient workers with children.

When we all came together as a Chapter in October after the summer vacation, we had been doing some thinking, and our beloved Regent expressed a wish that the Chapter take up this living patriotic work to mark distinctively the last year of her regency. In appointing a Directress to

organize the work and get the clubs started here, her choice fell upon me for several reasons, for I have deeply implanted in my heart a love for boys in the abstract and in the concrete. Next I have few home ties and consequently leisure—two things I consider absolute requisites for successfully carrying on the work.

The Chapter voted to take up the work and supported her appointment and it only remained to get the boys together. This, indeed, seemed to be a great task, as we had no boy's organization here from which we could draw. The Y. M. C. A. and the Boy Scouts are both doing fine work in their respective spheres, but they were not the boys we wanted most to reach.

With a fine committee to help and the Chapter back of me financially, I started visiting principals of schools, ministers, newspaper offices and the like and soon found our newsboys here needed help badly. We have a large foreign population in Kalamazoo and I spent my evenings on the streets getting acquainted with the newsboys and soon found they had a natural leader. Could I but enlist his interests the others would quickly follow his lead. I soon made his acquaintance and found him indeed a leader. A boy of twelve born in Scotland but brought to this country when two years of age—his greatest boast is that he is an American citizen. He mingles all the traits of the canny Scot with the shrewdness of the Yankee, so we found him just the one to turn to in getting the boys together.

The Y. M. C. A. kindly offered us a room in their building as a meeting place



and the help of their Director in any way possible.

When our committee of four ladies gathered on a certain Wednesday evening last November, after waiting a long time, just two boys appeared—"Scotty," as we call our Scotchman, and another. We gravely talked over the situation and after explaining that in no way did our club interfere with the Boy Scouts and that we meant only kindness to the boys, I obtained "Scotty's" promise to bring several to my home the following evening as a sort of preliminary meeting to talk over informally matters before the next Wednesday night. True to his promise, the next evening, upon my return home about seven o'clock, I found thirteen newsboys with their news sacks waiting in front of the house for my return. They came in for an hour and it was surely a lucky thirteen for our Chapter, for after a heart to heart talk they all promised to come to the meeting the next Wednesday evening and bring others too.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1910, was formed the first Children of the Republic Club in Kalamazoo, with twenty-six charter members. They organized themselves according to the constitution of Ohio Children of the Republic, calling themselves the "Minute Men," Children of the Republic, and appointing a committee to draft by-laws to present at the next meeting for their proper guidance. We have held weekly meetings ever since and our subjects of study have ranged from the things about us, as the city, how governed, and so forth, back to the discovery of America. We had a fine Thanksgiving party at the beautiful home of one of our earnest young workers where the social side of this work was finely brought out. The Puritan Fathers were discussed, games were played, refreshments served and a royal good time was enjoyed by all.

Then applications began to come in from other boys wishing to join the club so we soon formed another club in another part of the city, with twelve charter members, adopting same constitution and by-laws under the name of the "U. S. Grant" Club, Children of the Republic. Next came our Christmas party which was a very fine affair indeed. The earnest faces of forty boys, the huge electric lighted tree laden with gifts, a nice knife for each boy, besides all the candy, nuts, cake and ice

cream he could eat and carry away. Our dear Chaplain took this opportunity to present each club with a beautiful banner in the blue and white Daughters of the American Revolution colors, bearing on one "The Minute Men Children of the Republic, Kalamazoo, Mich.," and the other, "The U. S. Grant Club, Children of the Republic, Kalamazoo, Mich."

At the weekly meetings since, which have been faithfully attended, we have had our Mayor address the boys, also a Civil War colonel; had debates on immigration and naturalization, and always time for a social time, with light refreshments. Our Vice-Regent, an enthusiastic, patriotic worker, has presented each club with a scrap book where they paste in all their items of interest. She has also presented to the U. S. Grant Club a fine portrait of Gen. Grant in his regimentals. We made this quite an occasion of ceremony and her little daughter unveiled the picture, which was draped with a large flag, after a talk on Grant, the boy.

In like manner, the next evening she presented to the "Minute Men" a handsomely framed photograph of French's statue of the "Minute Man at Concord," carrying the boys with her in a fine talk of the repulsion of the British by these same Minute Men at the bridge. We had the great pleasure of having as our out-of-town guests for our first Washington celebration, Mrs. Arthur Parker, of Detroit, Directress of the Alpheus S. Williams Club, Children of the Republic, and the Alexander McComb club, Children of the Republic, also our Daughters of the American Revolution State Regent-Elect, and Mrs. William H. Wait, Directress of the second Children of the Republic club in Michigan, in Ann Arbor, the George Washington Club, and member of the State Board. Both these ladies addressed the boys and our youthful President gave an oration on Washington which was wonderfully fine.

We feel as a Chapter we have accomplished much in so short a time. There has been a steady improvement among the boys. They are more particular about their personal appearance, their habits and general aim in life. They will become patriotic citizens.

EDA PIERCE INNES,  
*Directress Children of the Republic,*  
*Kalamazoo, Mich.*

# In Memoriam

MRS. HORACE A. (ELLEN MENDENHALL) BEALE, Chester County Chapter, Pa., died at her beautiful home, "Poplar Shade," near Parkersburg, September 18, 1911. A charter member and always Vice-Regent. In all that goes to make a Christian gentlewoman, a lady bountiful, a sincere friend, a loyal Daughter, a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, she excelled. Her loss is deeply felt and the place she occupied in all these avenues of life cannot be filled.

MRS. IDA F. COLE ANDERSON, Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth, Ohio, died September 16, 1911. She was one of the most efficient and interested workers. The members of the Chapter will ever revere her memory.

MRS. GEORGE LINCOLN, State Regent of Ohio, died suddenly at Ravenna, November 1. She was on her way to the Ohio Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Sandusky, stopping to visit the Old Northwest Chapter at Ravenna. A guard of honor from the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, placed the memorial flag and a wreath of flowers on the casket as it was taken through Cleveland on the way to London, her home. She was the first President of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, and was widely known for her civic and patriotic work.

MRS. HOWARD J. LEE, charter member, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, died suddenly at her home. She will be much missed. In her parlors the Western Reserve Chapter was formed. She was the first Secretary, and has held offices of honor many times.

MRS. SUSAN SPAULDING STOUT, Ann Clark Chapter, Fresno, Cal., died July 27, at Oakland, Cal.

MRS. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR GRAY, Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio, died at her residence in Findlay, October 29, 1911, aged 79 years.

She was a descendant of William Taylor, of

Pennsylvania, and of William Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

She leaves surviving her only two descendants, her daughter, Mrs. Emma Gordon, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Washington City, D C., and their son, Hayner H. Gordon. She was a woman of great strength of character. For over fifty years last past she was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Findlay, and was a zealous and influential worker therein and in every cause that had for its object the betterment of life.

During the present year Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., of Binghamton, N. Y., has lost five of its most valued members:

MRS. ELOISE CLYDE DOUBLEDAY died April 28. Mrs. Doubleday was for years a loyal and faithful member of the Chapter.

MISS EMILY W. EDGERTON died June 18. For the last few years she had lived at Adams, N. Y., but still retained her membership in the Chapter.

MRS. AGNES BUTTERFIELD WORDEN, who died August 16, was a faithful and devoted member, and always interested in the Chapter work.

MRS. VIRGINIA F. MORLEY died October 2 at Windsor, Broome County, N. Y. Mrs. Morley took much interest in marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and in the placing of a boulder, which marks the resting place of Mrs. Rebecca Ashley, the first white person born in the town of Windsor, and interpreter for the Indians.

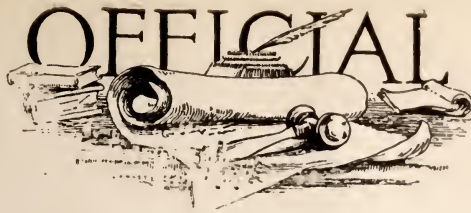
MRS. CLARA JONES GIFFORD entered into rest November 1. Mrs. Gifford was one of the Real Daughters of the Chapter, and a sketch of her life will be found on another page of this magazine. Of the four original Real Daughters who have belonged to Tuscarora Chapter, only one now remains, Mrs. Mary C. Hoyt, of Greene, N. Y.

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Beyond the flight of time,  
Beyond this vale of death,  
There surely is some blessed clime,  
Where life is not a breath,  
Nor life's affections transient fire,  
Whose sparks fly upward to expire.

There is a world above,  
Where parting is unknown;  
A whole eternity of love,  
Form'd for the good alone;  
And faith beholds the dying here  
Translated to that happier sphere.





The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**  
Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management**  
**1911**

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**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters**

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of Office Expires 1912)

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Mrs. JOHN SPOTTSWOOD KINKEAD, 2600 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley.
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MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, 60 East St., Bristol.
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Mrs. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.
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Mrs. LUTHER DERWENT, Wayside, Rockford.
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Mrs. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.
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Mrs. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson.
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	MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
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	MRS. JOSEPH B. KING, Fort Edward.
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	MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
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	MRS. THOMAS KITE, Olive Place, Delhi.
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	MRS. THOMAS C. TAYLOR, Pendleton.
PENNSYLVANIA, ...	MRS. HENRY HARRISON CUMINGS, Tidioute.
	MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.
RHODE ISLAND, ....	MRS. DANIEL MANN EDWARDS, Woonsocket.
	MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
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	MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA, ...	MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermillion.
	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermillion.
TENNESSEE, .....	MRS. THOMAS DAY, 580 Poplar St., Memphis.
	MRS. HENRY CLAYBOURN HORTON, Franklin.
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	MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.
UTAH, .....	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, 525 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.
	MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT, .....	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
	MRS. JOSEPH A. DE BOER, 9 Baldwin St., Montpelier.
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	MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
WASHINGTON, .....	MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima.
	MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA, ...	MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, Gaston Ave. and First St., Fairmount.
	MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, "The Snuggery," Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN, .....	MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont Ave., Antigo.
	MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
WYOMING, .....	MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.

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(Elected for Life)

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MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,	MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,	MRS. DONALD McLEAN.	

### Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL

### Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.	MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.

# National Board of Management N. S., D. A. R.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, November 8, 1911

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, November 8, 1911.

The Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order at 11 a.m., and stated that the President General, having accepted an invitation to attend the Tippecanoe Bay celebration on November 7 in Indiana, had said, before leaving the city, that if she found it impossible to return to Washington in time to preside over this meeting, a temporary Chairman should be elected. The Registrar General then nominated the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, who was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting.

The Chaplain General read the eighty-fourth and one hundred and forty-fifth Psalms, and offered prayer.

The following members were present: Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General; Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General; Miss Amaryllys Gillett, Librarian General, and Mrs. Will Croft Barnes, State Vice-Regent of Arizona.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the minutes of the last special meeting, April 5, having already been approved and printed, there were no minutes to be read at this meeting.

Regrets for this meeting had been received from the Vice-Presidents General of Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and from the State Regents of Kansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The Registrar General presented the following report, which was adopted upon motion, duly seconded:

*Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:* I have the honor to report the following:

Application presented to the Board.....	704
Supplemental applications verified.....	236
Original papers returned unverified....	10
Supplemental papers returned unverified.	63
Permits for the Insignia issued.....	203
Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued...	150
Permits for the Recognition Pins issued.	138
Certificates engrossed .....	466
Certificates issued .....	441
Number of cards issued.....	1,391

Number of letters, including duplicate papers, issued .....	1,760
Applications of Real Daughters presented. ....	1
Original papers examined, and not yet verified .....	168
Supplemental papers examined, and not yet verified .....	467
New records verified.....	200
Original papers awaiting Notary's seal..	7
Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal .....	1
Total number of papers verified.....	941
Number of application papers copied, 61, at 25 cents.....	\$15.25
Number of State Regents' lists copied, 1, at 75 cents; 1, at 50 cents; 1, at \$2.00 .....	3.25
Total.....	\$18.50

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,  
*Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.*

Upon motion the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 704 applicants for membership presented by the Registrar General, and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General moved:

"That the name of Miss Blanche Beale, who died October 3, be withdrawn and that her dues and initiation fee be returned to the Van Wert Chapter."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, and carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters reported as follows:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:* It is with deep regret that I announce the death of Mrs. Theodora A. P. Lincoln, State Regent of Ohio, November 1, 1911.

I present for confirmation the name of Miss Bird M. Wilson as State Regent of Nevada, having been elected to that office by the "Montezuma" Chapter.

Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley, of Glendale, Cal.

Miss Luella Johnson, of Princeton, Ind.

Mrs. Minnie L. A. W. Wilcox, of Abilene, Kan.

Mrs. Daisy L. Barron, of Bowling Green, Mo.



Mrs. Abbie A. Adams, of Superior, Neb.  
Mrs. Annette Ross Hume, of Anadarko, Okla.

Miss Catherine Dillon, of Clarkston, Ga.  
Mrs. Annie Foster Templeman, of Navasota, Texas.

Also the reappointment of Mrs. Roberta Friend Eberhart, of Pecan Point, Ark.

The resignation of Miss Dora Purse Wright as Organizing Regent at Bowling Green, Mo., has been received.

The Board is asked to authorize the formation of Chapters at Thomaston, Ga.; Oil City, Pa.; Coudersport, Pa.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mifflinburg, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robbin's Station, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Berwick, Pa.

The Regency has expired by time limitation of Mrs. Jannette McM. Putnam Bansemer, of Torreon Coah, Mexico.

Letters received, 160; letters written, 210; officers' lists written for, 10; officers' lists received, 24. Charters issued, 21; Chapter Regents' Commissions issued, 16.

The card catalogue reports:

Members' cards .....	1,256
Corrections .....	200
Deaths .....	219
Dropped .....	221
Marriages .....	75
Reinstated .....	10
Resigned .....	71
Admitted membership, October 1.....	87,482
Actual membership, October 1.....	68,026

The Chapter forming at Sheboygan, Wis., petitions the Board for the use of the name Ellen Hayes Peck, which is outside the constitutional ruling. Inasmuch as Mrs. Peck was the first State Regent of Wisconsin, this would seem a fitting tribute to her work in the State and the National Society as well.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,  
*Vice-President General in Charge of  
Organization of Chapters.*

The Recording Secretary General said that she thought the appointment of a State Regent

for Nevada and action upon the petition of the Chapter forming at Sheboygan, Wis., should be deferred until a regular meeting of the Board.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters withdrew the two above mentioned items from her report, which was then adopted, upon motion of the Treasurer General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General.

The Historian General officially representing the Baltimore Chapter, announced the death of Mrs. A. Leo Knott. She said that it was with deep regret that she brought this sad message, and moved:

"That the National Board, N. S., D. A. R., here assembled, express, through its official Secretary, the deep regret of the Society in the loss by death of Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Honorary Vice-President General of the National Society, charter member, and ex-Regent of Baltimore Chapter."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General, and carried.

The Treasurer General read the names of those dropped and reinstated and who had resigned. On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Historian General, it was voted that this report be accepted. The Treasurer General then read the names of those deceased, and the members arose in token of sympathy.

The Corresponding Secretary General was authorized to send letters of condolence to the families of Mrs. George Lincoln, State Regent of Ohio, and of Mrs. M. F. Ballinger, one of the early members of the Society.

On motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the Treasurer General, the meeting adjourned at 11.45 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

Approved at a special meeting of the National Board of Management held November 9, 1911.



## NEW BOOKS REVIEWS BY NINON TRAVER

Young, Filson. "The Wagner Stories."  
New York: Henry Holt & Co. Library edition \$1.50 net. Gift edition \$2.50 net.

In presenting this book in its dignified and charming simplicity, Mr. Young has indeed conferred a benefit upon that large portion of the music loving public whose lack of knowledge of the stories of the Wagner operas destroys, to a great extent,



RICHARD WAGNER

the pleasure and benefit to be derived from his great masterpieces.  
The process of introducing the public to the enjoyment of Wagner's operas has been too appalling and formidable. Many sincere music lovers feel that a profound study of exhausting thoroughness is the beginning of the initiation to their exalted mysteries. But Mr. Young does not believe they require this.

To know what the opera is about is all that is necessary. He reminds us that Wagner himself deprecated the priming of his hearers before hand, with motives and elaborate musical information, feeling that a brief outline of the story and a sympathetic understanding of the characters was quite enough. And that is what is provided in this volume.

The stories are derived from three sources—from the poems of the operas, from the stage directions, and from the music; and to a delightful extent Mr. Young has incorporated in these stories the charm and mystical grandeur of the operas themselves. One is made to feel the pulse and rhythm of the enthralling and majestic music in these graphic and extraordinarily sympathetic descriptions.

Mr. Young's style and diction are faultless. His vocabulary rich and colorful, giving the book great literary value aside from its original intention.

These dramatic poems, written by Richard Wagner and paraphrased in narrative prose by Mr. Young, were derived primarily from the legends or sagas of the North, and the writer of this volume has traced the derivation of each and has briefly given a comparison of their values. In this relation Mr. Young's opinions differ to some extent from those of other writers on the subject, but his knowledge of his subject is so profound that one does not need to look further for authority. Probably the most interesting stories from a dramatic point of view are those of "Tannhäuser" and the "Meistersingers of Nuremberg." We are told that the latter was originally written by Wagner as a kind of comic pendant to "Tannhäuser," but when he took it up to compose the music sixteen years later he entirely altered it. The



story of this opera, unlike most of the others, was entirely Wagner's own invention. Personally Mr. Young believes this opera to be the greatest and the ultimate expression in music of joy in life, while from a literary point of view, the "Flying Dutchman" is given first place.

Of great interest and value is the chronology appended, making a brief and comparative study of Wagner and his times possible. This is the second American edition of this work, from the sixth English edition.

Deland, Margaret. "The Iron Woman."

New York: Harpers. \$1.35 net.

Many kinds of books come to the reviewer's hand. And whether one approves personally of the motive or treatment, a sincere estimate of the author's intention must be given, if at all. As Mr. Kerfoot said in prefacing his review of this book, a reviewer must always be confronted by a triple responsibility: that of fairness to the author, fairness to those of his readers whom the work is likely to please, and fairness to those whom it is likely to offend.

This being true, it is a rare and happy occasion when one may recommend a book with enthusiasms to all classes and to the young as well as the adult reader.

"The Iron Woman" is certainly a book of this kind. It is a sequel to "The Awakening of Helena Richie," but a greater and better book in every sense.

The character of Helena Richie is taken up together with the boy David, in their home in Mercer. David has as companions a lovable little girl, Elizabeth, who lives with a crusty uncle, and Nannie and Blair, the two children of the Iron Woman. These children are so natural, so real, that you are at once in sympathy with them.

To develop one character as the willful, tempestuous and lovable nature of Elizabeth is done, is almost enough to put to the credit of one person, but the others are not less individual and all are so finely contrasted that the effect is of the highest art. David is serious, not brilliant, but lovable. Nannie, a soft, sweet, background of a girl, against whom stands in sharp relief her selfish brother. This brother, Blair, is the pathetic figure in the book. With an artistic temperament and keen love

of the beautiful inherited from his father, who died before he was born, his life is spoiled by over indulgence and lack of discipline by his mother, whom he does not understand and who does not understand him. His logical end is developed step by step with consummate skill, and the reader feels a heartache for the tragedy he develops in his own life and that of others.

But the great strong character of the Iron Woman is the masterpiece in the book and, without doubt, the greatest Mrs.



Copyright, 1911, by Harper & Brothers.  
FRONTISPIECE FROM "THE IRON WOMAN," BY  
MARGARET DELAND

Deland has created. She is a strange, powerful woman, keen and merciless, with narrow views, an utter disregard of personal appearance or surroundings. She carries on to wonderful success the iron mills which she has inherited from her father. She has no particular love for money, but knows how to earn it, and confesses to herself that is all she does know. She does not know, and cannot learn, how to spend it.

The scene of her death is a thing that will stay in the mind undimmed for a long time—it is not horrible, it is only powerful, with a vivid inevitableness that leaves its impress.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. "The Secret Garden." New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. \$1.35 net.

This delightful book is attracting a great deal of attention. Some hail it as a worthy successor to Mrs. Burnett's great achievement of some years past, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and some pronounce it infinitely superior to that earlier work, with which latter opinion I unhesitatingly agree. There is in this book none of that mawkish sentimentality and goody-goodyness which made of the former book a milk diet. Although this is a book about children, it will be enjoyed quite as much by those grown-up people who love children and out-of-door pleasures, the open moor, and flowers, and sweet scented mystic "secret gardens."

There are three children, Mary Lenox, a disagreeable, neglected and unlovable child, who lives in India, until the sudden death from cholera of her parents, leaves her alone. She comes an unwelcome guest to the home of her uncle in England, whose life has been embittered by the death of his lovely wife—and whose child, Mary's cousin, is supposed to be a cripple. Mary does not know of her cousin Colin's existence, until she comes upon his room in her perverse and unauthorized ramblings. Dickon is a lovable boy of the moor, whom all birds and animals love and talk to in the approved way of fairyland. Mary discovers the secret garden and through its mystic agency she becomes a sweet, healthy, lovable girl. To Colin it brings the same health, joy and gladness.

There is "white magic" in the book and it casts its spell upon all the characters in the book and will touch with its mystic glow all who read its pages. It is, in a sense, a New Thought story, and points the curative power of right thinking. In the closing chapter Mrs. Burnett says: "One of

the new things people began to find out in the last century was that thoughts—just mere thoughts—are as powerful as electric batteries, as good for one as sunlight is, or as bad for one as poison. To let a sad thought or a bad one get into your mind is as dangerous as letting a scarlet fever germ get into your body."



COVER, SECRET GARDEN

Houghton, Lucile C. "A Venture in Identity." Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

This very original story with its intimate and realistic atmosphere is told in the form of letters from a charming and spirited American girl, who is making a prolonged tour of France and the Mediterranean country, to her dearest friend at home.

These letters are filled with the most naive and delightful reflections on the varying phases of life and the important questions of the day, and furnish Mrs. Houghton with the graceful means of stating her unequivocal position on the present agitating question of woman, and her relative position in the scheme of life. Mrs. Houghton is emphatically a conservative and finds "the new woman, with her scorn of things domestic, intolerable—the woman who is not content to be the clinging, though cultivated, vine." She believes absolutely in the essential inferiority of women to men, and is convinced that "if women clung to the feminine more, if they were content with women's work, acknowledging men as the natural bread winners and ceasing to compete with them, there would be more and happier homes. If they were more feminine,

there would not be nearly so many under the necessity of struggling for a living."

But this is only one phase of this very pleasing book. There is true artistic feeling expressed in the passages describing those enchanted lands, through which Justine's



LUCILE C. HOUGHTON



journeys take her. One feels the vivid glowing beauty of Capri, the charm of Sorrento, Venice and other alluring cities, which are always beckoning us and enticing us across the seas.

We do not at any time lose sight of the love story which has involved Justine and Adrian Farwell, although Justine, doubting herself to some extent, demands four years in which to work out certain theories. Adrian agrees and returns to Montana to wait until this time expires. Meanwhile Justine has a severe illness, during which she loses all memory of her lover, except what remains in a portrait by Lawrence, which she had bought in Paris for its remarkable likeness to Adrian. She decides to test the old affection by a most original plan. But her friend and rival contrives to send not Adrian, but another with a remarkable resemblance as a venture in identity. The happy result of this experiment brings the book to a close in a brilliant and surprising climax.

Green, Francis Vinton. "The Revolutionary War."  
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a very notable and comprehensive work from a profound student of military affairs. For more than thirty years, General Greene has been writing of the Art of Warfare and the History of Wars. He has had in mind the writing of this book for twenty-five years, but it has now the advantage of the fuller knowledge and riper judgment those years have brought.

It is the author's desire to bring to the public a better realization of the importance of the army as a factor in our national life, that it is the indispensable instrument for carrying into effect the will of the people.

It was General Greene's original intention to condense the entire history of our military operations, from Lexington to Peking, into one volume, but his experience has shown him that such extreme condensation would crush the life out of the book and therefore concluded that three volumes would be necessary. He decided to publish this first volume alone, without waiting for the others which will come later.

All authorities have been searched, but the opinions are his own. The style is clear, simple and forcible. The result a brilliant, sympathetic and attractive history.

All of the maps in this volume, except one, have been previously published in Avery's "History of the United States and Its People," and General Greene asserts that these are the only maps of the Revolution that are accurate.

It is the most valuable work of its kind that has been given to the public.

James, Henry. "The Outcry." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. James's new book is an exceptional production—which may seem a superfluous remark—for everything he does is of a most perfect and extraordinary nature. It is especially pertinent at this moment, for he has chosen to discuss a matter of great contemporary interest at a time when that interest is at its keenest. One might say that it is a resumé of the controversies of the past few months over the transfer from England to America of some great works of art. It is a drama, rather than a novel, for the purest dramatic values are preserved throughout. Even the division into three "books" might be changed to three acts and no rearrangement be necessary.



HENRY JAMES

It is the story of an American millionaire seeking an extraordinary prize in the art world—one whose rarity and price should make it unique. The British aristocrat of exalted lineage resists the assault of the millions upon his cherished treasures. Several members of his family try to persuade him to exchange the picture he did not need for the money he did. But family traditions have established for him a standard of conduct that he finds impossible to disregard.

As is always the case with Mr. James, it is a drama of ideas, of conditions rather than of persons. The characters in the book are only lightly sketched as if they were, as indeed they are, the mouthpieces for the working out of the principle involved.

Stevens, Isaac N. "An American Suffragette." New York: William Rickey & Co. \$1.20 net.

This is a story reflecting certain phases of the feminine problem which this and other countries are trying to work out to a satisfactory solution.

The first time that Dr. John Earl, the hero, sees Miss Mildred Holland, who is very emphatically the heroine, she was being arrested in a suffrage disturbance in the streets of London.

He then discerned that she was an American girl. He later sees her a beautiful, richly gowned and soul disturbing creature in a box at the Opera in Paris. After returning to America he is startled to see her in a suffragette parade on Fifth Avenue in New York. Upon inquiry he finds her to be the daughter of John Holland, steel magnate, and altogether a very extraordinary exponent of the modern revolution.

She is a prominent and successful lawyer, who has attained a high place without losing any of the charm of her femininity.

Incidentally she is young and beautiful, or the incidentally is the other way about, according to your point of view or your taste in heroines.

There is a murder mystery, and by a chain of unusual circumstances, Dr. Earl, who was the physician of the victim, is accused. Miss Holland is the lawyer chosen to defend him, which she does with brilliant success.

The victim of the murder and the perpetrator of the deed are the natural products of a false and degrading environment. The motive of the book is to show how necessary woman's influence is to the cause of good government.

Martin, John. "The Read Out Loud Books." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A remarkable change for the better has taken place in recent years in books for children and young people. Much of the abnormal sentimentality of former years was absolutely pernicious. The child im-

agination should be naturally stimulated, but never forced. Mr. Martin has a sympathetic love and inspired understanding of the child-need in this respect.

Wholesome and joyous juvenile literature is an imperative need to the race that would preserve its ideals and its moral tone.

These charming stories are woven about familiar Mother Goose rhymes, but they are made into new tales full of humor, love and seriousness of purpose. There is as well so much subtle suggestion and food for reflection that the grown-up reading these stories will find much food for musings afterward. They are full of wholesome suggestion, and the influence for good will be irresistible.

The five delightfully illustrated volumes contain twenty-five joy inspiring tales, and they come packed in such a wonderful box, such as every child will want to open for itself and thrill over the mysteries the puppy discloses.

Chas. Scribner's Sons announce the completion of their edition of George Meredith's works in twenty-seven volumes, and the beginning of the striking edition of Ibsen, Mr. Archer's translation, in thirteen volumes.

Enoch and Elizabeth Mason, their Ancestry and Descendants. With Loving Tribute to Some Who Have Gone to a Fairer Land: Compiled by S. S. Mason, 1911. J. H. Beardsley, Kingsley, Iowa. Cloth bound, with ruled pages for additional records. \$2.00. Paper covers, without blank pages. 50 cents.

As stated in the foreword the aim of this little volume is to have in convenient form, a permanent record of the descendants of Hugh and Elizabeth (Bisco) Mason. Enoch Mason (1764-1845) was fifth in descent from Hugh Mason, the emigrant ancestor and an early settler (1634), of Watertown, Mass., where he held many important civil and military positions. The genealogy down to Enoch gives only the children in the direct line of descent; from there on the record is as complete as could be made.

